

LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL

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NOVEMBER, 1952

No. 4

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

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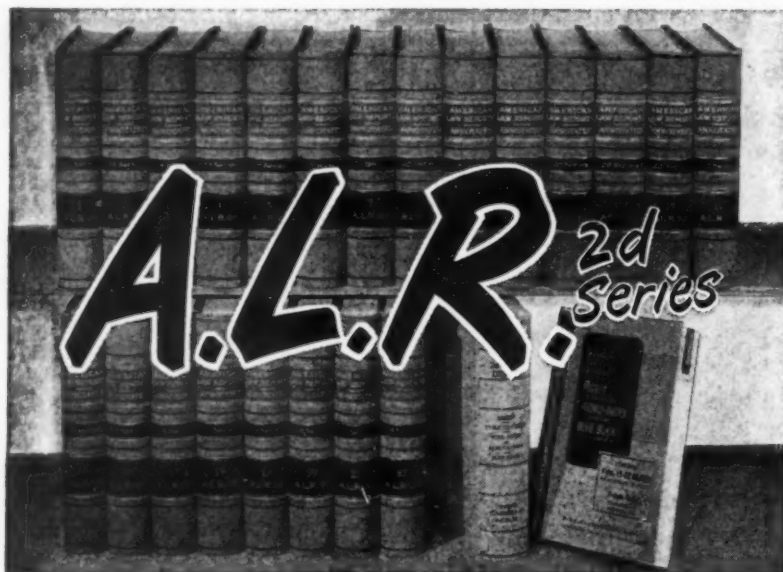
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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Since I have had numerous inquiries concerning the date of our next meeting I wish to take this opportunity to remind you that the Forty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association will be held in Los Angeles from July 6th through 9th, 1953, with the Executive Board and committee meetings scheduled for Sunday, July 5th. Our headquarters will be the new Statler Hotel which will provide excellent accommodations for our Meeting. The Local Arrangements Committee held its first meeting in the Cafe Rouge of the Statler on October 3, 1952 and the tentative program for the Meeting was discussed. I believe that we will be able to produce a program which will be both interesting and instructive and urge all of you to plan on coming to Los Angeles next July.

So that the Association could not be accused of partiality in the California-Florida rivalry, the Executive Board voted at Toronto to hold the Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting in Miami Beach. The dates have been set for June 28th through July 1st, 1954, and the headquarters will be the Delano Hotel.

The appointing of committees was begun in the first week in August and while the acceptances of most committee members have been received, there are still a few members who have not yet replied due to vacations, etc. The Editor of the JOURNAL has informed me that copy for the November issue must be sent off to the printer as soon as possible so the publication of the complete list of committee members cannot be made until the February issue. However, I am listing here the chairmen of the committees of the Association:

<i>Committee</i>	<i>Chairman</i>
Committee on Cataloging	Ervin Pollack
Committee on Civil Service Positions	Bertha M. Rothe
Committee on Coöperation with the American Bar Association	Erwin C. Surrency
Committee on Coöperation with State Libraries	Dennis A. Dooley
Committee on Development and Coördination of Facilities for	
Legal Research	Sidney B. Hill
Committee on Education and Placement	Miles O. Price
Committee on Elections	Norman Bursler
Committee on Exchange Files	Vincent E. Fiordalisi
Committee on Foreign Law	William B. Stern
Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals	George A. Johnston
Committee on the Law Library Journal	Bernita J. Davies
Committee on the List of Law Libraries	William B. Jeffrey, Jr.
Committee on Local Arrangements	William B. Stern
Committee on Memorials	A. Mercer Daniel
Committee on New Members	Ernest H. Breuer
Nominating Committee	Bernita J. Davies
Committee on State Bar Association Publications	Ethel Kommes
Special Committee on Publications	Dorothy Scarborough

I sincerely hope that if any member of the Association has suggestions concerning the work of a committee he will send them to the chairman so that the committee can reflect the views of the entire Association.

FORREST S. DRUMMOND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF
THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
HELD AT TORONTO, CANADA,
JULY 7 TO JULY 10, 1952

LUNCHEON MEETING

Monday, July 7, 1952

The opening session of the Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was called to order at one o'clock immediately following the luncheon held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Canada, Mr. George A. Johnston, Q.C., Librarian of the Law Society of Upper Canada and President of the Association, presiding.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I have the very great honor to call to order the Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries.

When I began to consider what I should say at this point I started to do what everyone does in our libraries, that is, consult the authorities. It did not seem necessary to go back beyond 1950, as everyone would agree that anything done by my two immediate predecessors must have been correct.

I find that the first thing to do is to introduce to you the Chairman of the Local Committee and our hosts for the luncheon. Before going any further, I should say that they do not seem to have addressed the meeting in other years. That is perhaps just as well, for if Harry Holcomb and Bob Brown were to start talking, I don't know when they would finish. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. R. M.

Brown of the Carswell Company, one of our two popular Bobs. Bob, will you please rise so that all the members will know who is responsible if anything goes wrong.

As our Committee is small, I shall call on each of them: Georgina M. Broad, Mildred A. Fraser, Elizabeth H. Newton, Leonard G. Wrinch, and one other—here I hope that the ladies will restrain their enthusiasm, but from what I hear from the United States, he is about the most popular of all our members—Bill Hibbitt. It is quite in order to bother these members of the Local Committee on all occasions. If you want anything in Toronto, they will get it for you.

Our hosts here today are Mr. Holcomb and Mr. Tarbox, of the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company. I find that in past meetings Harry Holcomb has been called our genial host; certainly this title could not have been more fittingly applied. We are deeply indebted to them and their company for many favours in the past and for much of the pleasure on this occasion. I introduce Mr. Holcomb and Mr. Tarbox.

I shall now introduce those of your head table guests who are not going to speak. I request them to rise for a

moment as their names are called.

Starting at our left they are Mr. Drummond, our President-Elect; Miss Ashman, immediate Past-President; Mrs. Gallagher, from Seattle, member of the Executive Board; Mrs. Haering, wife of the Consul-General of the United States; Miss Hargrave, of Texas, member of the Executive Board; Miss Coonan, our Secretary; Mr. Moreland, from Philadelphia, member of the Executive Board, and Miss Finley, from the nation's capital, our Treasurer. Mr. P. D. Wilson is the Chairman of my Library Committee, but he is unable to be here. There is one other here who I should like to present to you. She is quite familiar with all your names and addresses; she knows even which of you I call by your first names. Without her loyal co-operation I do not know how I could have finished this difficult and fast moving year which has just passed. I refer to my Secretary, Mrs. Dorothy Dawes. Mrs. Dawes, would you please stand for a moment?

It has been the custom in the past to have our members welcomed by Supreme Court justices, deans, professors, corporation counsel, the bar association, and chamber of commerce presidents, mayors and friends of mayors and even librarians. I think that we have now set a record in Toronto which will be difficult to follow. We have a premier, a mayor, a consul-general and a vice-president of a very large and important law association. I had thought of inviting our Premier, who is the undisputed ruler of the Province of Ontario, but did not dare even to suggest it. It was Elizabeth

Newton who presumed on the fact that she and he were members of the same law class at law school and invited him to luncheon with us, to assure you, I hope, that you are welcome to the Province of Ontario.

I trust that you all know by this time that Ontario is our second largest Province, with an area—and you will hardly believe this—about the size of the State of Texas and California together, and a population just under that of Massachusetts.

I could give Mr. Frost a very long and favorable introduction, but he, like our other guests, was assured that no long speeches were expected, and as none of us like introductions longer than the speeches they introduce, I shall be very brief.

I became interested in Canadian politics at the tender age of seven and used to think that I knew our political personalities very well. My absorption in law library matters since 1939 has evidently changed all that. My confidence in my political perspicacity was badly shaken when Leslie M. Frost was chosen leader of our party in 1939 and became Premier. He had for a number of years been quietly serving as Provincial Treasurer and I had quite overlooked his possibilities. When he became Premier it was soon apparent that he was an unusually capable one. In an election which took place seven months ago the only issue raised by the opposition, that I can remember, had to do with hospitals. The leader of one party claimed that Ontario was starving for hospitals and promised that if elected he would flood the Province with hospitals. The

result of the election was Frost, seventy-nine seats; others, seven, two and one respectively.

It appears now that only someone with the political genius of a Franklin D. Roosevelt will be able to displace him. Only a week ago a graphologist announced, after studying his handwriting, that he had a truly brilliant mind and an intuitive charm. Mr. Frost . . .

**The Honorable Leslie M. Frost,
Q.C.**

PREMIER FROST: It is a very great pleasure to be here, I assure you, and to say a few words of welcome on behalf of our people. I won't transgress on the City of Toronto. I am going to leave that to Mayor Lamport. After listening to Mr. Johnston, I think it might be a good thing to get him on some of my speaking teams; he would do a good job.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to be here and it is a pleasure particularly to be here at the request and the direction, indeed on the orders, of my old classmate Elizabeth Newton.

Elizabeth and I went to school together and, of course, I couldn't think of sidestepping, even had I wanted to sidestep coming to this affair today, to be with this very learned body, Mr. Johnston, and my old classmate Elizabeth.

The welcome to Ontario, to Toronto, the Capital City, ladies and gentlemen, I may better leave to my good friend, the Mayor of Toronto, Allen Lamport, or to your very able representative in Toronto and in

Ontario, Mr. Haering. I can assure you that he is a very able diplomat and he gets things done. Isn't that right, Mr. Haering?

MR. HAERING: With your assistance, Mr. Prime Minister.

PREMIER FROST: I know, ladies and gentlemen, that you come from a great section. Mr. Johnston told me in his letter that you came from all over the United States. I sat here with Miss Hargrave from Texas, and she was telling me about that great State. I didn't get around to the point of asking her about seating that delegation at Chicago. Nobody had any legal precedents on that, but I soon learned that she knew more about us here than one would think.

In days gone by she had some associations with Cobalt. You people may not have heard of Cobalt, but it is a little community in Northern Ontario where the birthplace of modern Ontario mining took place. It was very interesting to learn that Miss Hargrave had had associations with that little community which had a great deal to do with the modern history and development of the Province of Ontario.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are very much like yourselves. I think you can see that. We speak the same; we act the same; I suppose we have the same frailties; to a great extent we came from the same origin—despite the fact that you people violently disagreed about certain things around one hundred and sixty or seventy years ago—and we have grown up together. Together we divide a continent. We have people whose views are very much the

same, whose ideas of freedom and liberty are much the same. We have the same heat that you people have, even in Texas. We have so many things that are common and alike—even, Mr. Chairman, we have prison riots up here, as you will see from the morning paper.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to welcome you here. You may go to Mr. Johnston's Library in Osgoode Hall, or to Miss Newton's library in the same place, or to some of our great law libraries in the Province, for scattered across this Province we have law libraries in the various towns and in the law offices. After all, friends, we are very much the same as you.

I should say to you in welcoming you here that, of course, we in government have our own problems. I was reading a short time ago the early life of President Lincoln in Illinois. The custom of those days, I think, was to read one or two standard works such as Blackstone's *Commentaries* and to read them through at least twice every year. You notice that that isn't done today; because of the pressure of things it isn't possible to do so; with the growth of administrative law it isn't possible. In my fifteen years in Parliament I have seen the growth of administrative law to the point where it has become cumbersome and difficult. However, I think that by our consolidation of regulations we have taken a step to rectify that situation, a consolidation of regulations which now goes on continuously.

Ladies and gentlemen, for the work you are doing, for the contributions you make to our respective countries,

for the contribution you make to our common objective in this world, I want to thank you and I want to welcome you to our Province of Ontario. Ontario, of course, is a large Province, with a large population, but capable of sustaining a very much larger population. Our population is growing very rapidly. Our four and a half million people in Ontario will soon be five million. I don't know what the ultimate goal will be, but with our resources and with our people and with our location on the American continent, it is apparently to be very great.

We hope you will have a happy time here. We are honored that the American Association of Law Libraries should come to Ontario. We hope you will enjoy your visit here and that you will have a happy and a useful time. In saying these things to you, I hope you will be able to take a little time off and travel on some of our back roads and see what the people are like and how they live.

Mr. Johnston, it is a very great pleasure, indeed, to be with you, and I bid you a very hearty welcome on behalf of our four and a half million people in the Province of Ontario.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Frost.

Having now received permission to remain in Ontario, I think we should see how we stand with the City of Toronto. There is no doubt as to who is the head of our civic government. He is Mr. Allan Lamport, who became Mayor of Toronto at the beginning of this year. With all of our daily newspapers supporting the former

Mayor, Mr. Lamport won his election in December last without any difficulty whatever. His majority was over thirteen thousand. I think I may safely say that he is the most colorful Mayor we have had in Toronto for seventy-eight years. Toronto will be heard from as long as he is Mayor; and he should continue to be Mayor for many years to come, unless he decides to enter the provincial arena and stir up trouble for Premier Frost.

Mayor Allan A. Lamport

MAYOR ALLAN LAMPORT: I assure you, Mr. President, I appreciate this opportunity to come here with the members of your Association, so well known on this continent, and I assure you I appreciate, too, the kind remarks about me.

May I say, too, to our good friends from across the border, that I hope you will find our City of Toronto a most modern one. It is a city of which I am as proud as you are proud of your home cities. We have a lot here to see. We hope you will go about. Ask the President for any help you need. If there is anything I can do, you can rest assured I will attempt to accomplish it for you.

Particularly is it interesting to note that you are back after twelve years of absence from this city; and I think it is a high tribute to everyone—Mr. President, not only to you—that because our good friends from across the border think so much of Toronto they don't mind paying an extra four or five per cent. The funny part of it is we have had bigger and better conventions here this year than ever before in the history of this City. It is

quite a convention city, and I am sure you will feel as we do. Remember, you nipped us ten per cent and we kept going to the United States.

It is really wonderful to see you. It is my particular pride to give you the City's greetings. I wish you all a very successful convention and that those from out of town may have a most wonderful trip and a safe journey home.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I am a little worried as to when I should have called on our next speaker. As a representative of a great sister nation, he, perhaps, should have spoken first; but it seemed important that we should first make our peace with the Province and the City. Having done that, I am now going to introduce a neighbor of mine, whose office is just across the road on University Avenue. I should judge from the number of people who go in and out of his building, day after day, that either he is a very popular man, that a great many Americans here must be in trouble, or that a large proportion of our own people must be trying to go across the line to his country. As some of you may need his assistance while you are here, I felt I should make you acquainted with him. I call on Mr. Haering, Consul-General of the United States, of Toronto.

Consul-General George J. Haering

MR. HAERING: This is an unexpected honor. When I came here I thought I was going to have the pleasure of listening to the other people give you words of wisdom and knowledge, but now I find that I am expected to do the same myself.

I should like to say to you that Toronto really is a capital city of the first magnitude. Perhaps some of you will feel that you are not in foreign territory at all. I know that we feel perfectly at home here. We have been here only six months. When I first came here I was told that Mr. Frost was a backwoods lawyer. I expected then to find a man such as Abraham Lincoln, to whom you may recall the descriptive title of backwoods lawyer was applied. I found that I was not mistaken; Abraham Lincoln was a statesman. We also know he knew a lot about the Civil War. Mr. Frost ranks among the top authorities on the Civil War; and as for his statesmanlike qualities, I can vouch for them and so can the Secretary of State of the United States.

As for Mayor Lampert, I was given to understand when I arrived here that we had a Mayor LaGuardia in Toronto. I find that descriptive title is very apropos. Mr. Lampert has certainly been in all the spots where there is trouble in this town and he usually gets there first.

It is a great pleasure to be here and I can vouch forthwith that the numerous people that come into our office do not come because they are in trouble with the authorities of the Province of Ontario or of the City of Toronto. Most of them come in because they either want to take a trip to the United States or because they want to find out how you can stay here indefinitely. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: For two reasons the American Association of Law Libraries should be grateful to the County of York Law Association. First,

the Association has sent us a check to help this Annual Meeting. Far more important, however, is the fact that it has for some years sent Elizabeth Newton to our meetings. We are grateful on both counts.

The County of York Law Association is the largest of our county law associations, having a membership of over eleven hundred lawyers. Its library of about nine thousand volumes is shelved in a space quite large enough for five thousand and it is on the third floor of the City Hall. I am sure Miss Newton would be glad to have you visit it. You would learn how library space can be used to its fullest extent.

Mr. Arthur A. MacDonald, Q.C., the President of the Association, was to have been here, but is in Windsor today on an investigation. I am glad to have Miss Margaret Fraser, the Vice-President, in order to introduce another successful woman lawyer in Toronto. Miss Fraser . . .

Miss Margaret A. Fraser, Q.C.

MISS FRASER: The misfortune of our President, Mr. Arthur MacDonald, in having to be in Windsor today and unable to be with you and your misfortune in not having the opportunity of meeting our very able, kindly and witty President is, however, my very good fortune, indeed.

It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity of extending on behalf of the officers, trustees and members of the County of York Law Association greetings to the American Association of Law Libraries, and to extend or add to the welcome that has already been given to you on behalf of our Asso-

ciation as you come back to meet again in Toronto.

Our Association has been interested for many years in your Association, particularly because we hear a great deal about your undertakings and accomplishments from our very capable and well-loved librarian, Elizabeth Newton. It is from your gatherings that, perchance, her ability or desire to take care of us all at the library stems. We all are indebted to you, indeed.

The County Law Library is not at all extensive as Mr. Johnston has already indicated. In fact, it is tucked into a corner of the City Hall, which houses as well Mr. Mayor, his Council and Board of Control. Moreover, the trial courts for both the City and the County and the Surrogate Court are also in the City Hall, and they add to the various bodies with which our County Law Library has to deal.

We are, also, indebted to your Association for your legal publications; the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the *Index to Legal Periodicals*, and, in addition to those, the many other publications of which your members are, I know, the authors.

There is, however, a further reason why we are very closely connected with your Association; we are both working towards the same end. You, in endeavouring to extend, to make more available, to the Bench and the Bar the great body of statutes and case law, and in endeavouring to perpetuate for future generations the jurisprudence of our countries; we, as members of the Bar and the Bench, endeavouring to see to the enforcement

of the law for the preservation and the protection of the individuals.

It is significant, I think, that through our many organizations, professional, scientific, business and fraternal, both our countries, the United States and Canada, have its members or citizens meeting together to consider problems, which though they differ in detail, are really common to us all. This tends to give a greater understanding of each other and of our common problems, and is, I think, one of the factors which has made it possible during the years and years which have gone by for us all to live in peace and as very good neighbors. We just hope that in the not distant future other countries of the world may have by closer association this better understanding.

It was a very great pleasure to our members to learn that at your last Annual Meeting our very able and kindly Chief Librarian of Osgoode Hall Library, the Great Library, as we call it in Toronto, had been chosen as your President for the ensuing year. At Osgoode Hall we have the Court of Appeal for Ontario, the Judges of the Supreme Court of Ontario, sitting either in the court or in chambers, and the Masters of the Supreme Court, and other judicial officials whose offices are really under the ultimate jurisdiction of Mr. Premier. With all the foregoing about him, your President and our Librarian, has problems to deal with which pertain to the entire Province of Ontario.

On behalf of the members of the County of York Law Association, it gives me great pleasure to wish for

you all a very great success in your deliberations and a very happy time while you are here.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I shall now ask Miss Jean Ashman, our immediate Past-President, to reply on behalf of the Association to these words of welcome.

Miss Jean Ashman

MISS ASHMAN: It is a high privilege to express to our distinguished speakers and to our Canadian members the keen pleasure we have in being here and our deep sense of gratitude for their friendly interest and co-operation.

As Consul-General Haering has so well stated, we do not feel like foreigners here. We even see our own flag displayed with the Union Jack. The two countries have just celebrated their national Independence Days. On July first, Canada marked its eighty-fifth year as a self-governing nation. On July fourth, the United States celebrated its one hundred and seventy-sixth year of independence. We used to take our independence for granted. We become more and more aware now that it is our most precious possession and our most cherished heritage.

Many of us formed our first impression of Canada and the Canadians

from our contacts with the representatives of the Carswell Company. You may know the place the Singer Sewing Machine Company occupies in Latin America. Their representatives learn to know the people. They speak their language. They bring a product they need, they make adjustments when they are necessary. It has been said that they do more to further friendly relations between the northern and southern countries than any other institution or agency. The men and their charming wives from the Carswell Company occupy the same position among the law library profession in the United States.

You all know Mr. Johnston. Most of us met him first at the Toronto meeting in 1940. His quiet modesty, unfailing courtesy, his inexhaustible patience, his awareness of the problems of his colleagues, have endeared him to all of us.

May I again thank Premier Frost, Mayor Lamport, Consul-General Haering and Miss Fraser for their cordial welcome. You have made this a memorable occasion for us. We hope to see all of you in our country and we hope that we may return. Thank you.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: We shall now have a recess and meet again at two o'clock. The meeting is adjourned.

GENERAL SESSION

Monday Afternoon, July 7, 1952

The First General Session of the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was

called to order at two o'clock, President Johnston presiding.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Will the meeting please come to order.

For some reason there is always a President's report on the Annual Meeting agenda. These reports are sometimes reviews of the work done during the year. The President always apologizes for taking time to say what the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Committee Chairmen will say later on in the proceedings.

We have this year a long program. Duplication should therefore be avoided and I feel that the committee chairmen have a much better right to comment on their achievements than I have. I merely appointed them while they and their members have done the work. The Association's financial condition is very clearly shown in the Treasurer's report. Miss Finley and Mr. Drummond may have more to say about our finances and are much better able to discuss them than I am. The Secretary has given us a brief but most interesting survey of the work of the Association generally, which has been done while she has held office. Another review of what has been done would be superfluous. I propose therefore to limit myself to some remarks on some of the duties and problems of a president.

At the request of the Editor I contributed a President's Page to each of the last three issues of the JOURNAL and in these I have said something about the appointment of committees and the making up of programs for the annual meetings. Section 3 of our Con-

stitution provides that "there shall be such committees as the Executive Board shall from time to time create" and the next section makes it the duty of the president to appoint them. New committees are set up, generally, as a result of a vote of the membership, and most of them become, in effect, standing committees, although the Board does occasionally abolish one. The number of committees grows year after year. We have now 21 committees and 9 representatives on library councils, joint committees and other organizations. No president faced with the task of making appointments could fail to wonder if we need so many committees.

Some are created for certain definite purposes and cease to exist when these purposes are carried out; others are intended to be permanent. Some are overworked, while others have not much to do. Some are important to have standing by in case something turns up which requires quick action.

Perhaps it is a good thing to have a great many committees. It does give many members some definite interest in the work of the Association which otherwise they might not have and I have found that most association members are very anxious to work. I feel, however, that there are too many committees and that we should find some way of cutting down their number.

Problems arise in the making of appointments which one does not expect to meet. Most chairmen and most members of committees are perfectly

willing or anxious to carry on, while a great many other Association members also would like to do committee work. It is important to have continuity but difficult to decide who should be kept on a committee. Perhaps we should adopt the practice generally of having the members appointed for a certain time, with a certain number dropping out each year. This is the practice followed in the Committee on Coöperation between the American Association of Law Schools and the American Association of Law Libraries. Perhaps the president-elect should make the appointments to committees. This is the practice in the American Association of Law Schools. I would ask the members generally not to criticize or condemn the president because some are named to or left on a committee while others are not. Also I would urge them to answer his letters promptly. The failure of one member to do this may hold up appointments in several committees.

The president's other main task is to decide how the program at the annual meeting is to be made up and who shall take part. Here again, the matter of committees has to be considered. Their reports must all be presented at the meeting. Some will not take up much time but there may be considerable discussion with others. We have also five chapters which may have something to report.

It is very difficult to decide how much of our time will be available for papers, addresses and panel discussions. I have done my best to estimate the time needed for consideration of

reports and discussion of new business and have provided for two panel discussions and a talk on the Survey of the Legal Profession, and an address and demonstration. With your permission I intend to keep to the time set for these four items. Any other discussion that is under way when the time comes for one of them to begin will be interrupted and carried on at a later time. If I have underestimated the time necessary for consideration of the reports, I can only express my regret and urge the difficulty of the calculation. In case any of you are inclined to think that four program items are not very much I would point out that we have actually ten, since in each of the panel discussions four papers will be read.

Many of the members assisted me during the year with suggestions as to what should be discussed. I do not think that the others will object if I refer especially to a check list prepared by Mrs. Marian Gallagher of matters of interest to law librarians. This is a very comprehensive list, which should be useful to presidents and program committees for years to come. Some thirty copies of this were sent out to libraries of different sizes and kinds and their librarians marked the subjects which they would prefer to have discussed here. The panel discussions and the meeting on care and preservation of books are the direct result of this poll.

I think that we might consider the advisability of having a program committee to assist the president in making up his program. The members of

the Executive Board and many others have been most generous and helpful with their advice but a committee of three or four whose duty it would be, with the president, to formulate the program for the annual meeting would not only ease his load but would bring in many new ideas and perhaps result generally in better programs.

The problem of finding time for consideration of the committee reports and for our papers and discussions is one reason why we have less entertainment than we have had at other meetings. Coming after Seattle and Boston, Toronto must seem a terrible let-down or, shall I say, a sobering up. The other reason why there is less in the way of side trips is that we have not the spectacular scenery of Seattle or the historical sites of Boston. As we have so much business to transact and so little time, I would ask the members to come to the meetings at the hour set, or as close to it as possible. I intend to open the meetings very close to the hour.

I shall close this report, probably wrongly so called, by expressing my appreciation for the complete coöperation that I have received throughout the year from the members of the Board and the Editor. All business which arose in the latter half of the year 1951 was transacted so promptly and easily by correspondence that we decided to do without the usual mid-winter meeting and confirm our mail decisions at a Board meeting here. I

do not think that the Association has suffered from this decision.

The report of the Secretary has been sent out and, no doubt, you have all read it. I shall ask her now to summarize it and stress any parts of it which in her opinion should be particularly drawn to our attention.

MISS COONAN: In the words of our American Consul, this is an unexpected honor. When I wrote my Secretary's report a few weeks ago and sent it in, I felt a great feeling of satisfaction. I was on the last lap. I felt quite carefree until I spoke to George about the matter of reports, pointing out they had been sent out in very good time, thanks to the wonderful coöperation of CCH, and that I would simply move the adoption of the Secretary's report. He said, "Well that is entirely up to you, but, after all you are in your last year and you are retiring, and I think that you should at least highlight the report." So I assure you that that was all I intended to do.

Yesterday morning was my time for highlighting. The Secretary proposes and, I have learned, the Association disposes; and not until this morning, until I took the clip off, from the time I wrote it a month ago, have I had time to even look at my report. I have decided that the best thing to do would be to read it, instead of trying to highlight it after a month.

Miss Coonan then read the following report:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

June 1, 1951-May 31, 1952

This is my fifth annual report as Secretary of this Association, and it will be my final report on service in this office. In earlier reports I have quoted statistics to show the volume of the Secretary's correspondence; I have listed the main duties of this office; I have described my work with certain Committees and with the Association's Chapters during and after their formation; I have sketched some highlights of individual years. I intend to leave these previous reports to speak for my work of this year. A final report in the vein of these earlier ones would be helpful to no one except my successor, and since she has already informed us that she knows she will not live to grow old, I do not want by this report to contribute to her untimely end. I offer instead to give her any information I can through personal contact and correspondence.

In this final report, I would like to indulge myself in a little thinking out loud. As a part-time Secretary with my days crowded with the work of my own library there was not enough time for pondering in the evening hours or week-ends when I was doing the work of this Association. Details of Executive Board meetings, elections, constitutional amendments, correspondence and questionnaires, have consumed the major part of the past five years. I have seldom been able to see the woods for the trees. But now that I am about to step out into the clearing, I find

myself suddenly able to see the woods and that much has happened to and in it in my years spent in the midst of its trees. These happenings have been the result of your work, not mine, but perhaps you have not thought along the lines that I have in the preceding months, and it is my hope that the things I report here may serve as a reminder of your own accomplishments and indicate their significance.

In the months just past, I have been taking inventory. It has been an unconscious sort of inventory, of which I only became aware when I sat down to write this report. It was then that I found that the work about which I wanted to report was yours rather than my own. The steps and the acts which I have been reviewing mentally were taken by committees, by officers, by chapters, by individual members. Through the work of these we have inched ahead in a steady, if not spectacular manner.

As I have reviewed the steps this Association has taken in recent years, I have measured them with a realization of its size and income. I have been realistic about our limitations and about the possible statistics of our future. The last Treasurer's report showed the total membership of the Association to be 540. The report of the Committee which prepared the 1952 edition of *Law Libraries in the United States and Canada* tells us that 1166 individual law libraries are listed

in that publication. This indicates that, even with the maximum of effort to increase our membership, there are not enough persons in our specialized field to make us a group comparable in size or income with some of the other library groups. I have not found these figures discouraging. It is necessary to bear them in mind because they are important, but they have not in the past, and need not in the future limit the quality of our achievements or of our goals.

My first year in office furnishes an illustration of the Association's ability for accomplishing its ends despite its limitations. I was elected to the office of Secretary-Treasurer. A committee was then at work to devise ways of establishing a permanent full-time secretariat. This was not found to be possible but one of its purposes was attained through the division of the existing double office. A Secretary and a Treasurer emerged from this division, and as a result it became possible for two ordinary human beings to carry the burdens which were thus distributed to them and to accomplish them with a reasonable degree of efficiency and satisfaction to the Association.

Some small but worth while mechanics were evolved by these two offices. For three years Application Blanks for membership have been in use. They will be invaluable as records in future years. A brochure descriptive of the Association's work and purpose was drafted and printed in 1951. This is proving indispensable in acquainting non-members with what the Asso-

ciation can offer to them. A system of cumulation of committee records has been initiated, and arrangements are under discussion for their storage and the establishment thereby of Association Archives. Such a system would substitute for some of the physical advantages which would have resulted if a fixed Association headquarters had been possible.

As an aid in the conduct of the Association affairs we now have a completely new and streamlined Constitution and By-Laws. These were drafted and adopted early in my term, and it seems that the draftsmen, our President-elect and one of our present Executive Board members, drew them well for they have stood the test of the first few years, which are usually the hardest, without major change.

Two Chapters have been admitted to the Association in the last five years, The New York Chapter and the New England Chapter, and two groups of law librarians have been formed: one in Ohio and one in the Philadelphia area. These groups have expressed their future intentions of application for chapter status. The older Chapters of the Association have enlarged their membership and have contributed helpful tools to our own and to other specialized fields. The publication of *The Union List of Legislative Histories* by the Legislative Histories Committee of the Washington Chapter is an example of such a contribution.

The contributions of some of the Association's special and standing committees and of its representatives on

joint committees of other Associations are far reaching in their benefits to Association members, to individual law libraries who are non-members, and to this profession and members of all library professions. The appointment by the Association of a committee to cooperate with the Library of Congress indicates its constant concern with the practical problems of the work-day law librarian. This Committee's work in connection with the proposed development of Class K for the classification of law books focuses attention on the Association's great desire for the adoption of a classification of law books which will be of use to law libraries in general, as well as to the Law Library of Congress.

In the cataloging field, as well as in classification, the Association has provided a forum for fair discussion and an opportunity to evaluate the tools fashioned for less specialized fields with respect to their adaptability to our subject field. Such a forum was conducted in Seattle and the consensus of opinion there was that existing cataloging rules did not fit the law cataloger's needs. A Committee on Cataloging was immediately authorized by the members of the Association. It has been at work for two years with the purpose of formulating cataloging rules which will be best for most law libraries. It is a tremendous task, but is in the hands of an able committee. Its success in formulating such rules must be placed high on our list of goals for the future.

This year's report of the Association's Committee on Cooperation with

State Libraries will provide an excellent example of the contribution which a Committee of this Association has made to expedite the work of librarians everywhere. The Committee has compiled a table of sources of distribution of State publications. We now have available for the first time in one place directions for securing all the State publications required by libraries throughout the country. It is the hope of this Committee that it will publish supplementary data to this table whenever necessary. The Committee on Cooperation with the American Bar Association has indicated that it is at work on a comprehensive check-list of that Association's publications. It is being compiled from holdings which promise to make it more complete than any compilation of A.B.A. publications now available. We are all familiar with the yearly information supplied on State Bar Association publications through the work of the Committee of that name.

The recent publication of the *Manual for Law Library Inspectors* which was prepared by Miss Helen Hargrave for the Committee on Cooperation between A.A.L.L. and A.A.L.S. is proving valuable to law librarians as well as inspectors, since it includes bibliographies, check-lists, references and suggestions which the Committee intended as an aid to them. This Committee is now engaged in preparing statistics on law schools which have been neglected in recent years and on technical data for teaching legal bibliography and on classification and plans for law school libraries.

A period of decline in one of our sources of revenue and the necessary curtailment of the Association's *Index to Legal Periodicals* called forth a fine example of the spirit of coöperation among Association members and of the ability of the Association's young blood. The highly successful venture of the *Interim Index to Legal Periodicals* was voted one of the Association's outstanding achievements in the first year of its issuance. The spirit in which it originated and in which it developed is as notable as the high quality of its content.

The *Index* itself has continued to grow and improve. The analysis of its subject headings is sure to prove fruitful and to result in an infinitely more satisfactory key to the materials it includes. The *Index* is one of our earliest and best contributions to the field of research. Its quality cannot be too high. We have a pride in it which recent years have certainly justified. I believe there is every indication that it will continue to be the Empire State Building among the Association's endeavors.

The LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL serves as a steady source of information in our special field. Its editors also seek constantly to offer articles of high quality and unique subject matter such as will not be repetitious of discussions commonly found elsewhere. The May issue, 1952, contains a list of current legal publications in subject arrangement. This compilation is the contribution of the Special Committee on Publications. Such a list has been requested often and it will now become a regular feature of every JOURNAL

issue. It is the hope of the Committee on Publications that it can compile and the JOURNAL will carry current bibliographical information on state administrative reports and opinions, congressional hearings, and bar association reports. Such information will increase the usefulness and popularity of the JOURNAL.

In the representation of the Association on joint committees of other Associations we have been consistently fortunate. The ability and leadership of such representatives are a cause for justified Association pride. Our representative on the Joint Committee on Library Education of the Council of National Library Associations has served us and it so well that he has been elected its Chairman for a third successive year. The work of this Committee is familiar to all librarians since it is of vital interest to them. Its study of recruitment, training and employment of professional librarians may well mark a new age in the library profession.

The progress outlined here is of necessity not all inclusive. There are many I have not mentioned, yet they have contributed in small or large measure to our progress. I can only ask those whom this shoe fits to wear it and accept the gratitude of us all. I seem to have here assumed the role of cartographer rather than Secretary. In any event, it seems to me that I have said enough to indicate that in the last few years we have been on the right road, headed in the right direction, and have continued to fulfill the purposes which are printed on our letterhead. Cardoza pointed out the

curse of bigness. We are in no danger from this curse but, though we may not ever grow big or rich, I believe indications are that we will contribute our share to the professional world and fulfill our duty to each other.

I have not been able in this report to point with pride to any outstanding achievement of my own, but I cannot end my last report as Secretary without sounding a personal note. It is one of sincere and heartfelt appreciation to my fellow members for the honor and opportunity they gave me to serve with them for five years. I am grateful to the Presidents under whom I served. From each one of them I learned things of real value. I appreciate deeply the help of fellow officers and Board members and the ever ready coöperation of individuals to whom I turned. These five years have been hard ones, but the friendships I have formed or cemented have made them worth every bit of burden they have entailed. To my successor I offer my heartiest congratulations and best wishes. I place my name as No. 1 on her address book and urge her to call on me for any service I can perform and any information I can furnish. I believe she will find her job a hard one. I am sure she will find it a happy one, since she will get with it not only a freight car of correspondence files but one of the finest groups for which to work that ever was organized. I look forward to stepping off the rostrum into that group of which I am proud to be a member.

MARGARET E. COONAN, *Secretary*
May I move the adoption of my report, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I presume it won't be hard to get a second for that motion.

MR. DRUMMOND: I will second that motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Are you ready for the question? All in favor say aye. All against say no. The motion is carried.

I am sure that it is with something like sadness that we realize we shall have no more Secretary's reports from Miss Coonan. The Coonan era, like the Newman and Helmuth eras, has almost passed. Perhaps like Miss Newman, Miss Coonan may after a few years of comparative peace and quietness come back to serve the Association as president.

Miss Finley, will you please present the Treasurer's report.

MISS FINLEY: I am sure you have all read the Treasurer's report. If you haven't, I suggest that you put it on your bedside table. If you are troubled with insomnia it will come in very handy. I have no intention of reading it to you. The good news is that our cash balance in our general fund is now \$13,468.00, which is a gain of almost twenty-five hundred dollars since last year. Each year since I have held this office we have gained a little over the preceding year.

I think it might be well for you to keep in mind as our deliberations proceed that there are now some things that we can afford to do. I am not suggesting that we squander our funds, but we are able to undertake certain projects if you think they are worthwhile. Even the Index Account is beginning to see daylight.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For fiscal year ending May 31, 1952

GENERAL FUND

Cash Balance June 1, 1951 \$10,177.47

ADD RECEPITS

Dues

Institutional	\$2,649.50	
Active	1,294.50	
Associative	682.50	\$4,626.50

JOURNAL

Advertising	1,787.00	
Subscription	920.00	
Back numbers	425.00	3,132.00

Directory & membership list	19.00
Duplicate exchange	70.00
Convention receipts*	1,879.31
Interest	150.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$ 9,876.81

TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR \$20,054.28

LESS DISBURSEMENTS

Cost to publish JOURNAL (4 issues) 3,647.03

Salaries

Editor L.L.J.	400.00	
Secretary	550.00	
Ass't. to Secretary	250.00	
Treasurer	250.00	
Ass't. to Treasurer	300.00	1,750.00

Hotel expense & transportation	60.84
Office supplies, printing, postage	524.13
Convention expense	5.00
Duplicate exchange	70.00
Refunds, including chapter dues	183.00
Telephone & telegraph	2.63
Library education committee	130.98
Affiliation dues	50.00
Audit	100.00
Treasurer's bond	62.50

TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS \$ 6,586.11

CASH BALANCE MAY 31, 1952 \$13,468.17

* \$850.00 of this amount is to be applied to the Toronto convention. The profit from the Boston convention amounted to \$1,024.31.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING 223

INDEX FUND

For fiscal year ending May 31, 1952

Balance June 1, 1951	\$ 295.88
Receipts from H. W. Wilson Co.	6,375.80
TOTAL TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR	\$ 6,671.68
Less Disbursements	
Salaries	\$5,027.69
Commissions	150.00
Postage	2.00
Editor's travel expense	25.50
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 5,205.19
CASH BALANCE MAY 31, 1952	\$ 1,466.49

General Fund

The general fund shows a net gain of \$3,290.70 during the fiscal year. However, \$850.00 of this figure is an advance contribution to the Toronto convention, so the actual gain is \$2,440.70. About half of this very substantial gain resulted from the Boston convention which was unusually well attended. The rest is made up in gains in dues, sales of back issues of the JOURNAL, interest on our savings account and lower convention travel expenses.

Our membership, by number of persons, as well as by classes, has happily regained some of the ground lost last year, though the total persons is still below the year 1949-50.

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Life	21	19	19
Associate	46	43	43
Active	186	176	178
Institutional (persons)	320	302	353
Institutional (as a class)	143	134	130
Total persons	573	540	593
Total dues	\$4,626.50	\$4,363.75	\$4,306.50

During the year we acquired 4 new associate members, 29 active members and 8 institutional members (designating 10 persons). Twelve active, one life and one associate members resigned or were suspended during the year.

Subscribers to the JOURNAL have, I am sorry to say, dropped during the year. This, I am sure, is not because the JOURNAL is less worthy. There were 50 cancellations during the year, and only 17 new subscribers. Some of the cancellations were because the subscriber became a member. Twenty-two cancellations were for U. S. Information offices in Latin America. These were entered two years ago, and the cancellation was no doubt caused by the cut in State Department appropriations.

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Subscribers	165	198	205
Revenue from advertisers	\$1,787.00	\$1,715.50	\$1,649.50
Revenue from subscriptions ...	920.00	1,005.00	1,067.00
Revenue from sale of back issues	425.00	133.75	316.75
Cost of publishing JOURNAL (exclusive of Editor's salary)	3,647.03	3,795.93	3,030.50

Index Fund

I am happy to report that, for the first time since I have been Treasurer (my first report covered the year ending May 31, 1949) the Index is not indebted to the H. W. Wilson Company. We will, of course, have to borrow from them before their annual accounting in November. But we expect that their accounting will show enough to repay the advance and carry us through without further advance. It is possible that this is too optimistic a hope. It may be that the three year cumulation, due this July, will take too large a bite from the balance due us to enable us to clear our expenses through November 1953. But certainly after that, barring unforeseen emergencies, we should be on our feet and on a current basis.

The salary of the indexer, Miss Azian, was increased on October 1, 1951, from \$2,600.00 to \$2,800.00, and is scheduled to increase to \$3,000.00 on October 1, 1952. Her assistant's salary has been \$2,280 for the entire fiscal year.

Although new circulars on the Index were mailed to the book dealers in December, 1951, only four orders have been received this year from this source. Two subscriptions and twenty-two bound volumes were ordered through salesmen. Inasmuch as the commission to salesmen is 50 per cent and to H. W. Wilson Company 25 per cent, it is only through continuing subscriptions that the Association can hope to benefit by the salesmen arrangement. These four orders actually netted the Association \$75.00.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZABETH FINLEY

Treasurer

I will move that the report be adopted.

MRS. SMITH: I will second it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I think we can take it that the motion is carried.

Before I go on with the other committee reports, I want to say something about the Law Librarians Society of Washington, D.C.'s *Union List of Legislative Histories*. I have suggested to Mrs. James that she post a copy on our Notice Board. Instead, we have put one on the Registration Table; and to tell us something about the list and how it may be obtained I shall call on Mrs. James, if she is here.

MRS. JAMES: I followed Mr. Johnston's suggestion but I am afraid people have already heard a great deal about the *Union List of Legislative Histories* and may not care to hear about it again. I will merely say it was the project of a special committee of the Washington Society. As you probably know, it is a directory or list of the legislative histories in over thirty libraries, almost all government libraries and almost all in Washington. When the Society in Washington became interested in legislative histories, our greatest need was to know where to locate particular ones in case we had inquiries for those that were not available in our own libraries.

We have a copy on the Registration Table with a notice showing that copies can still be obtained for one dollar each from Miss Miriam C. Vance of the National Fertilizer Association, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., and we would be very glad to receive orders. We would also

be pleased to receive your suggestions for further work in legislative history.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mrs. James. There is one other announcement. I have been asked to announce that the librarians from the Southeastern States, that is the states whose reports appear in the *Southern Reporter*, would like to meet for a discussion right after the panel discussion on Tuesday evening in this room. Will all interested librarians please note. Miss Elliott says it is all the Southern States in addition to the Southeastern States.

Mr. Drummond has been the Chairman of the Index Committee since 1947. It would not be right to call on him to present his report without some reference to the outstanding work he has done in the past five years. When the history of the Association is written—which it should be very soon—the name Drummond will occupy a very important place in it, whatever he does in the year 1952-53.

We will now have the report of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals.

MR. DRUMMOND: I, too, will not read my report. However, I would like to make a couple of corrections. One of the statements mentioning our financial condition could actually be a little better, i.e., where we compare our twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollar net profit this year with a net loss of five thousand dollars. Actually I should have raised that up to about eight or nine thousand dollars. I forgot we had, also, to pay editorial salaries.

Also, where I mentioned the small effect of the campaign to obtain new subscriptions, I said one or two hundred dollars could have been realized—I should have added, “per year.” I will highlight a couple of items.

The question of the frequency of the *Index* was raised last year, and we did circularize subscribers about it. Quite a few did not answer, but Mr. Haycraft of the Wilson Company assures me a very high percentage answered as compared with what they would normally get from subscribers to their Indexes. The vote was against increasing the frequency to a monthly with an increase of 10 per cent in cost. It was a very decisive vote and we believe that that settles that question at least for the next three or four years.

The biggest project of the year was the revision of the list of periodicals covered. We compared our list with that of the *Interim Supplement* and by correspondence the members of the Committee arrived at a list which in effect has added about every legal periodical in this country and has omitted those which would not strictly be called legal periodicals and those which are in foreign languages. We still list one or two foreign ones and that is a question which will be taken up by the Committee on Foreign Law, following this report.

You will probably note, or perhaps you have, inside the first page of the *Index* we now have a statement telling what is covered. A couple of members suggested that would be helpful to those using it—how we treat bar association periodicals, leaving out the newsy articles referring to social ac-

tivities, but putting in an article on land titles or similar items. That revision will result in a net increase, we figure, of about seven hundred and ten entries a year but will not increase your subscription rate during this next year.

I would also like to mention now, as well as in the written report, the cooperation that the Columbia and New York University groups offered with regard to coöperative indexing. It did not work out too well. We have dropped it for the time being, but we certainly have gained a great deal of experience.

The Sub-committee on the Improvement of Sub-headings, Miss Benyon and Mr. Charpentier, have reported that they carry on a sort of pilot project with one or two sub-headings during the year and they have pretty well established the methods which can be followed. We hope that improvement will continue during the next year.

That is all I have in the way of highlighting my report, but I would like to report on what the Committee did at its meeting this morning. We voted to have a rate revision a year from now. It takes quite a while to do it, and while Mr. Haycraft hasn't asked me, I am sure he would want me to urge you to answer the questionnaires promptly. Your subscription rate will depend on it, and if you don't you may end up with a higher rate, because many of the periodicals which we have dropped were counted in determining your rate before. So it will be to your interest to reply to the questionnaire.

Another action of the Committee

was to eliminate the sale of the *Index* through dealers. This sounds as if it is being unkind to dealers. It isn't, actually. They were doing us more of a favor than anything else. They did not make very much money on it. We didn't make any, because most of the subscriptions which were obtained from lawyers were dropped at the end of the first year, and it cost us more to handle than it was worth. The Committee and Wilson Company are agreed that we should drop that sale. I would like this to be an announcement to dealers. I believe that we will write letters to those who have been active in this field. We appreciate everything they have done. I am sure that most of them will be relieved that we don't expect them to push the *Index* any more.

I think that at this time I should announce that Miss Azian, Executive Editor, will resign at the end of the three year accumulation period, sometime in August. Miss Dorothea A. Flaherty, who has been the Assistant to the Executive Editor was appointed by the Executive Board to become Executive Editor upon Mrs. Azian's retirement. Our good friend, Mr. Pulling, has come to the fore again and produced another good assistant to the Executive Editor. Her name is Miss Florence Garmon. She is a graduate of Portia Law School in Boston and is known to our friends at Harvard and the Editors of the *Index*, and we are looking forward to having the services of Miss Garmon commencing September first.

There is one more point. Both the Index Committee and the Executive

Board voted to change our salary arrangement with the Editors. We have set up a program of advances for the next four years, so that we can have and they can have something to look forward to, and perhaps by that means we can stop the turnover that we have been having in the office of executive editor.

At this point I would like to say that we had the question of indexing foreign language periodicals presented to us by several groups and in a rather strong way. I happened to have Bill Stern sitting in the office with me at the time I read the first letter. I said, "This looks like a job for the Foreign Law Committee." You will hear from him later. I asked President Johnston to schedule his report right after this, so that we can pass the question of indexing foreign language periodicals to that Committee.

The report of the Committee follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

The Committee is pleased to report that the financial condition of the *Index* is greatly improved over that of 1950-51. The net income from our publisher, the H. W. Wilson Company, for the year ending with the 1951 annual volume was \$9,051.99. Since \$4,676.19 had been advanced by the H. W. Wilson Company previously, a balance of \$4,375.80 was paid over to the Treasurer of the Association in October, 1951. This amount is sufficient to pay editorial salaries through August, 1952, so that it can

be said that the *Index* not only was self-supporting during 1950-51 but in fact, wiped out all previous deficits. The H. W. Wilson Company now estimates that the net income to be turned over to the Association for the year ending with the July, 1952, three-year cumulative volume will be approximately \$8,500.00 and the Committee submits that this compares favorably with the \$5,000.00 deficit of the year ending with the 1949 three-year cumulation. Out of this \$8,500 must of course be paid editorial salaries but the Association will realize a profit of between \$2,500 and \$3,000.

The publishers have warned us that the cost of labor and materials is going up and that one important source of income, the supply of back volumes, is rapidly being exhausted. A campaign to obtain new subscriptions is being prepared but it is doubtful that more than one or two hundred dollars per year can be raised from this source. The *Index* had 850 subscribers as of May 1, 1952. Therefore, upon the advice of the H. W. Wilson Company, the Committee recommends that a revision of subscription rates be made during 1952-53 with the new rates coming into force no later than the billing for the subscription year beginning July 1, 1953.

Because of the discussion at the Annual Meeting last year of the need for more frequent issues of the *Index* it was thought desirable to submit this question to the subscribers. Subscribers were asked to vote on the question of issuing the *Index* monthly instead of bi-monthly at an increase of 10 per cent in subscription rates and they

voted not to increase the frequency to monthly with a 10 per cent increase in subscription rates. Tabulated on the service basis (i.e. one vote for each dollar the subscriber pays) the ballots showed that 58.9 per cent were against monthly issues and 41.1 per cent were for them. On a straight one-vote-per-subscription basis the ballots showed that 69.4 per cent preferred to maintain the bi-monthly schedule with 30.6 per cent favoring the monthly issues. Because of this vote no change in the publishing schedule of the *Index* will be made except that a separate July issue will be published each year instead of only in the years of the three-year cumulations. This can be done at a very low cost and will eliminate the delay in service due to the time involved in compiling the annual cumulative volumes.

The largest project on which the Committee worked during the past year was the revision of the list of periodicals covered by the *Index*. The list of periodicals covered by the Columbia-N.Y.U. *Interim Supplement* but not by the *Index to Legal Periodicals* was examined very carefully and most of the periodicals were found to be non-legal or in foreign languages. The non-legal periodicals were not added to those covered by the *Index* since the income of the *Index* does not permit any large expansion. The question of the inclusion of foreign language periodicals was referred to the Committee on Foreign Law of the Association. The report of that Committee will present the foreign periodicals problem to the Association for consideration.

The revised list of periodicals to be covered by the *Index* includes approximately 40 periodicals not previously indexed and omits several publications previously indexed, but which were court reports, annual surveys or non-legal periodicals. It is estimated that this revision of periodicals indexed, which will become effective with the September 1952 issue, will cause a net increase of 710 entries per year in the *Index*. Since the total number of entries for 1951 was 16,710 this slight increase can be absorbed without increasing subscription rates for 1952-53.

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the coöperation offered by the staff of the Columbia-N.Y.U. *Interim Supplement*. On an experimental basis indexing was furnished to the Executive Editor of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Since this was an experiment the Executive Editor was not permitted to stop indexing periodicals for which the *Interim Supplement* staff would furnish entries, with the result that no time was saved by the Editors of the *Index*. The Executive Editor of the *Index* reported that because of differences in methods and personnel the entries furnished to

her by the *Interim Supplement* staff could not have been used in the *Index* without considerable revision and the experimental coöperation was then dropped. The lessons learned from this experiment will prove most helpful in the future.

The important project to improve the subject headings of the *Index* was carried on by a sub-committee composed of Elizabeth V. Benyon and Arthur Charpentier. Their work will be covered by a separate report.

It was with regret that the Committee received the resignation of the Assistant to the Executive Editor, Miss Jeanne Maloney, effective September 15, 1951. However, we were fortunate in obtaining an able replacement in the person of Miss Dorothea Flaherty who became Assistant to the Executive Editor on October 1, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,
 FORREST S. DRUMMOND, *Chairman*
 ELIZABETH V. BENYON
 HARRY BITNER
 ARTHUR A. CHARPENTIER
 THOMAS S. CHECKLEY
 HELEN NEWMAN
 ARTHUR C. PULLING
 GERTRUDE E. WOODARD

May 16, 1952

THE H. W. WILSON COMPANY

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

Report for the year ending with the July 1951 Annual Volume

Billing:

Subscriptions (expirations to July 1952) ..	\$20,879.78
Advertising	50.00
Bound volumes and single numbers.....	3,917.60
	<hr/>
	\$24,847.38

Deduct expenses:

Printing: September 1950 issue	\$ 623.58	
November " "	482.33	
January 1951 "	862.22	
March " "	678.74	
May " "	679.02	
July 1951 Bound Annual	1,902.55	\$ 5,228.44
	<hr/>	
Binding old 3 yr. volumes.....	121.29	
Editorial work	386.46	
Postage and express	254.52	
Boxes and copy paper	108.84	
Commission: 25% of sales.....	6,211.84	12,311.39
	<hr/>	
Credit balance		12,535.99
Add credit balance from July 1950 report.		16,215.83
		<hr/>
		28,751.82
Less cash October 6, 1950	176.19	
November 21 "	2,500.00	
May 31 1951	2,000.00	4,676.19
	<hr/>	
Credit balance, subject to the following reserves		\$24,075.63
Unearned subscriptions (i.e. portion of current subscriptions billing bearing future expiration dates)	14,199.83	
Proportion of estimated cost of next 3 yr. volume chargeable at date.....	5,500.00	19,699.83
	<hr/>	
Credit balance now payable.....		\$ 4,375.80

The H. W. Wilson Company
 New York 52, New York
 October 24, 1951.

I move that the report of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals be accepted and filed.

MISS NEWMAN: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on the motion to accept the report of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals?

MEMBER: Is the Committee still considering the expansion of sub-headings and the placing of certain specialized articles under more than one sub-heading?

MR. DRUMMOND: That is what the Special Sub-Committee on Sub-Headings is considering.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor of accepting this report signify by saying aye? Contrary say nay? The report is accepted.

MR. DRUMMOND: I forgot to say one very important thing and that is that we have with us today Mr. Howard Haycraft, Vice-President of the Wilson Company, who is here at my request. He met with the Committee this morning and he will be available for any questions that you may have concerning the publisher's work with the *Index*. If you would like any information such as to how subscription rates are figured, I can tell you but I am sure he can do it better than I. Mr. Haycraft has assured me he will be very happy to answer any of your questions.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Are there any questions you would like to ask Mr. Haycraft? Apparently you are all satisfied.

Mr. Stern will now present the re-

port of the Committee on Foreign Law. This Committee has met since the mimeographed report was made up and the Chairman will probably be in a position to add something to it.

MR. STERN: The Foreign Law Committee has considered the indexing of foreign legal periodicals. As you know, the *American Journal of Comparative Law* has just started its publication and we thought that foreign legal periodicals would be indexed there. However, it did not work out that way and the *American Journal of Comparative Law* will not index foreign legal periodicals.

We have of course investigated various possibilities of indexing these periodicals. Mr. Drummond has already mentioned that teachers of comparative law, of whom there are now quite a few, have urged indexing of foreign legal periodicals in one fashion or another, and as you know the increased interest in the United States and Canada in foreign law makes it almost mandatory to do something about it.

There are, of course, quite a few problems involved. At first we thought of doing it or suggesting doing it in the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. However, a survey of foreign legal periodicals has shown that there are almost one hundred which should be indexed. It is, of course, out of the question that the *Index to Legal Periodicals* should include such a great number of foreign legal periodicals.

We then investigated the separate publication of an index of foreign legal periodicals. We have discussed the question of the publication with

Dr. Evans, the Librarian of Congress, and others and we hope that there is a possibility for it, but it is by far too early to judge. We hope there may be a possibility of publishing an international index to legal periodicals either through UNESCO, the Library of Congress or in some other fashion. Of course, there are many problems involved. They must be thought out as discreetly as possible in order to see how much work is involved in the publishing of the index, and everything would have to be thought out very much in advance before we could even suggest that such an index be published.

However, if it should turn out that a separate index cannot be published, then the question would arise as to whether it be possible to index at least a few selected foreign periodicals. This problem has been raised by teachers of comparative law. They would like to see at least about one dozen foreign legal periodicals indexed. There is no doubt that it would be of interest to the teachers of comparative law. It would, also, be of interest to subscribers to the *Index* who practice law and who want to be informed about foreign law problems. So we will have to see whether the idea would be feasible.

If any of you are interested, we have here a list of about eighty-five foreign legal periodicals which, it is suggested, would have to be indexed in an index to foreign legal periodicals; and a shorter list of one dozen foreign legal periodicals which might be indexed in the *Index to Legal Periodicals*.

If it were desired, there is a third possibility and that is to use the facil-

ities which Harry Bitner has offered to us in a very friendly way, the facilities of the *Interim Index*, where at present a few foreign periodicals are indexed, but that *Index* is not issued in cumulative form. There is, of course, expense involved in the preparation of an index for foreign legal periodicals. All these problems are still problems for the future.

Therefore, I do not make any definite report or any definite suggestions, but I feel that the question of an index to foreign legal periodicals has to be gone into further before the Association can arrive at a particular solution.

I think it would be very interesting to all of us to hear any of you who have any ideas about it and any suggestions. I might add that if an international index of legal periodicals were to be published one of the questions would be that of coverage. What would it cover? Only central European languages, or periodicals published in these areas, or should it include, also, eastern European periodicals? Should it include the articles of the Moslem world? There are a number of very important problems. I couldn't give you any idea as to what would be feasible financially or what could be done at this time.

There is one more important point. The Foreign Law Committee has invited a number of foreign law book dealers to become members of this Association and to attend the annual conventions. We have done so because foreign law book dealers visit only a small number of the law libraries and there are quite a number of law libraries who buy some foreign law books occasionally or hear about them

but have no personal contact with these dealers. Up to now only one foreign law book dealer has accepted this invitation, a Spanish law book dealer, and he has already stated he will be present next year at the convention in Los Angeles. Thank you very much.

The formal report of the Committee on Foreign Law follows:

REPORT OF THE FOREIGN LAW COMMITTEE

1. *Indexing of Foreign Legal Periodicals.*

During the report year the Committee investigated the feasibility of indexing foreign legal periodicals. This problem became acute when some teachers of comparative law in American law schools expressed the desirability of such indexing and when the impending publication of the *American Journal of Comparative Law* seemed to bring the problem of indexing foreign legal periodicals closer to a solution. However, it turned out that the *American Journal of Comparative Law* is scheduled to list only the contents of recent issues of a limited number of foreign legal periodicals under the name of the periodical rather than by subject. The Committee considered the feasibility of including foreign legal periodicals among the periodicals which are indexed in the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. However, if justice is to be done to the project of indexing foreign legal periodicals, at least eighty-five foreign periodicals would have to be indexed. It is believed that the *Index to Legal Periodicals* would be unable to absorb such a number.

The Committee, then, considered the possibility of indexing a selective list of foreign legal periodicals in the *Index*. Such a selective list was suggested by the Editor-in-Chief of the forthcoming *American Journal of Comparative Law*. The Committee has, however, found it easier to discover the difficulties which stand in the way of such selective indexing than to be prepared to recommend it. The Committee suggests that the problems confronting the indexing of foreign legal periodicals be discussed further by the Committee and by the membership of the Association.

2. *Invitation to Foreign Law Book Dealers.*

The Committee has issued invitations to leading foreign law book dealers in Western Europe and Latin-America to become Associate Members of the Association and to attend the annual Conventions. It is felt that the attendance of foreign law book dealers at the conventions would be of particular assistance to those members who buy foreign law books only occasionally.

3. *Coöperation with other Organizations in the Field of Foreign and Comparative Law.*

The attention of the Association members is drawn to the forthcoming *American Journal of Comparative Law* which is the first journal of its kind in the United States. The subscription price is \$5.00 per year.

WILLIAM B. STERN, *Chairman*
VLADIMIR GSOVSKI
HELEN HARGRAVE
HELEN NEWMAN
KURT SCHWERIN

FOREIGN PERIODICALS WHICH MIGHT BE INDEXED IN AN INDEX TO FOREIGN LEGAL PERIODICALS

- Akademiia nauk, Leningrad. Otdelenie ekonomiki i prava.
- Annales de la Academia Matritense del notariado. (Spain)
- Annales de la propriété industrielle, artistique et littéraire. (France)
- Anuario de derecho civil. (Spain)
- Anuario de derecho penal y ciencias penales. (Spain)
- Archiv des völkerrechts. (Germany)
- Archiv für rechts-und sozialphilosophie. (Germany)
- Archiv für Schweizerisches abgaberecht. (Switzerland)
- Asociación de escribanos del Uruguay. Revista.
- Bulletin for international fiscal documentation. (Netherlands)
- Colegio de Abogados del Distrito Federal, Caracas. Revista. (Venezuela)
- Criminalia. (Mexico)
- Diritto del lavoro. (Italy)
- Diritto di autore. (Italy)
- Diritto e giurisprudenza. (Italy)
- Diritto marittimo. (Italy)
- The foreign tax law weekly bulletin. (U. S.)
- Foro. (Mexico)
- Foro hondureño.
- Foro padano. (Italy)
- Guatemala (City) Universidad de San Carlos. Revista de la facultad de ciencias jurídicas y sociales.
- Indian law review. (India)
- Indice de publicaciones periódicas. (Lajouane, Argentina)
- Información jurídica. (Spain)
- Jornal do fóro. (Portugal)
- Journal du droit international. (France)
- The journal of comparative legislation and international law. (England)
- Juristische blätter. (Austria)
- Jus; revista de derecho y ciencias sociales. (Mexico)
- Justicia. (Mexico)
- The lawyers' journal. (Philippines)
- Medellín, Colombia. Universidad de Antioquia. Facultad de derecho. Biblioteca. Boletín jurídico-bibliográfico
- Medellín, Colombia. Universidad de Antioquia. Facultad de derecho y ciencias políticas. Estudios de derecho.
- Nederlandsch juristenblad. (Netherlands)
- Neue justiz. (Germany)
- Nordisk tidsskrift for international ret [og jus gentium]. (Denmark)
- Nordisk tidsskrift for kriminalvidenskab. (Denmark)
- Norsk retstidende. (Norway)
- Nytt juridiskt arkiv. (Sweden)
- Österreichische zeitschrift für öffentliches recht. (Vienna)
- Philippine law journal.
- Portugal, Ministerio da Justiça. Boletín.
- Quito. Universidad Central. Sección de investigaciones de derecho comparado. Boletín.
- Revista crítica de derecho inmobiliario. (Spain)
- Revista de derecho. (Chile)
- Revista de derecho mercantil. (Spain)
- Revista de derecho privado. (Spain)
- Revista de derecho y legislación. (Venezuela)
- Revista de direito e de estudos sociais. (Portugal)
- Revista de la facultad de derecho y ciencias sociales. (Uruguay)
- Revista internacional del notariado. (Argentina)
- Revista jurídica de Cataluña. (Spain)
- Revista jurídica del peru. Sociedad de legislación comparada. Comité peruano.
- Revista trimestral de derecho comercial. (Colombia)
- Revue critique de droit international. (France)
- Revue de droit administratif et de droit fiscal. (Switzerland)
- Revue de droit international. (France)
- Revue de droit international et de droit comparé. (Belgium)
- Revue française de droit aérien. (France)
- Revue internationale de droit comparé. (France)
- Revue de science criminelle et de droit pénal comparé. (France)
- Revue du droit public et de la science politique. (France)
- Revue Générale de droit international public. (France)
- Revue historique de droit française et étranger. (France)
- Revue internationale des droits de l'antiquité. (Belgium)
- Revue juridique et politique de l'union française.
- Revue trimestrielle de droit commercial. (France)

Rivista de diritto della navigazione. (Italy)
 Rivista del diritto commerciale del diritto generale. (Italy)
 Rivista del diritto commerciale e del diritto generale della obbligazioni. (Italy)
 Rivista trimestrale di diritto e procedura civile. (Italy)
 Rivista internazionale di filosofia del diritto. (Italy)
 San Jose, Costa Rica. Colegio de Abogados. Revista.
 Schweizerische juristen-zeitung. (Switzerland)
 Seminar, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
 American church history seminar.
 Sovetskoe gosudarstvo. (Russia)
 Svensk juristtidning. (Sweden)
 Tijdschrift voor strafrecht. (Netherlands)
 Tidskrift for sveriges advokatsamfund. (Sweden)
 U. S. Bureau of labor statistics. Notes on labor abroad.
 Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches recht und völkerrecht. (Germany)
 Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales privatrecht.
 Zeitschrift für das gesamte handelsrecht und konkursrecht. (Germany)
 Zeitschrift für luftrecht. (Germany)
 Zeitschrift für schweizerisches recht. (Switzerland)

I will move the acceptance of the report.

MRS. DAVIES: I will second it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: The acceptance of this report has been moved and seconded. This is essentially a progress report. Is there any discussion or any questions?

MR. MARKE: Do you wish to get some recommendations now or would you prefer that the Committee be given them in private?

MR. STERN: We would be happy to have any suggestions you have to make, Mr. Marke, or which anybody else has to make.

MR. MARKE: As far as the language is concerned, I think if we were to

adopt the languages of the United Nations as to the publications that would perhaps be a good limitation.

Also, I would like to state that I would be very much interested in such an index and perhaps it would be worthwhile to get the opinion of everyone here as to how feasible it would be for your Committee to continue.

MR. STERN: The question has been raised, and I think it is a very interesting one, as to what extent this Association is interested in an index to foreign legal periodicals, either on a very selective basis, or by just indexing a few, or the other way, by the publication of an index for foreign legal periodicals. I wonder whether you would like to raise your hands if you would be interested in the creation of an index of foreign legal periodicals as a separate publication? (Nineteen hands were raised.)

Now if that is not feasible, would you be interested in the indexing of approximately twelve foreign legal periodicals? All in favor of that raise hands? (Twenty-seven hands were raised.)

Who would be opposed to the indexing of twelve foreign legal periodicals in the *Index to Legal Periodicals*?

MR. DRUMMOND: At this point why don't you tell about the cost of that. You may not want to do it if you realize that only the libraries who subscribe to those periodicals will be paying for this indexing. In other words, if there are only six libraries taking a French periodical and it has as many entries a year as the *Harvard Law Re-*

view, the entry cost which might be one dollar a year if you could divide by the number of subscribers to the *Harvard Law Review*, might be twenty-five dollars extra for those who subscribe to the French periodical since the cost would have to be divided by six. So don't put your hands up frivolously. It is going to cost you quite a bit.

MR. STERN: In view of Mr. Drummond's remarks, I think we should put the question again in a revised form. Would you be interested in the indexing of a selected number of approximately twelve foreign periodicals provided that the cost in indexing would probably have to be paid by those libraries which subscribe to those eleven or twelve foreign legal periodicals? How much it will cost, we don't know.

MR. DRUMMOND: Could we have Mr. Stern read that list of eleven or twelve? It seems to me the only people who should vote are the ones who would be paying. That may seem like an undemocratic procedure, but I think it is actually very democratic to allow those who are going to pay the bill to be the ones who have a show of hands on that.

MR. MARKE: You haven't made a test as to how expensive it will be?

MR. DRUMMOND: No, but it will be quite a bit, I can tell you that.

MR. STERN: Perhaps it is too early to ask the question.

MR. DRUMMOND: Could you read the list and see how many take those periodicals.

Mr. Stern then read the following list:

SUGGESTED LIST WHICH COULD BE INDEXED IN THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

- Archiv des völkerrechts. (Germany)
- Journal du droit international. (France)
- Nordisk tidsskrift for international ret og jus gentium. (Denmark)
- Revue critique de droit international. (France)
- Revue de droit international. (France)
- Revue de droit international et de droit comparé. (Belgium)
- Revue internationale de droit comparé. (France)
- Revue de science criminelle et de droit penal comparé. (France)
- Revue generale de droit international public. (France)
- Zeitschrift für ausländisches öffentliches recht und völkerrecht. (Germany)
- Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales privatrecht. (Germany)

MR. STERN: Now, providing you understood my German and French, how many of you subscribe to these periodicals or a considerable number thereof?

MEMBER: Mr. Stern, maybe I am confused still, but on the cost, is it to be considered on the individual periodical? If one subscribes to one, is he to pay for the indexing cost on that one or on the whole number of foreign periodicals put together?

MR. STERN: I think Mr. Haycraft can answer that. As far as I know he just determines how many subscriptions there are, how many entries per periodical there are in each issue, and finds out what it costs per entry. Is that right, Mr. Haycraft?

MR. HAYCRAFT: Yes, Mr. Stern. The answer to your question I believe is that you would pay by the individual periodical. I told the Committee this morning that in the event that it was

decided to index this list of eleven or twelve periodicals we would feel it necessary to establish a separate cost per entry because every step of indexing foreign periodicals is higher than that of domestic periodicals. Then another factor is that so few libraries would take the foreign periodicals. We would start in with a title and we would count the entries and in that way we would have established the rate per entry for the indexing and printing of that. Then we would say that comes to so many hundreds and as there are six who are taking this title, it will cost one hundred dollars each. I have exaggerated it purposely. It would not be that bad, but in our opinion the cost would be very high indeed to the relatively few libraries who take these periodicals.

MR. MARKE: What would be the alternative, if you issued an independent index? Have you any ideas as to the cost for indexing a more representative group, that is, a much larger group of foreign periodicals?

MR. STERN: If the question concerns the expense of a separate index to foreign legal periodicals we are still in a preparatory state of even considering that. However, I can tell you that we will try to get the co-operation of those who will co-operate with us, free of charge. Now as you perhaps know, Eastern European and Soviet Russian periodicals are at present already indexed in some form by the Library of Congress. I believe we could just copy these entries or could receive them immediately after they are made up. There may be other ways of co-operation which it is too early to dis-

cuss here; but it would be hoped that the editorial expense would be relatively small.

We also have considered whether foreign student help would be available for the translation from languages which might not be familiar to the editor, and we have found that student help would be quite inexpensive. There is also the possibility, particularly if UNESCO should be interested, that the index could be compiled in Europe and that therefore the cost of compilation and the cost of production would be much smaller.

There is the question, too, of the fashion in which the index would be published. I have been told, but I do not know any technical details, that there are numerous cheaper methods of production than the regular method of typesetting and printing. One such is the method of typing a card with an electromatic typewriter and reproducing it immediately in book form in reduced or enlarged form, as may be decided.

There are many things to be considered and it is far too early to make an estimate of how much such an index would cost. However, we do know that if it were a separate index of foreign legal periodicals, the market would be quite considerable for it and the market would not only be a market in this country, it would be a world-wide market. There is nothing like international indexing of legal periodicals in existence anywhere in the world and it is probably no exaggeration to say that a very large amount of the effort put into the writing of articles in legal periodicals over

the world is, at present, wasted because it is not available to us or to people in other foreign countries. Frequently, it is said that people arrive at the same subject of thought and are not familiar with the fact that the same research has been done in some other country already in a very efficient and profound way.

One example was just recently given to me. In the last revision of the *Social Security Legislation of the United States*, certain funds were spent by the federal government in the compilation of foreign data, comparative data, in countries which had had similar social security legislation for many years. It was apparently not known to those who voted for the funds and to those who spent them that this research already had been done.

MR. ELLINGER: During the discussion an idea just occurred to me and I just throw it in for whatever it may be worth. Of the twelve titles Mr. Stern named, I believe all except one dealt in the area of international law. The exception was on criminology, which was also on an international basis to deal with international law. Now the *American Journal of International Law* has a selective list of periodicals which it analyzes in its appendices. It is not in the form of a subject index, to be true, but it gives the major articles. If an independent index or an index in connection with the *Index to Legal Periodicals* would be financially unbearable, might it be possible that some co-operative undertaking could be established between this Association and the American Association of International Law to use

the facilities of the editorial staff of the *American Journal of International Law* and expand their section to at least approximate the sub-index? That is just an idea.

MR. STERN: Mr. Ellinger's suggestion is that the eleven periodicals, the names of which I read, are mostly in the field of international law; that at present the *American Journal of International Law* lists the articles published in recent issues of these periodicals, not in the way of subject arrangement but just in the way of the numerical order in which they are published; that perhaps by co-operation with the American Society of International Law we might be able to have a subject index published in the *American Journal of International Law*. That is certainly a very valuable suggestion. Of course, we should remember that actually these eleven periodicals do deal with international law only in part. It is true most of them have the word international law in their titles but, as you know, in years past there was some confusion as to what international law meant and even now there are many people who when they talk about the laws of foreign countries and collections thereof, think they talk about international law. So actually these periodicals, the majority thereof, deal with questions of foreign law rather than international law. Of course, they are connected with international law. I think Mr. Ellinger's suggestion is a very good one.

MR. DRUMMOND: There was one other part of Mr. Marke's question which I think was not answered. He

asked the alternative to including the periodicals in the *Index*, and I think in that connection it should be brought out that the Committee on the *Index* felt that the alternative should be a separate foreign legal periodical index in co-operation with the Library of Congress, UNESCO, or some other body. Does that answer your question.

MR. MARKE: Yes. Under the circumstances, I would be prepared to go along with that suggestion.

MR. HILL: I am on the Committee on Development and Coordination of Facilities for Legal Research, for which I have not written my report but on which I had hoped to speak briefly.

I have given some thought to it during the year. I think that we are doing only a half-hearted job at anything we are attempting. There is a gap in the early years of the *Index* which has not been properly accumulated. A great deal of the material in the periodicals prior to that time were never properly indexed by the old Jones and Chipman *Index to Legal Periodicals*. I believe that there are many other agencies besides the American Association of Law Libraries which might be interested in this project. I could visualize that the American Bar Association, the Association of American Law Schools, the International Bar Association, the Inter-American Bar Association, the International Law Association, the Council of Learned Societies, as well as UNESCO and the Library of Congress might be interested in the better job of indexing legal periodicals or legal

articles appearing in periodicals. Some of the very best articles written by members of the Bar do not appear in any legal periodical but appear in other journals in the field of social science, political science and so forth and are sometimes only haphazardly indexed in the *Public Affairs Information Service*.

When I expected to talk later about this problem I was going to suggest the possibility of a joint committee, composed of all of these various groups, to see if we couldn't approach this great problem on the highest level. I don't believe it has ever been attempted. I have the feeling that one of the failings not only of library associations such as this but of all library associations over this country is the failure to take into due consideration the other associations, agencies and societies in the same field or related fields in which we do not participate and whom we do not consult whatsoever.

Therefore, before we take any definite action I think we should try to get the larger picture of what our job really is and what we should plan for the future. Thank you.

MR. STERN: I suppose there will be some discussion of Sidney Hill's proposal. Are there any more questions concerning the work of the Foreign Law Committee?

MR. HILL: I believe the International Bar Association is meeting in Madrid or will meet there very shortly. Have you consulted the International Bar Association?

MR. STERN: I have not as yet, but the suggestion is very much in order.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion of the report of the Foreign Law Committee? All in favor of the acceptance of the report say aye? Contrary, say nay? The report is accepted.

Do you wish any action on your suggestion, Mr. Hill?

MR. HILL: I am leaving that up to the Chairman of the Committee.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: It will, of course, be considered.

I will now call on Miss Ashman to present the Report of the Committee on Memorials.

MISS ASHMAN: Mr. President, the Committee on Memorials regretfully announces the deaths of the following members: Evan Jones, George N. Cheney, Marcia MacDonald Fenelon, Clarence Paul Denning, Marie C. Thompson.

Miss Ashman then read the Memorials to Miss Marie C. Thompson and Mr. Clarence P. Denning which follow and the Memorial to Mr. Evan Jones as printed in 44 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* 304, to Mr. George W. Cheney as printed in 45 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* 90, and to Mrs. Marcia MacDonald Fenelon as it appears in 45 *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* 164.

MARIE C. THOMPSON

Miss Marie C. Thompson, senior order librarian at the University of Michigan Law School Library, died August 12, at her home in Ann Arbor, Michigan, after a brief illness.

Born November 28, 1891, in Ann Arbor, she was a daughter of the late Chauncey and Eva Schroeter Thompson.

Miss Thompson was graduated from Ann Arbor High School in 1912 and taught school for a time before joining the staff of the University's General Library in 1923.

From 1924 to 1926, she was an assistant in the Medical School library, and became associated with the Law Library on August 26, 1926. She had held the title of Senior Order Librarian since 1944.

For a period of nearly twenty-five years, Miss Thompson was in charge of serial publications at the University of Michigan Law Library. She prepared and maintained a visible file for serial publications which was so successful and satisfactory that it has been copied in many institutions. Faithful, conscientious and meticulously accurate, Miss Thompson was invariably good-natured and pleasant, and had endeared herself to her colleagues not only in Ann Arbor, but in the library profession generally. Those who attended the meeting of this Association in Detroit and Ann Arbor will remember Miss Thompson as one of the hostesses on that occasion. Her passing will be deeply felt by all who had the privilege of knowing her.

CLARENCE PAUL DENNING

On February 1, 1952, Clarence P. Denning, a member of this Association for more than twenty years, passed away at his desk in the offices of the Chicago Bar Association. June 13th of this year would have marked the completion of fifty years of service to the profession through his work with the Chicago Bar Association.

He started in 1902 as the sole em-

ployee with the exalted title of Assistant Librarian, although admittedly his duties were mixed. While the years brought many problems and increased responsibilities as the Association grew in size and complexity, he never lost sight of the necessity for good library service. As Executive Secretary he was forced to delegate the operation of the library to others, but ever remained alert to help in promoting its best interests. Many times in the past the members were apathetic and sometimes hostile to the idea of a library for the Association, but Mr. Denning was always able to keep that idea alive until the tide changed. The Librarian who hired him, later resigned in protest against a proposed budget appropriation of forty dollars for legal periodicals. Needless to say these and many more were purchased with the result that today the Chicago Bar Association has the most extensive collection of this material in Chicago.

It has been said many times that the Chicago Bar Association is Mr. Denning. Nowhere is this more true than in the Library. Mainly due to his influence the collection has branched out into the fields of history, economics, jurisprudence and literature with a legal background. His enthusiasm and ability to finance it is mainly responsible for the crowded condition of our Library and, also, for the building which we bought to house it and our other activities. While the acquisition of a permanent home for the Association had been his life-long dream, his first concern in planning was for adequate accommodation for the present and future of

the library. He either initiated or gave his wholehearted support to every cooperative activity in the legal or library fields which he deemed for the good of the whole, regardless of the extra burdens which might thereby be placed on himself or his institution. The Union Law Catalog and the Chicago Association of Law Libraries with its well developed cooperative programs are due in large measure to his foresight and forehandedness.

It is regrettable that more of the members of this Association were not privileged to know Mr. Denning better, but his faith in and support of the activities of this Association in its highest aspirations were always quietly present.

CHARLES A. McNABB,
THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Instead of taking a vote on the acceptance of this report, I shall ask you to stand for a moment in tribute to these departed members.

(At this point one moment's silence was observed.)

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I should like to call on Mrs. Prince for the Report of the Committee on Civil Service Positions.

MRS. PRINCE: In reading the Report of our Committee, seeing it in cold print, it seemed to have a rather negative tone that the Committee had not intended at all. We do, however, come to the Association with a slate of definite recommendations because we feel that if we are to be effective we are going to need a broader base of operation.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CLASSIFICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

The Committee held two meetings during the year, as well as informal telephone discussions, to evaluate the present situation in relation to the Civil Service Commission, and to formulate plans for further action.

It was learned that a Committee of the Washington Chapter of the Special Libraries Association was conducting a detailed survey preliminary to recommending establishment of specifications and standards for sub-professional and professional library positions. The Chairman of the Committee on Classification of Civil Service Positions was invited to attend the Special Library Committee meetings in order to have the benefit of discussion and reports in areas of mutual interest of the relatively large SLA working group.

While our Committee has been in existence for several years, we can regretfully report but little progress. It is recognized that interest in the development of standards for classification of civil service law library positions centers in Washington, but the Committee has hoped that a pilot study here might be useful on a broader scale.

The more the problem is considered the more obvious it becomes that there are divergent basic concepts of qualifications for law librarianship within the profession itself. For example, the Civil Service Commission stresses library training—academic preparation plus experience—and grants too little recognition to a subject specialty such

as law. Therefore, Civil Service law librarians are apt to have acquired their subject knowledge on the job, through evening law schools, or informal training, or just plain experience. Civil Service is flexible about this, however. There are some Civil Service law librarians who are lawyers and not trained librarians, but they are in the minority. Lawyers do not enter the federal service as attorneys through the Civil Service Commission, as you may know, but through legal examiners in each agency. This procedure does not classify lawyers in the area of librarianship.

The law schools and bar associations, on the other hand, appear to require legal training as the first prerequisite for their librarians, either with or without formal library school training.

While the reasons for these differences may be sound enough, such basic divergence enhances the difficulty of making out a case before the Commission. Unless our Committee can present a set of recommendations which can be said to reflect the views of the law library profession as a whole, its representations to the Commission cannot carry much weight.

It may be of interest to note that this year's SLA convention in New York adopted the topic "Trained Librarians vs. Trained Specialists" for discussion at next year's meeting, and are sponsoring a general survey of library salaries, both of which projects may throw some light on our problems.

The Civil Service Commission has expressed a willingness to receive representatives from the American Asso-

ciation of Law Libraries, and has indicated that the weak position of subject librarians before it is due largely to lack of a definite program, strongly supported by the interested professional organizations.

It is the sense of this Committee that its voice is weak unless some unified expression of the sentiments of law librarians as a group can be evolved. The suggestions set out below are therefore presented for consideration. If they are approved and successfully accomplished, the Committee feels that it will be in a position to present its case to the Civil Service Commission with some confidence that it is speaking for the profession of law librarianship, and its work may yet prove to be the desired contribution to the general good.

If, however, the Association feels that the recommended procedure would not prove generally beneficial, the Committee is dubious as to the worth of further study and effort. It is its definite feeling that to be effective, further study must be on a broader base than as heretofore contemplated or conducted.

The Committee's suggestions are as follows:

(1) That membership of the Committee on Classification of Civil Service positions be expanded to include members from University, Bar and State Law Libraries.

(2) That a slate of specifications common to all types of professional law library positions be drafted, with recommended academic and experience requirements and equivalents, together with a salary classification scheme.

(3) That this slate of specifications be submitted to the Association at the next annual meeting for discussion and revision or adoption.

(4) That upon adoption by the Associa-

tion, the approval and support of the American Bar Association be sought through appropriate liaison committees.

Respectfully submitted,

HUBERTA A. PRINCE, *Chairman*

REBECCA L. NOTZ

JOHN P. EARNER

Mr. President, may I comment on our suggestion No. 1; that membership of the Committee on Classification of Civil Service Positions be expanded to include members from University, Bar and State Law Libraries.

After having read some of the other reports that were submitted and after listening to President Johnston's comments on the multiplicity of committees, it occurred to me that perhaps that suggestion might be withdrawn and a substitute suggestion offered, that the Committee on Classification of Civil Service Positions function as a sub-committee of some of the groups that are doing very excellent work in the study of law library education or professional education, which several of the reports touch on. Also there is reference to a classification of pay plans that is already in the process of study.

I am not sure what the procedure would be, Mr. President, but I should like to present our recommendations 2, 3 and 4 for discussion and acceptance and withdraw No. 1.

Is there any discussion at this time on suggestions 2, 3 and 4? If there are no suggestions from the floor, I move that the report of the Committee on Civil Service Classifications be accepted with the exception of suggestion No. 1 which should be left to the action of the Executive Board.

MR. DANIEL: I will second that motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on the motion?

MR. DRUMMOND: On that recommendation, Miss Prince, do I understand that the work covered in 2, 3 and 4 might come from some of these other committees?

MRS. PRINCE: I think we might work more effectively if we were working with some of the committees who are operating in the same field. I should like to leave that with the Executive Board.

MR. DRUMMOND: We talked about it at the Executive Board meeting because we were overhauling the committee set-up to a certain extent and it was felt that we have so many committees dealing with education, qualifications and placement, and so forth that many of them don't know what the others are doing, that perhaps someone should be appointed who would represent the civil service aspect, and then a Committee on Civil Service—this was another suggestion—might have its energies directed toward informing prospective candidates how to go about getting a Civil Service position, which would benefit the Civil Service Commission by having a larger number of applications.

MISS PRINCE: That sounds like a good suggestion. It seems to me we are operating in a vacuum as a small group, but I think we would speak with a voice of considerably greater authority if we worked on a larger basis.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion on this motion? All

in favor say aye? Contrary say nay? The motion is carried.

I see that I over-estimated the time that these committee reports would take. I thought the members would be much more combative and that the questions would be much more controversial than they are. I would like to get a little further on in case we get into snags later, if the other chairmen are ready with their reports. May we have the report of the Committee on Coöperation with State Libraries.

MR. DOOLEY: The Committee on Coöperation with State Libraries, or the National Association of State Libraries, began several years ago under the chairmanship of Miss Dunnebacke, of Detroit, Michigan, and the information which they have acquired covered all the States, but the succeeding Committee had no way of identifying who supplied the respective data and we were a little timid, consequently, in submitting a report which would be at all conclusive in view of the fact that some of the reports were scanty. We didn't have the facilities for sending out to the scanty reporters the voluminous reports that were received from such States as Massachusetts and New York, and consequently we felt that there might be an incentive to someone in the States where the information is not complete, to complete that as a supplement to the data which is here submitted.

We Believe that this material will prove to be as valuable to the law libraries as the check list that appears in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, in the check list that you use to make sure

that you are getting the latest volume released on State reports and on session laws. Here is the broader field of the public document as it is published by the respective States and for the first time, as the Secretary of the Association so kindly said, the material is assembled all in one place.

I might take this occasion to say that I thought the work of the Committee on Coöperation with State Libraries had ended with this survey, but Mr. Drummond spoke to me today about retaining the chairmanship of this Committee if we would concentrate on a plan for uniting all law libraries and State libraries at the annual meeting in Los Angeles in another year. So with this in mind, the Committee will undertake to perform the work that will be necessary, provided the law librarians extend an invitation to the State librarians to hold a joint meeting next year. The joint meeting that was held in Detroit was very valuable. That was preceded by other joint meetings in Milwaukee and in Boston. I am sure that the State librarians would be glad to go to Los Angeles with the law librarians next year. Thank you.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COÖPERATION WITH STATE LIBRARIES

Last year this Committee, under the chairmanship of Charlotte C. Dunnebacke, made a survey of the methods of distributing state publications in all of the forty-eight states. In order to secure the desired information a questionnaire was sent to the State Library or similar state agency.

The response was unanimous. Thus we have available for the first time in one place, directions for securing all of the state publications required by law libraries throughout the country.

This year the Chairman, acting for the Committee, has made a summary of the information supplied for each state. If the information for any one state is scant or inadequate, please understand that this is to be blamed on the reporter for that state and not on the Committee itself.

It is the hope of the present Committee that any deficiencies in the present Report can be remedied by the publication of supplementary data by this Committee next year.

Respectfully submitted,

DENNIS A. DOOLEY, *Chairman*

ADELINE J. CLARK

CHARLOTTE C. DUNNEBACKE

GILSON C. GLASIER

EDITH L. HARY

VIRGINIA A. KNOX

JOSEPHINE W. SMITH

I move that the report be accepted.

MR. DANIEL: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion? All in favor of the motion signify in the usual manner by saying aye? Contrary, say nay? The report is carried.

DISTRIBUTION OF STATE PUBLICATIONS TO LAW LIBRARIES

ALABAMA.

Supreme Court Reports.

Available on exchange to State Law or Supreme Court Libraries.

By purchase from West Publishing Company.

Session Laws and Statutes.

On exchange to State Law or Supreme Court Libraries.

By purchase from Secretary of State.

Attorney-General Reports.

By request from Attorney-General.

Legislative Journals.

From Secretary of State.

Public Utility Reports.

From Public Service Commission.

Judicial Council Reports.

From Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Bar Association Reports and Journals.

From Secretary of State Bar Association.

No Workmen's Compensation Reports and no Administrative Rules and Regulations.

Other Department Reports from the department concerned.

ARIZONA.

All Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes, Attorney-General Reports (when published), Legislative Journals, and other Department Reports including Judicial Council and Bar Association Reports are:

Available from the State Department of Library and Archives on exchange with other State Libraries, State Law Libraries, and Supreme Court Libraries.

Codes, Statutes and Session Laws may be purchased from the Secretary of State.

ARKANSAS.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes.

Available from the Library, Supreme Court, on exchange with other State Libraries, State Law Libraries or State Supreme Court Libraries.

Legislative Journals.

Limited distribution due to small appropriation for printing.

Other Department Reports are not printed.

CALIFORNIA.

Court Reports.

No exchanges. These may be purchased from Bancroft-Whitney, San Francisco.

Session Laws.

On exchange from State Library to other State Libraries.

By purchase from State Library or Secretary of State.

Official Codes.

Available from State Library to other State Libraries on exchange.

By purchase, Documents section, State Printing Office, Sacramento.

Deering Codes.

By purchase only, from Bancroft-Whitney.

Attorney-General Opinions.

By purchase only from Hanna Legal Publications, 1029 Pomona Ave., Albany, California.

Legislative Journals.

From the State Library on exchange with other State Libraries.

By purchase, Documents section, State Printing Office.

Public Utility Reports.

From Public Utilities Commission, San Francisco, on exchange with State Libraries.

By purchase from Commission.

Unemployment Insurance Reports.

Appeals Board. On request from issuing office.

Judicial Council Reports.

On request from State Library or issuing office.

Bar Association Reports and Journals.

California State Bar Association.

Workmen's Compensation Reports.

None for free distribution.

By purchase from Hanna Legal Publications, 1029 Pomona Ave., Albany, Calif.

Administrative rules and regulations.

On exchange from State Library, with other State Libraries.

By purchase, Documents Section, State Printing Office, 14th and O Sts., Sacramento, 14, California.

All California State Publications which are printed are available on exchange from the State Library, or selected reports may be purchased from Documents Section, State Printing Office.

COLORADO.

Supreme Court Reports, and Statutes.

Available from Supreme Court Library, 214 Capitol Bldg., Denver, on exchange with other State Libraries, State Law Libraries, Supreme Court Libraries, according to an established exchange list.

Session Laws.

Available from Secretary of State, 123 Capitol Bldg., Denver, as a gift to any libraries on mailing list.

Attorney General Reports; Public Utility Reports; Workmen's Compensation Reports and other Department Reports.

Available from Colorado State Library, 320 Capitol Bldg., Denver.

Legislative Journals.

On request from Secretary of State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING 247

There is no Judicial Council and no State Bar Association Reports.

CONNECTICUT.

All Reports made available to the State Library for distribution, technically for exchange, but may be sent as gifts at Librarian's discretion, with exception of Supreme Court Reports, where one (1) exchange per state is permitted.
Administrative rules and regulations.

By purchase only from Connecticut State Editor.

Bar Association Journals.

On exchange with the State Library;

By purchase from Connecticut State Bar Association.

Connecticut Reports, Session Laws, Statutes, and Legislative Journals.

By purchase from Secretary of State.

Attorney-General Reports.

By purchase from Attorney-General's Office.

DELAWARE.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes, and Legislative Journals.

Available on exchange from State Library to other State Libraries, or by purchase from State Library.

Public Utility Reports.

By request from Public Service Commission.

Unemployment Insurance Reports.

By request from Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington, Delaware.

There are no Judicial Council Reports, or Bar Association Reports, or Journals, or Administrative Rules and Regulations.

FLORIDA.

Court Reports available on exchange from Supreme Court Library to other State Libraries.

Session Laws, Statutes, and Legislative Journals.

Available on exchange from Secretary of State, or

By purchase from Secretary of State.

Attorney-General Reports.

On exchange from Attorney-General.

Public Utility Reports.

On exchange from Florida Railroad and Utilities Commission.

Unemployment Insurance Reports, and Workmen's Compensation Reports.

On exchange from Florida Industrial Commission.

Bar Association Reports.

From State Bar Association.

There are no Judicial Council Reports.

For information on Administrative rules and regulations, write to Secretary of State.

GEORGIA.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes, Attorney-General Reports, Legislative Journals, Public Utility Reports, Unemployment Insurance, Judicial Council Reports, Bar Association Reports and Journals, Workmen's Compensation Reports and Administrative Rules and Regulations.

Available on exchange from Georgia State Library, with other State Libraries.

Limited to 1 exchange in each State; or by purchase from State Library.

Bar Association Reports.

By purchase from Georgia Bar Association, Macon, Georgia.

Department Reports may be secured from Issuing Department.

IDAHO.

Supreme Court Reports, and Statutes.

Available on exchange from Clerk of Supreme Court.

Reports by purchase from West Publishing Company;

Statutes by purchase from Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Session Laws.

By gift, or exchange from Secretary of State.

By purchase from Printcrafters, or York Printing Company, Boise, Idaho.

Attorney-General Reports.

By gift from Attorney-General.

Legislative Journals.

By gift from Secretary of House or Senate.

Public Utility Reports, Unemployment Insurance Reports, Workmen's Compensation Reports.

By gift from issuing office.

Bar Association Reports.

By gift from Secretary of Bar Commission, Boise.

There is no Judicial Council Report and no Administrative Rules and Regulations.

ILLINOIS.

Court Reports and Session Laws.

By gift or exchange from Office of Secretary of State, or Illinois State Library.

Statutes by purchase only from Burdette-Smith Law Publishing Co., Chicago.
 Legislative Journals by gift or exchange from Illinois State Library.
 Attorney-General Reports; Public Utility Reports from Issuing Department.
 State Bar Association, Administrative Rules and Regulations, from State Library, and Issuing Departments.
 There is no Judicial Council.

INDIANA.

Court Reports are available on exchange from Supreme Court Library.
 Session Laws, on exchange with Supreme Court Library.

By purchase, Secretary of State.

Revised Statutes by purchase from Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

Attorney-General Reports and Legislative Journals on exchange from State Library.
 Public Utility Reports.

By gift from Public Service Commission.
 Unemployment Insurance Reports.

By gift from Employment Security Division, 141 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

Judicial Council Reports.

By gift from The Council, Dean B. Gavit, Indiana University Law School, Bloomington, Ind.

Workmen's Compensation Reports.

By gift from Industrial Board, State House.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

By purchase from Secretary of State.

The State Library offers a long list of State publications available as gifts.

IOWA.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes. Available on exchange to other State Libraries, or

By purchase from Iowa State Law Library, Des Moines.

Attorney-General Reports, Legislative Journals, Public Utility Reports, Unemployment Insurance Reports.

Available by purchase from Iowa State Printing Board, Des Moines, Iowa.

Bar Association Reports and Journals.

Available on exchange, or by purchase from Law College, State University.

Workmen's Compensation Reports and Administrative Rules and Regulations.

Available by purchase only, from Iowa State Printing Board, Des Moines.

KANSAS.

Court Reports.

Available on exchange from State Library to other State Libraries, and on exchange from University of Kansas for other court reports.

Session Laws and Statutes.

On exchange as above.

By purchase from Secretary of State, Topeka.

Legislative Journals, Public Utility Reports, Judicial Council Reports, Bar Association Reports, Workmen's Compensation Reports.

By exchange as above.

There are no Attorney-General Reports, and no Administrative Rules and Regulations as separate publications.

Judicial Council Reports.

On request from Kansas Judicial Council, Topeka, Kansas.

Bar Association Journals.

By request from Philip E. Buzick, Secretary, Bar Association, National Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kansas.

KENTUCKY.

Court Reports and Session Laws.

On exchange from State Library to other State Libraries.

Statutes.

By purchase only from Statutes Revision Commission.

Attorney-General Reports. Not printed.

Legislative Journals.

From State Library on exchange.

Public Utility Reports.

By request from Public Utilities Commission.

Unemployment Insurance Reports.

By request from Unemployment Commission.

Judicial Council Reports.

On request from the Judicial Council.

Bar Association Reports and Journals.

By request from H. H. Harned, Secretary, Kentucky Bar Association.

Workmen's Compensation Reports.

From Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

By purchase only from Statutes Revision Commission.

LOUISIANA.

Court Reports and Session Laws.

On exchange from Law Library of Louisi-

ana, New Orleans 16, with other State Libraries.

By purchase from Secretary of State, or West Publishing Co.

Revised Statutes, 1950.

By exchange from Law Library of Louisiana with other State Libraries.

By purchase from West Publishing Co. Attorney-General Reports.

By request, by gift, or exchange from Issuing Office.

Legislative Journals.

By purchase only, Secretary of State.

Public Utility Reports.

By request from Secretary of State, or Issuing Commission.

Unemployment Compensation Reports.

By request from Issuing Office.

Bar Association Reports and Journals.

By gift from Louisiana State Bar Association, 407 N.O. Court Building, New Orleans.

Workmen's Compensation Reports—Not printed.

No Administrative Rules and Regulations.

MAINE.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes.

On exchange from State Library with other State Law or Supreme Court Libraries.

Laws and Statutes.

On exchange for certain Law Reviews.

Legislative Journals—Not printed.

Maine Legislative Record.

By gift on request.

Bar Association Reports.

A limited number on exchange.

Public Utility Reports.

On exchange from State Library or Public Utilities Commission.

Unemployment Insurance Reports.

On exchange from State Library and Employment Security Commission.

Judicial Council Reports. Not issued.

Workmen's Compensation Reports. Not printed.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

By gift from Issuing Agency.

Legislative Research Reports.

On exchange from State Library or Legislative Research Committee.

MARYLAND.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes.

On exchange from State Library with other State Libraries.

Attorney-General Reports.

By gift from Issuing Agency.

Legislative Journals.

By gift from State Library, if postage is paid.

Public Utility Reports, Unemployment Insurance Reports, Judicial Council Reports.

Available from Issuing Agency.

Workmen's Compensation Reports.

By request from Issuing Agency.

Bar Association Reports and Journals.

By gift from Maryland Bar Association.

For list of other reports and addresses, write for *Maryland Manual* to Secretary of State, Annapolis.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Court Reports.

On exchange with designated State Library, State Law Library or Supreme Court Library.

By purchase from Secretary of State.

Advance Sheets.

By purchase from Wright and Potter Printing Co., 32 Derne St. Boston.

Session Laws.

On exchange from State Library to any 4 libraries designated by Secretary of State of the receiving state. 1 copy each.

Statutes.

Available on exchange from State Library to 1 designated State Library, State Law Library or Supreme Court Library.

By purchase, Secretary of State.

Statutes, Annotated.

By purchase, Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company.

Attorney-General Reports.

Available on exchange from State Library.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from State Library.

Public Utility Reports. Last printed 1940.

Unemployment Insurance Reports.

Judicial Council Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

Bar Association Reports are included in the *Massachusetts Law Quarterly*, a publication of the Massachusetts Bar Association. This publication is available to Law Libraries by writing to Social Law Library, Court House, Boston.

Workmen's Compensation Reports. Last printed 1939.

Administrative Rules and Regulations. Not issued in collected form.

Individual department rules, if published,

are available on exchange through the State Library.

Manual of the General Court (biennial). Available on exchange from State Library.

By purchase from Secretary of State.

The following department reports (public documents) are available by request through the State Library:

- (1) Births, marriages and deaths
- (2) Education, pt. 2
- (5) Treasurer
- (6) Auditor
- (8) Banks (limited exchange or purchase)
- (9) Insurance
- (15) Labor, pt. 1
- (43) Election statistics
- (44) Public libraries
- (46) Secretary of the Commonwealth
- (49) Police Commissioner, City of Boston
- (92) Assessments for maintenance, etc. metropolitan parks, sewerage and water districts
- (95) Supervisor of loan agencies
- (140) Comptroller's report
- (148) Appellate Tax Board
- (155) State Racing Commission
- (163) Commission against discrimination.

MICHIGAN.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes, Attorney-General Reports and Legislative Journals.

Available on exchange from State Library with other State Libraries, State Law Libraries or Supreme Court Libraries.

Court Reports.

By purchase from Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co.

Session Laws, Statutes and Legislative Journals.

By purchase from Secretary of State.

Attorney-General Reports.

By purchase from Attorney-General.

Public Utility Reports and Unemployment Insurance Reports. Not published.

Judicial Council Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

By purchase, Judicial Council of Michigan, The University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor.

Bar Association Reports. Not published separately.

Bar Association Journals.

On exchange from State Library.

By purchase, State Bar of Michigan, Lansing, Michigan.

Workmen's Compensation Reports. Not published.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

On exchange from State Library.

By purchase from Secretary of State.

NOTE: To the extent that copies are available all of the publications listed, with the exception of Court Reports, Statutes, and Bar Journals are available to law libraries other than the official State or Supreme Court Library by gift in some instances, or on exchange for like or equal items.

MINNESOTA.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes.

Available on exchange from State Law Library to other State Law Libraries.

By purchase from State printer.

Attorney-General Reports.

By request from State Law Library or Office of Attorney-General.

Legislative Journals.

By request from Secretary of State.

Public Utility Reports.

On exchange from State Law Library and other State Law Libraries.

By purchase from Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

Unemployment Insurance Reports; Judicial Council Reports.

On request from State Law Library.

Bar Association Reports and Journals.

By purchase from State Bar Association.

Workmen's Compensation Reports and Administrative Rules and Regulations.

On request from State Law Library or Issuing Agency.

MISSISSIPPI.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes.

On exchange from State Library with other State Libraries, State Law Libraries or Supreme Court Libraries.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from State Library.

All publications of the State may be purchased through the Secretary of State.

MISSOURI.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes.

Available on exchange from Supreme Court Library to all Law Libraries; Court Reports by purchase, E. W. Stephens

Publishing Company, Columbia, Mo.;
Session Laws and Statutes by purchase,
Secretary of State, Jefferson City.

Attorney-General Reports (mim.), Legis-
lative Journals, Public Utility Reports, Un-
employment Insurance Reports (mim.).

Available on exchange from Supreme
Court Library.

Judicial Council Reports. None.

Bar Association Reports. None.

Bar Association Journal.

On exchange from Supreme Court Li-
brary or State Bar Association.

Workmen's Compensation Reports. None.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.
None.

MONTANA.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes,
Attorney-General Reports, Bar Association
Reports.

Available on exchange from State Law
Library to other State Law Libraries.

Reports and Session Laws by purchase
from State Publishing Company, Helena,
Montana.

Code by purchase, The Allen Smith Com-
pany, Indianapolis.

NEBRASKA.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes.

Available on exchange from State Li-
brary or Supreme Court Library.

By purchase from State Library.

Attorney-General Reports, Legislative Jour-
nals, Public Utility Reports, Unemploy-
ment Insurance Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

Judicial Council. No report.

Bar Association Reports.

On exchange with State Library.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

Available only from Issuing Departments.

NOTE: University of Nebraska Law Li-
brary is in position to exchange
Court Reports, Session Laws, Stat-
utes, Legislative Journals, Attorney-
General Reports and the *Nebraska
Law Journal* with University Law
Libraries and Legislative Reference
Libraries.

NEVADA.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes.

Available on exchange from State Law
Library with other State Libraries, State
Law Libraries or Supreme Court Library.

Attorney-General Reports.

By request from Issuing Office.

Legislative Journals on Exchange from State
Law Library.

Unemployment Insurance Reports from
Unemployment Commission Office.

Bar Association Reports and Journals.

By purchase, State Bar Journal, Masonic
Building, Reno.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

By request from Legislative Council,
Capitol Building, Carson City.

Other department reports are available
from Issuing Office.

NEW JERSEY.

Court Reports, and Session Laws.

Available on exchange from State Li-
brary to other State Libraries.

By purchase from Soney and Sage Co.,
744 Broad St., Newark, New Jersey.

Code by purchase only from Gann Publish-
ing Co., Newark, N. J.

Statutes, Annotated.

By purchase only, West Publishing Com-
pany.

Legislative Journals.

On request to New Jersey Supt. of Build-
ings and Grounds, State House, Trenton,
New Jersey.

Public Utility Reports.

On request to Dept. of Public Utilities,
1060 Broad St. Newark, N. J.

Unemployment Insurance Reports.

On request to New Jersey Bureau of Pub-
lic Relations, Division of Employment
Security, Trenton, New Jersey.

Judicial Conference Reports. Not printed.

Bar Association Reports.

On exchange from State Bar Association
title *Yearbook*, Bank Building, Broad
Street, Trenton, N. J.

Workmen's Compensation Reports.

On request from Workmen's Compensa-
tion Division, Dept. of Labor and Indus-
tries, Trenton, N. J.

Administrative Rules and Regulations. Not
printed.

Other department reports available through
issuing agencies.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Court Reports, Session Laws, and Statutes.

Available on exchange from State Li-
brary with other State Libraries, State
Law Libraries and Supreme Court Li-
braries.

By purchase from Secretary of State.
 Attorney-General Reports.
 On request from Issuing Office.
 Legislative Journals.
 On exchange from State Library.
 By purchase from Clerk of the House.
 Public Service Commission. Reports and Orders, Statistical Reports.
 On request from Issuing Office.
 Unemployment Insurance Reports.
 From Department of Employment Security, on request.
 Judicial Council Reports.
 On request from Judicial Council.
 Bar Association Reports.
 On exchange from State Library.
 By purchase from State Library (make check payable to The New Hampshire Bar Association.)
 Administrative Rules and Regulations.
 By request from the various departments.
 The following department reports are available from the Issuing Offices:
 Planning and Development; Bank Commission; Education Department; Health Department; Highway Department; Labor Department; Tax Commission.

NEW MEXICO.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes.
 Available on exchange from New Mexico Law Library, Santa Fe, to other State Libraries, State Law Libraries, and Supreme Court Libraries.
 Court Reports by purchase from Clerk, Supreme Court.
 Statutes—as above or Bobbs-Merrill Company.
 Session Laws.
 By purchase from Secretary of State.
 Attorney-General Reports.
 On exchange from Law Library.
 By purchase from Attorney-General.
 Legislative Journals. Not published.
 Public Utility Reports.
 On exchange from Law Library.
 By purchase from Corporation Commission.
 Bar Association Reports.
 On exchange from Law Library.
 By purchase, Clerk, Supreme Court.
 Administrative Rules and Regulations.
 On exchange from Law Library.

NEW YORK.

Court Reports, Session Laws.
 Available on exchange from State Library

with other State Libraries, State Law Libraries, or Supreme Court Libraries.
 Session Laws.
 On exchange also with University Law Libraries and Legislative Reference Libraries.
 Court Reports.
 By purchase from Williams Bros., Albany, New York.
 Session Laws.
 By purchase, Dept. of State.
 Statutes. No official code.
 Attorney-General Reports.
 On exchange from State Library.
 By purchase, Dept. of Law.
 Legislative Journals.
 On exchange from State Library.
 By purchase, Williams Bros.
 Public Utility Reports. No Official Public Utility Reports.
 Unemployment Insurance Reports.
 By request from Dept. of Labor.
 Judicial Council Reports.
 Limited number allotted to State Library for exchange.
 By purchase from Judicial Council.
 Bar Association Reports and Journals.
 On exchange from State Bar Association.
 Workmen's Compensation Reports.
 By request from Department of Labor.
 Administrative Rules and Regulations.
 On exchange from Dept. of State.
 By purchase, Dept. of State.
 Other publications available from the issuing offices are as follows:
 Insurance Report; Budget; Governor's Public Papers; Education Dept. Report; State Dept. Report; Legislative Manual and Collected Documents.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Court Reports, Session Laws, and Statutes.
 Available from State Law Library, Supreme Court Library, or Secretary of State to other State Libraries, State Law Libraries, or Supreme Court Libraries.
 Court Reports and Session Laws by purchase from Secretary of State; Statutes by purchase from the Michie Company, Charlottesville.
 Attorney-General Reports.
 By request from issuing office.
 Legislative Journals.
 By request from Secretary of State.
 Public Utility Reports. Not filed.
 Unemployment Insurance Reports. Not filed.

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Judicial Council Reports.

By purchase from Popular Government, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Bar Association Reports.

By purchase from Secretary of State Bar Association, Raleigh, N. C.

Workmen's Compensation Reports. Not filed.

Other department reports available from issuing office.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Court Reports.

Available on exchange from Supreme Court reporter to State Libraries, State Law Libraries, Supreme Court Libraries.

Session Laws and Statutes.

Available from Secretary of State to one (1) State Law Library.

Attorney-General's Report.

By request from Attorney-General.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from Secretary of State.

Bar Association Reports.

By purchase from State Bar Association.

Workmen's Compensation Reports from Issuing Agency.

State Department reports are available from Issuing Agency.

OHIO.

Ohio is quite lax in its procedure for distribution of State Publications. There is no official State printer, work being done by contract, and the Secretary of State is the official exchange distribution agency, but in most cases the publication must be requested directly from the Issuing Department.

Court Reports by purchase from F. J. Herr Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Session Laws by purchase from Secretary of State.

Statutes by purchase from Banks-Baldwin Law Publishing Co.

Code (Page's) by purchase W. H. Anderson Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes.

By exchange from State Library.

Attorney-General Reports. Not published.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from State Library.

Public Utility Reports and Unemployment Insurance Reports.

On limited exchange from State Library.

Judicial Council Reports, Bar Association Reports and Journals.

On exchange from State Library.

Workmen's Compensation Reports. Not published.

Administrative Rules and Regulations. Not published.

NOTE: "Usual exchanges are with the State Libraries. If any of these libraries does not include legal materials in its collections we send the Oklahoma legal documents to the library agency that does carry these materials regardless of its name. We routinely send but 1 copy on exchange to each state. In a very few instances we send an additional copy to another agency or library, but this is a special arrangement and is only done for excellent reasons. We do not have sufficient copies to send to each of the types of libraries listed on the questionnaire. Generally speaking, it is the policy of this state to centralize all public government distribution in the State Library. We make no flat rule on distribution. We do our best to meet the requirements of other states within our public document distribution laws. We sell almost all documents issued by this state government."

Oklahoma State Library.

OREGON.

Supreme Court Reports, Session Laws and Codes.

Available on exchange from Supreme Court Library.

Court Reports and Session Laws by purchase from Secretary of State.

Code by purchase from Bancroft-Whitney.

Attorney-General Reports.

By exchange from office of Attorney-General.

By purchase from Secretary of State.

Public Utility Reports.

By request from Public Utilities Commission.

Unemployment Insurance Reports.

By request from Industrial Accident Commission.

Judicial Council Reports. None.

Bar Association Reports.

By request from Oregon State Bar, Portland, Oregon.

Workmen's Compensation Reports on request from Unemployment Commission.
Administrative Rules and Regulations. None published.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Court Reports and Session Laws.
Available on exchange from State Library with other State Libraries, State Law Libraries or Supreme Court Libraries.
Court Reports by purchase from Morrelle Printing Co., Sayre, Pa.
Session Laws by purchase, Bureau of Publication.
Statutes by purchase, West Publishing Co.
Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes, Annotated.
By purchase from George T. Bissel Company, or Soney and Sage Co.
Attorney-General Reports, Legislative Journals, and Public Utility Reports.
On exchange from State Library.
Bar Association Reports and Journals.
Limited, on request, from Pennsylvania Bar Association, Harrisburg, Pa.
Workmen's Compensation Reports.
On exchange from State Library.
All other department reports on exchange from State Library.

RHODE ISLAND.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes.
On exchange from State Library to other State Libraries.
By purchase from Secretary of State.
Attorney-General Reports.
By request from Office of Attorney-General.
Legislative Journals, Public Utility Reports, Unemployment Compensation Reports, Judicial Council Reports.
On exchange from State Library.
Bar Association Reports and Journals.
By request from Rhode Island Bar Association.
Workmen's Compensation Reports on exchange from State Library.
Administrative Rules and Regulations.
On request, from State Administrative Department.
Other department reports on exchange from State Library.

NOTE: "Each state administrative department and agency, and the special committees and commissions are required to send the State Library 100 copies of reports or releases for exchange, and the distribution of

these documents is entirely in our hands, not limited by rules and regulations. This gives us certain latitude to answer formal requests for any of these Reports."

"State Library"

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes.
On exchange from State Library with other state libraries. All other libraries must purchase from the State Library.
Attorney-General Reports.
By request from Attorney-General's office.
Legislative Journals.
On exchange from State Library.
Public Utility Reports and Unemployment Insurance Reports.
On request from Office of Public Utilities.
Bar Association Reports and Journals.
From Secretary State Bar Association.
Workmen's Compensation Reports.
From office of Workmen's Compensation.
Other department reports from issuing offices.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes, Attorney-General Reports, Legislative Journals and Public Utility Reports.
On exchange from office of Secretary of State to State Libraries, State Law Libraries and Supreme Court Libraries; one to each state.
By purchase from Secretary of State, Pierre, South Dakota.
Bar Association Reports and Journals.
By request to Carl Goldsmith, Secretary, Bar Association, Pierre, S. D.
Workmen's Compensation Reports.
On exchange from Secretary of State.

TENNESSEE.

Court Reports.
Available on exchange through Comptroller of Treasury.
Session Laws.
By exchange from Secretary of State.
Statutes. No exchange.
Attorney-General Reports.
By request from issuing office.
Legislative Journals, Public Utility Reports, Unemployment Insurance Reports.
By request from Secretary of State.
Judicial Council Reports. None.
Bar Association Reports.
By request to Secretary, State Bar Association.

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Workmen's Compensation Reports.

By request to Secretary of State, or issuing department.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

By request to Secretary of State.

Other department reports by request to the issuing agency.

TEXAS.

Court Reports.

By exchange from Texas Supreme Court Library to other Supreme Court Libraries.

On exchange by University of Texas Law Library with other University Law Libraries.

By purchase from Secretary of State.

Session Laws.

By exchange from State Library to other state libraries; by University of Texas Law Library with other university law libraries.

By purchase, Secretary of State.

Statutes.

By purchase only, from Vernon Law Book Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

Attorney-General Reports.

On exchange from State Library or by request to Attorney General.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from State Library.

Public Utility Reports. None published.

Judicial Council Reports.

On request to State Library.

Bar Association Reports and Journals.

By request to Texas State Bar.

Workmen's Compensation Reports. None published.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

None published.

Other department reports on request to State Library.

UTAH.

Court Reports and Session Laws.

On exchange from Secretary of State.

Statutes.

On exchange from Clerk, Supreme Court.

Attorney-General's Report.

On exchange from Attorney-General.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from Secretary of State.

Public Utility Reports.

On exchange from Public Service Commission.

Unemployment Insurance Reports and Workmen's Compensation Reports.

On exchange from Industrial Commission.

Judicial Council Reports. None.

Administrative Rules and Regulations. None.

VIRGINIA.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes.

On exchange from State Library to other state libraries.

By purchase from Division of Purchase and Printing, Richmond.

Statutes by purchase, the Michie Co., Charlottesville, Va.

Attorney-General's Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

By purchase from Attorney-General.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from State Library.

By purchase from Division of Purchase and Printing.

Public Utility Reports.

By exchange from State Library.

By purchase, Division of Purchase and Printing.

Unemployment Insurance Reports, Judicial

Council Reports.

By request from issuing offices or the State Library.

Bar Association Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

Administrative Rules and Regulations. Not published.

WASHINGTON.

Court Reports.

On exchange from State Law Library.

By purchase, Bancroft-Whitney Co., San Francisco.

Session Laws.

On exchange, State Law Library.

By purchase, State Law Library.

Statutes (being revised, distribution policy not settled).

Attorney-General's Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from State Law Library.

By purchase, State Law Library.

Public Utility Reports, Unemployment Insurance Reports, and Judicial Council Reports.

On exchange from State Law Library.

Bar Association Reports. Published in *Washington Law Review*.

Workmen's Compensation Reports, Administrative Rules and Regulations.

On exchange from State Law Library.
Other department reports by request from issuing office.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Court Reports, Session Laws and Statutes (when published by the State).

Available on exchange from State Law Library to other State Libraries, State Law Libraries, Supreme Court or University Law Libraries.

By purchase from Department of Purchases.

Attorney-General's Reports.

By request to Attorney-General.

By purchase from Department of Purchases.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from Clerk of Senate and Clerk of the House.

By purchase from Department of Purchases.

Unemployment Insurance Reports.

By request to Department of Unemployment Compensation.

Judicial Council Reports.

By request to Secretary, Judicial Council.

Bar Association Reports.

By request to Secretary, State Bar Association.

Workmen's Compensation Reports.

By request to Workmen's Compensation Department.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

By request to Department of Purchases.

WISCONSIN.

Court Reports.

On exchange from State Library to other State Libraries, State Law Libraries or Supreme Court Libraries (1 in each state).

By purchase, Callaghan and Co., Chicago, Ill.

Session Laws, Statutes, and Attorney-General Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

By purchase, Bureau of Purchases.

Legislative Journals.

On exchange from State Historical Society.

By purchase from Bureau of Purchases.

Public Utility Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

Unemployment Insurance Reports. Not published.

Judicial Council Reports. (Correct title in Wisconsin "Advisory Committee on Pleading, Practice and Procedure").

Published in *Wisconsin Bar Bulletin* by Wisconsin Bar Association.

Available, also, by request to the Revisor of Statutes.

Bar Association Reports. Discontinued.

Bar Association Journals.

On exchange from State Library.

By purchase from Wisconsin Bar Association.

Workmen's Compensation Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

Administrative Rules and Regulations.

By purchase only, Bureau of Purchases.

Board of Tax Appeals Reports.

By request to State Library.

Other department reports (non-legal).

By request to State Historical Library.

WYOMING.

Court Reports, Session Laws, Statutes, Attorney-General Reports, Legislative Journals.

Available on exchange to State Libraries, State Law Libraries or Supreme Court Libraries; 1 in each state.

By purchase from Office of the Secretary of State.

Public Utility Reports.

By request to Public Service Commission.

Unemployment Insurance Reports.

By request to Unemployment Office.

Bar Association Reports.

On exchange from State Library.

Workmen's Compensation Reports.

By request to Workmen's Compensation Office.

Other department reports available from issuing office.

Could we have the report of the Committee on Education and Placement, Mr. Price?

MR. PRICE: I have nothing to add to the written report, which I have not read since I wrote it some months ago. However, I made some statements in that report which I think might be worth paying some attention to here. One, which will not be very pleasant

for the ladies, is that the more the law schools are granting faculty status to law librarians the more the ladies are being squeezed out of the picture. That is an unpalatable fact, but in all the experience that I have in this placement work, that is the true picture. They say in effect, but not for publication, "If we are going to grant faculty status, give us a man who is properly equipped by education, personality and experience." I say, "You can get a woman who is just as good and who will not use her library as a stepping stone and will stay put longer than a man"; but they say, "No dice; give us a man."

Now that is an unfortunate situation, particularly in view of the excellence of the women who are serving as law librarians in their various schools. But that is the situation as it is presented to me by the deans of law schools. They undoubtedly would deny it if they were attacked on that basis, but it is just as true as I am standing here.

More and more the better jobs for women in law library work are in the government. There doesn't appear to be any discrimination there as to sex, but as I said, it is very true that it does exist elsewhere. One of the most fortunate manifestations is that step forward from year to year—and noticeably so—in the qualifications of the people demanded in the law schools. Nevertheless, every once in a while you get a kick in the teeth: you find a law dean, usually a new dean who hasn't had any experience in the law school before, who will look at some-

body in the senior law class and say, "Here is a lame duck; he isn't going to get a job; he would make an ideal law librarian." I am not kidding; in spite of the fact that the chances are one thousand to one that that man, whose interest has not impelled him to be a law librarian, but who has been plucked for it, will make a failure. But it does happen. I think that the trend is fortunately our way, but it is one of those things where some schools try and try and try and the first thing you know, you have a lame duck who never saw the inside of a law book. I know; I was one. I never saw a law book before I came to Columbia, but I did have various experience, and thanks to Lawrence Schmehl, who was my associate librarian at the time, I was able to learn something about law books; but it is hard on the library in the meantime.

The Report is printed below:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND PLACEMENT

The activities of the Committee on Education and Placement during the year have been confined to voluminous correspondence with librarians and employers of librarians, concerning placement. Rather more openings have occurred than during the preceding year, and generally at somewhat higher salaries. There seems to be a disposition on the part of employers of law librarians to face the realities, and to offer salaries and other inducements more commensu-

rate with the qualifications demanded than formerly. On the other hand, some employers, especially law school deans, continue to seek personnel at salaries which, while adequate fifteen years ago, will not attract even reasonably qualified people today. One effort of the Committee has been, through tactful correspondence, to appraise such employers on conditions today, with the result that in almost every such case substantial advances over the original offers have been made. Usually the original offer was made in the belief that it was in accordance with current salary and status standards, and the employer is ready and willing to be brought up to date on these matters. As in the past, most placement work has been in law school libraries, with the government, bar and practitioners' libraries following, in that order. The Committee strongly recommends that librarians desiring placement communicate with it and fill out or bring up to date information forms which the Committee will supply.

There seems to be a definite trend in law schools to seek librarians who legitimately can be and are made members of the faculty, which is all to the good. An unfortunate side result, however, is that whenever full faculty title and status are offered, a man is almost always specified.

The Chairman of the Joint Committee on Coöperation between the Association of American Law Schools and the American Association of Law Libraries corresponded with the Committee during the year concerning a project for the preparation of a practical and comprehensive guide to the

law library administration which had been suggested to him.

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET E. COONAN
LUCILE M. ELLIOTT
A. ELIZABETH HOLT
LESTER D. LOPEZ
LILLIAN C. MCLAURIN
ERVIN C. POLLACK
VERNON M. SMITH
MILES O. PRICE, *Chairman*

I would move the adoption of the report.

MR. DANIEL: I will second it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: You have heard the motion that the report be adopted. Is there any discussion?

MRS. SMITH: I would like to say that I think what Mr. Price has said will create provocative discussion, and I want to take exception. I am a law librarian—I wish I had had the opportunity of attending Mr. Price's school. I admire him greatly and everything he does. I certainly would vote for a man every time. You can get women to do the clerical work, the kind of work that men despise, that has to be done in libraries. Men have the finer and the broader and the more administrative executive ability to meet the deans of their law schools, to meet the predominant number of male students who are in their law schools, to meet the people from whom they have to get the budgets, to meet the judges.

I work with judges, I work with legislators and people like that, and although I consider myself a woman of fair education and I am not timid about meeting these people, I must

say I think a man who will meet the same people receives a great deal more recognition and attention. They look at me and say, "She is just a nice, fat, little old woman." I think instead of discouraging the men from coming into the law library profession, we should be grateful that they are coming and give them every possible encouragement in the way of larger salaries.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I am not in a position to disagree, but if I were allowed to enter this debate I would disagree. Is there any further discussion of the motion? All in favor signify in the usual manner by saying aye? Contrary say nay? The motion is carried.

I had a letter this morning from Mrs. Mary Helen Stevens, of Honolulu. She says, "It is with a great deal of regret that I find I cannot make the meeting this year. I had hoped until this week that I would be able to go but now I know it is not possible. So I am cancelling my plane and hotel reservations this morning. An unexpected crack in our library floor has necessitated the shifting of thirty thousand books, and it is advisable

that I stay on here and get them to the right places. Will you please present my regrets to everybody and tell them I will be sure to be with them next year. With all good wishes for a very successful meeting, Sincerely yours, Mary Helen Stevens."

The other one is from Professor Gilbert D. Kennedy, University of British Columbia Law Library, Vancouver: "I had intended to write you earlier to let you know we now have a large number of B. C. Statutes which we would be glad to make available to other librarians. We have already written to most of the Canadian law school librarians. It may be, however, that there are members of the American Association of Law Libraries attending from the United States who would wish copies of these Statutes. We have most of the Statutes available from 1890 to 1947, including the revisions."

So if anyone wants a B. C. Statute, write to Professor Gilbert Kennedy of Vancouver, care of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C.

If there is no further discussion, I will adjourn the meeting until eight o'clock tonight.

GENERAL SESSION

Monday Evening, July 7, 1952

The evening session was called to order at eight o'clock by President Johnston.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: At Boston last year we had a short address from Mr. Reginald Heber Smith, Director of the Survey of the Legal Profession. In concluding he said we would have to

speak a little louder in this noisy age about what we were doing. He suggested that we needed a megaphone. I understand that Mr. Roalfe has been rushing about the country on survey business since that time. Perhaps he is our megaphone. He is now going to give us an informal report on the sur-

vey. In accordance with his wishes there will be a discussion and question period after he has spoken.

Mr. William R. Roalfe

MR. ROALFE: Mr. President and members of the Association: I begin my report on the survey this evening at a great disadvantage because of a very disturbing thing that I heard during the supper hour. I was told that our worthy President was seen to put down a grade in his book after every report was given. Since I was not here this afternoon when he read out my name, I understand he has put down a zero. Under the circumstances I feel that I am being given a second chance and I hope you will bear with me while I try to make good, so that I don't fail.

The Survey Report on which I am working will, of course, appear in final printed form and the preliminary draft is rapidly assuming the proportions of a metropolitan telephone directory. Consequently, I believe all of you should be relieved that the manuscript is not here before me and that I am not beginning to read on page one. You can all relax because I only have a few notes; this is a very informal report and I have good terminal facilities.

It has been a little difficult for me to decide what to select out of the mass of data accumulated and out of the numerous experiences that I have had during the past year. I hope that the samplings that I have decided to offer will be to your liking and that they will provoke some questions.

In the first place, it is important to

indicate the exact scope of the Survey for there are all kinds of surveys. The printed program speaks of the "Libraries of the Legal Profession," but the Survey is not as broad as that title will suggest to some of you.

Those of you who attended the annual meeting last year will recall that the law school libraries are not included in this study because it was originally determined to include them in the Survey of Legal Education. Although this was a proper determination, two subsidiary and related decisions were, in my opinion, quite unfortunate. One was to the effect that, as there was no relationship between law school libraries and non-law school libraries, there was no need for any correlation of the study of the two groups of libraries. The other determination barred completely all participation by law librarians in the survey of the law school libraries, apparently on the assumption that they could not contribute anything of value. In my opinion, these decisions were unfortunate because the study of both groups of libraries could quite easily have been coördinated and yet permitted the separate treatment of those factors which are not common to both. These, then, are substantial qualifications.

A second qualification is due to the fact that we unfortunately got a very late start. This survey was not commenced until June of last year, and at that time several of the other studies had already been completed and were in print.

A third qualifying factor is that of money. While the American Bar As-

sociation was very generous in providing funds to make the study possible, the amount is considerably smaller than was requested. This has of course set limits to what could be undertaken.

Therefore, when we speak of the Survey, we should understand that it is not only a pioneer project because no such study has ever been undertaken before, but it is far from an exhaustive study.

Perhaps you may be interested in a brief explanation of the general tenor of the report. I will not bother you with details, because you can read those in the report itself. The first chapter will be concerned with general considerations, and the most important point will be an explanation of how the law library problem as we know it has developed. This may seem to be an elementary approach but it must be kept in mind that the report is, among other things, a report to the legal profession and the average lawyer knows little or nothing about the field with which we are daily preoccupied. This is in a way amusing because I know perfectly well that the members of the legal profession are not eagerly awaiting to get a copy of the report in hand and read it as they go back and forth on the commuters trains in our metropolitan centers.

Obviously, the second audience to which the report is addressed consists of the law librarians. But anyone who has visited as many law libraries as I have and who has analyzed the mass of data that has been received, knows how greatly law librarians differ in capacity, in experience and in training. It is not an easy matter to write

in terms that will appeal to these various types of persons. This will explain why, when the survey emerges, you will find that at some points I am discussing some very elementary propositions. I do this because a substantial number of our colleagues are not familiar with the elementary principles of law librarianship and I believe this may possibly be one means of getting that information to them.

The report will be based on various types of information. In the first place, I have examined all the information available in print. As you know some of this is statistical. However, the statistics are limited to libraries and their locations, to staff members and to book collections. Unfortunately, as most of the relevant committee reports and articles are not recent, they are not particularly helpful in presenting the current situation.

Returning for a moment to the statistics, may I say that I am perfectly conscious of the fact that they are sometimes unreliable, as all library statistics are. But in thinking the matter over, I have become convinced that they should be used and that if this is done with care they can be very helpful. I am, therefore, sticking my neck out by using a considerable amount of statistical information.

A second source of information that has been of some assistance is the study that was made in 1949 coöperatively by the Department of Labor and the A.L.A. It is known as the "Economic Status of Library Personnel."¹ This report contains some very interesting

1. Available from the American Library Association.

data concerning law and legislative reference librarians, and it also contains a great deal of general data that is useful for comparative purposes.

In addition to this, one hundred law libraries have been personally inspected. I am very much indebted to Mrs. Huberta Prince for having carried part of the load for me in Washington, D. C., since I found it impossible to come anywhere near covering the great number of law libraries in that wonderful library center. The others I have had to visit myself and I have spent a considerable amount of time at it. Because the fund available for traveling was limited it was not possible to distribute such visits on a nationwide basis and they have been necessarily confined to ten States and the District of Columbia; but all types and all sizes of libraries have been included. It is, therefore, my belief that these libraries are a fairly representative sample of the law libraries in this country and a sample that will suffice in conjunction with the other information that has been made available.

Finally, there is the usual questionnaire about which everybody complains when he receives one, but to which everyone resorts when he wants to secure information. A general questionnaire was sent to 501 law libraries, this being all the libraries listed in "Law Libraries in the United States and Canada" for 1950 in this country, except the law school libraries. Mailed with these general questionnaires were questionnaires for individuals to fill out, sufficient in number to take care

of every library employee in these libraries working on more than a half time basis. From this mailing the return was one hundred and seventy-four general questionnaires and two hundred and eighty-seven individual questionnaires. I am told by people who have done this kind of work that that is a very good response. I was somewhat disappointed.

In addition, a number of much shorter and more limited questionnaires, addressed to specific groups, have been used to secure additional information in respect to particular libraries. All of this has been supplemented by correspondence with particular persons which I estimate will come to a total of about two thousand personal letters before I am done. If you don't think that this is a job, try it sometime yourself.

These various sources of information have of course been supplemented by opportunities to consult with a number of librarians in Chicago and New York and with a good many of you here in Toronto. I hope I will have an opportunity to talk to some of the rest of you before I leave. In addition, it has seemed to me to be advisable to use certain available data that permits interesting comparisons with three groups to which law librarians are related in one way or another. These are persons engaged in library work generally, federal employees and members of the legal profession.

Perhaps the best way to indicate the subject matter covered by the report is to point out that the introductory

chapter will indicate the scope of the survey, explain how the law library situation as it exists today has developed and will describe the distribution of law libraries and law books generally. The next four chapters will discuss the factors that all law libraries have in common, namely: collections, quarters, furniture and equipment, staff, and service. Thereafter, a series of chapters will discuss law libraries by types such as county, court, association, etc. Two chapters will be devoted to coöperation, the first being concerned with direct coöperation between libraries and the second such coöperation as takes place through organized groups. This emphasis on coöperation comes from my conviction that it is extremely important and not as yet nearly as general as it could be.

So much for general observations. I thought you might like to know something about yourselves. Therefore, I will give you a few indications of what we are like considered as a single group. If we assume that "Law Libraries in the United States and Canada, 1950" is a reasonably accurate measure, and I believe it is, there are 1,156 people working in law libraries on a full-time basis. Out of this total forty-six per cent are men, as compared with an average of about ten per cent in library work generally. Fifty-three per cent are women, as compared with ninety per cent in library work generally. The one per cent that I haven't accounted for consists of those persons—here is where sex comes into the talk—whose names are so listed that it is not possible to

determine whether they are men or women and who are either not willing to reveal their sex or are too lazy to do it, even when all they are asked to do is to make one check on a form and return it in a stamped and addressed return envelope. The question of whether these law librarians are unduly repressed or merely lazy remains undetermined!

The information on the staffs has been assembled in various ways. In the first place, it is divided into seven categories by types of position, namely: librarians, assistant librarians, reference librarians, reference assistants, cataloguers and a group that is called "miscellaneous," consisting of persons representing positions for which I did not receive sufficient data to permit separate treatment. This is interesting because, among other things, it indicates that further specialization is only recognized in a few libraries. Finally, there is a group consisting of the persons engaged in clerical work. The staff data is also arranged to show the types of formal education received, the amount of library experience and the salaries received.

The table that has been distributed this evening and of which you no doubt have copies permits some interesting comparisons. As you can examine it at your leisure I will confine myself to a few observations. One thing seems to be quite clear, namely; that formal education pays, because the compensation is fairly consistently higher for those who have had more education. Those who have had a year of library science rank first with a

median salary of \$4,725 whereas the median salary for all persons, regardless of their educational preparation, is \$3,697 which is considerably less.² I am inclined to think that the comparatively high figure for the library science group is due to the fact that the sample includes a considerable number of persons in federal employment but I cannot support this conclusion with any specific evidence. At any rate, Miles Price tells me that in his placement work, which is largely with the law schools, he has found that the law school deans seek as head librarians first, men with both law and library science; next men with law; and last men with library science. In other words, subject matter training seems to be preferred, and men have a distinct advantage.

One question that is not fully answered is why do law librarians—I mean all people working in law libraries—earn more on an average than those in library work generally. As you will see by examining the table the median salary for the former is \$3,600 and for the latter \$2,806. There seem to be two contributing factors and there may be others. One is the higher proportion in law library work with subject matter training, and the 1949 study bears this out because it shows that law and legislative reference librarians have had more than one year of graduate study in a considerably higher proportion than the general average.

The second contributing factor may

be the fact that forty-six per cent of the persons in law library work are men and men are on an average more highly compensated than women.

It is because I think this question is so important that I have distributed the very brief questionnaire that you found at your seats when you came in. It looks long, but it is quite simple. I have asked only the questions that will make it possible to tabulate the information in a manner to lead to a significant result. I believe anyone can answer it in five minutes.

What I want most to discover is whether among those here this evening the compensation received by the men is as a matter of fact on an average higher than that received by the women.³ Let me explain that I am not interested in any person's individual salary, so don't sign the questionnaire. However, if you will at your leisure fill it out and turn it in this will be appreciated because it will help to fill a gap in the information I am trying to assemble. If you are willing to fill out a questionnaire for someone who is not present, but whose history you know, that will just increase the sample and I wish you would do it.

The information secured in the present survey agrees with that secured in the 1949 study in showing that people in law library work are on an average better trained so far as subject matter is concerned, but less well prepared as to training in library sci-

2. This figure and those that follow are subject to correction as a full tabulation of the data had not been completed. Final figures will appear in the full report.

3. A preliminary tabulation indicates that there is no appreciable difference, on an average, between men and women in non-law school library positions but it does occur in law school libraries. A fuller report on the data secured by this questionnaire will appear in a subsequent issue of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

ence. The 1949 study demonstrated that of all special subject groups, law and legislative reference librarians have the smallest percentage of training in library science. Only twelve per cent of them have had training in library science as against thirty-five per cent for librarians of all kinds considered as a single group.

I am thoroughly convinced that this points to a fairly general deficiency, for the fundamentals of library science are as applicable to law libraries as to any others.

On the other hand, I believe nothing is so fallacious as the assertion that subject matter knowledge isn't important in law library work. However, proficiency in both directions may be acquired by practical experience although this may be more difficult, and self education is not something that can be counted on as a general substitute for formal training.

The following rather amusing illustration will show what may happen. One librarian that I visited told me that her predecessor, who was a library school graduate but who had not had any legal education, had entered all the books dealing with the subject of master and servant in her catalog under the heading of "domestic relations."

Before I finish perhaps you would be interested in some of my general impressions. One thing is certainly very clear and that is the fact that the situation varies tremendously from area to area and from library to library. There is certainly no such thing as a general standard of performance in law librarianship. The service today

at its best is excellent and we can be proud of the type of service that is being rendered by some of our better libraries. However, even at this level we need more information and we need more adequate bibliographical tools.

At the other extreme the service, if indeed that term can be used at all, is perfectly terrible. I have seen libraries in small communities, in large communities, and even in the federal government that are a reflection on the legal profession.

However, the situation is certainly in a state of flux today. In many libraries changes are taking place and I am inclined to believe that the trend is generally upward.

Among other things, our group is certainly getting larger and we are gradually adding a larger proportion who are more adequately prepared to deal with the various problems that are involved in law library service. In addition, I feel more certain than I did a year ago that our service to the legal profession in the future will require a substantial addition to our present numbers so that we should, within a reasonable length of time, constitute a group of sufficient size to achieve results that have heretofore been extremely difficult if not impossible. A great deal now depends upon our success in recruiting the talent that we need. In my opinion, ours is not a narrow or a shallow speciality and we will certainly fall short of the goal if we so conceive it.

While we must take the initiative, we must have greater support from the bar both for our individual li-

braries and for some of the larger undertakings which we cannot hope to bring to full realization alone. It is my hope that the survey report may be of some help in this connection both by setting forth a more comprehensive picture of law library service than has heretofore been available, and by pointing to some specific tasks to which joint effort might be devoted. Although it is a pioneer study and falls far short of what we may have desired, it is my hope that it will, also, have some impact on our work as a special professional group.

I want to close on a note of appreciation. It is altogether likely that I have annoyed more law librarians than any law librarian in history by asking for information or by seeking counsel and advice. Among those who have responded, and the number is substantial, the spirit of coöperation has been splendid. This support is appreciated more fully than I can express in words. In a sense I have acted as your agent. I hope you will not be too disappointed with the result.

I shall be glad to try to answer questions if you have any to propound.

MR. BREUER: May I ask why there seems to be a great deal of reluctance on the part of bar association librarians and law school librarians to give any information about salaries and financial matters. Have you found that to be true?

MR. ROALFE: The information is very hard to get. I am sure that a good many of the people who didn't answer the individual questionnaire didn't do it because the libraries, as a matter of policy, won't give it out,

even on a completely confidential basis. I don't know why it is, but it is extremely hard to get.

MR. PRICE: A couple of years ago I sent out a questionnaire and I promised faithfully that the letters would not be opened by me, that I would not know from whom the letters had been received, and I got at least a 90 per cent return on that. If you say that the information will not be used, that it will not be made public, I think you will get pretty near as good a return.

MR. ROALFE: I have done that a number of times and I have found fellow librarians very helpful on that basis. An enquiry of that kind is usually sent to a limited number of people, but they will usually respond.

MR. BREUER: I was very interested in your remark regarding the lack of coöperation from some of the librarians. In line with that the New York State Law Library tried an experiment which was very successful and it was quite surprising to learn that many of the libraries didn't know of the facilities that were available in their own States as far as the State law libraries were concerned. I think if in your survey you made some comment on that it might be helpful to other State libraries to promote such coöperation among the libraries in their own States.

MR. ROALFE: I think that is a good point. Are there any other questions?

MR. TIBBETTS: Is there any assurance that the members of this group will see the final report when it is released?

MR. ROALFE: Oh yes. The only

things that stand between are getting it done and having the survey committee approve it. I should say clearance by the committee doesn't involve censorship. I mean they have to approve it, there has to be a clearance; but I don't anticipate that the expression of opinion or the criticism will be questioned; there will be freedom of expression.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: When I was trying to snare Mr. Roalfe into giving us something on the Survey of Legal

Education I told him that not only were we interested in the subject of the Survey but that anything I had ever seen done by him in a meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was worthwhile; I think what I said has been amply borne out and we are very grateful to him.

We shall now adjourn and go upstairs for a social gathering in the Roof Garden, where entertainment has been arranged.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

July 8, 1952

The Tuesday morning meeting convened in Osgoode Hall at nine o'clock, President Johnston presiding.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Yesterday you were welcomed to the Province of Ontario and the City of Toronto. Today you are in Osgoode Hall which, although it is in Toronto, is a little world of its own. I felt that you should be assured that you are welcome here, also. This is not quite as simple a matter as it seems. The Hall is not the property of one individual nor even of one corporation. From 1830 until 1884 it belonged to the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Courts of the Province were merely tolerated here. But in the year 1884 we entered into a separation agreement; part of the property was conveyed to the Province of Ontario, subject to certain restrictions as to use—we did not want the Courts to bring in undesirables. The rest of the Hall was kept by the Law Society and still

belongs to us. The dividing wall between the two properties is at the end of this corridor to my right. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court are all powerful in the Government section of the building and the Benchers of the Law Society are just as powerful in their section. A large part of it is under the control of the Dean of the Law School.

In order to be secure, therefore, in our right to enter, remain in and inspect Osgoode Hall, I decided we should obtain the consent of one of His Majesty's Judges, one of our Benchers, and the Dean. I hope they will all look upon us with favor.

Mr. Justice Hope has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ontario since 1933 and a Judge of the Court of Appeal of Ontario since 1945. You will not find this in any Who's Who, but any Counsel who practiced before him will say he is one of our very best trial judges. You can read his

words of wisdom in the reasons for judgment appearing under his name from time to time in the *Ontario Reports*, which many of you take. He won distinction in World War I where he commanded a battalion and collected a large number of decorations while I, as a gunner, was digging pits for the guns to support him. He holds the rank of Colonel and it is not an honorary rank. Mr. Justice Hope has consented to welcome us, I hope, on behalf of the Bench.

The Honorable Mr. Justice John A. Hope

MR. JUSTICE HOPE: With you, but probably for quite different reasons, I regret the absence this morning of my Lord the revered and scholarly Chief Justice of Ontario whom you had the opportunity and pleasure of hearing when he welcomed you as members of the American Association of Law Libraries at the opening of your Annual Meeting in this place some twelve years ago. Then, on the former occasion when you honored this city with your presence, outstanding leaders of the Bar and distinguished jurists have opened your annual gathering with a tribute to the work of the law librarians.

My good friend, your President, the genial, efficient and learned Chief Librarian of Osgoode Hall, in asking me to speak to you, told me that twelve years ago Chief Justice Robertson had spoken for six minutes, but that he wouldn't expect as much from me.

However brief my remarks may be, I have considered them not unnatur-

ally with some concern as to what I might say. At first I thought to deliver a dissertation on the ideal law library and librarian and to exhort you to greater things, if that could be possible. This type of thing you have endured ad nauseam, I am sure, for years and, moreover, were I to do so it would be most presumptuous.

Then again, I could remind you of the growth and glory of this metropolis, starting at least at the time when the Americans captured, pillaged and burned Muddy York and carried off the Legislative mace, which I am glad to say was restored in brotherhood somewhat more than a century later. But to touch upon such matters would be stealing the thunder of the City's first Magistrate who, I understand, is to welcome you civically a little later in the day.

I might even tell you something of the history contained in the rare volumes of this Osgoode Hall Library, but that is our Chief Librarian's pigeon or baby, to use the vernacular. But it may not be unfitting that a member of the Judiciary should pronounce the opening invocation on your labours.

We are all votaries of the Law, that glorious and benign regulator of our lives and stalwart protector of our independence and culture. The law library is primarily for the student of law and the practising barrister, not for the undergraduate whose ambition is to finish law school, never open another law book, "kid" the purist along and hire some old coot to do the briefs. The law library is not for such.

While it is not expected to cater to classes other than the devoted and studious members of the profession, nevertheless, it is the servant of all humanity, the shield and buffer of the free world. Law is the system of rules governing the conduct of men as members of society. It is more than a mere aggregation of statutes and decisions. It is a great unified and controlling institution, placing upon each his duties, giving to each his rights and enforcing from each his obligations. It is history. It is the history of government and development of justice, of duty, of honesty, of care and the upright fulfillment of obligations.

The study of law, therefore, touches and surrounds the problems and history of politics, social economics, ethics, religion and philosophy. Our law is not without father, without mother, without genealogy, having neither beginning of days or end of life. The law, like everything we do and like everything we say, is the heritage of the past. Lord Bacon in his long and beautiful letter to King James, offering to make a digest of English law, wrote: "Now for the Laws of England, I hold them wise and just and moderate Laws. They give to God, they give to Caesar. It is true they are as mixed as our labours, compounded of British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman customs, and as surely as our language is thereby so much the richer, so our Laws are likewise with that mixture the more complete."

And so I say that our Common Law, with its unsurpassed powers of assim-

ilation, emanation and expansion, has its origin in the old local customs in the Civil Law, the Canon Law of the Church, the writings of philosophers and the text of scriptures, interwoven with the accumulation of a thousand years of statutes and judicial decisions.

In this Common Law, by the way, I include with great acknowledgement those landmarks of free men which are found in many of the decisions of the American judiciary and which are truly marked by cultured and skillful application of the fundamental and abiding principles of justice so significant to a free people.

You, as librarians, are the custodians of the great treasure houses of the law. You are the keepers of the arsenals of freedom. The courts employ this treasure and apply the weapons from those arsenals, adapting them to events with their ever changing variations to the end that the eternal varities are maintained, our way of a free and democratic life. But it is to the great storehouses of law and wisdom, the law libraries, that the judiciary turn for assistance and guidance. In the carrying out of the law, the orderly, well stocked shelves and the intelligent, courteous and well informed librarian are of no less importance. The defender of the law, be he judge, barrister, solicitor or attorney, is dependent at all times on ready access to and guidance in the use of the tools and weapons in these arsenals. In these perilous days when evil powers challenge and threaten our way of life, our freedom, it can only be by warm and understanding coöperation between the United States

of America and the great Commonwealth of Nations owing common loyalty to the British Crown that peace can be secured and our form of civilization placed and kept on a sure foundation.

No greater instrument towards that union and coöperation exists than our common language, our common literature and above all our common law; the latter upholding the principles of liberty, democracy and justice is one of the most potent instruments to bring and keep us together.

In closing, and as a member of the judiciary, I repeat to you the greeting of the British troops to their American comrades in arms at Christmas, 1917: "We welcome you as brothers in the struggle to make sure that the world shall be ruled by the force of law and not by the law of force."

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish you greatest God speed in your undertaking and a good time thrown in.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you very much, Mr. Justice Hope. I think I can assure you that from now on you will see me coming to your door without fear.

The gentlemen who run the affairs of the Law Society are called the Benchers and Mr. Hugh J. McLaughlin, Q.C., is one of the most important of them. You, as librarians, will understand just how important he is to me when I tell you that he is chairman of our Finance Committee and a member of the Library Committee. Not only does he sometimes sign my pay checks, but his Committee decides how much money we may spend for library purposes. As if that were not sufficient, he

is in a position at meetings of the Library Committee to vote against the approval of any book which I think we should purchase.

In the little time which he has left after dealing with Law Society matters, he practices law as the head of a large law firm. He, also, was an officer in World War I. He and I met when we were both undergraduates at the University and have been personal friends ever since, which shows what restraint he uses in his present position of authority.

Mr. Hugh J. McLaughlin, Q.C.

MR. McLAUGHLIN: I understand that this is the second meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries to be held in Toronto and at Osgoode Hall, so that it gives me special pleasure to welcome you back to this old building, the revered home of the lawyers of Ontario. I do so on behalf of the Treasurer and Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada and at the request of the Treasurer who is away at this time, benefiting, I hope, from a hard earned vacation. The Treasurer, I can assure you, regretted very much that he could not personally welcome you today.

It is a pleasure to welcome you during the presidency of Mr. George Johnston, who has been our librarian for nearly thirteen years. I am sure that he is giving the same faithful service to your Association that he has been giving to the Law Society. In addition to our great Library, Mr. Johnston has under his jurisdiction the Students' Library and the law libraries of many county law associa-

tions in Ontario, all of which must satisfy the requirements of the County Libraries Committee of the Law Society to secure the special grants made to them.

In my further remarks I will try to cover in a few words the high spots that Mr. Johnston suggested to the Treasurer would be interesting to you at this time. To the extent that I miss, you must not be hard on your President.

For Ontario, this is an old building and an old Society and there are, I can appreciate, for visitors some cobwebs which Mr. Johnston has appreciated in his years of activity for the Society. Why in Ontario is the Law Society known as the Law Society of Upper Canada? When the Society was formed in 1797, it was so formed under the authority of an Act of the Province of Upper Canada, by which name Ontario was then known, and so remained until confederation in 1867. Quebec was then Lower Canada, and one can well imagine the objections of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to forming a Dominion of Canada with two Provinces known at Upper and Lower Canada.

The Law Society of Upper Canada was incorporated in 1822 and a Statute constituted the Treasurer and the Benchers a body corporate and politic. The Act stipulates that the Treasurer elected from the Benchers shall be the President of the Society, and the rules of the Society state that the Treasurer shall preside in convocation, the monthly meetings of the Benchers. The terms Treasurer and Benchers were adopted from the

terms used by the Inns of Court in England. The Benchers are simply the representatives of the members of the Society elected to the number of thirty. The elections are held every five years, and there is a varying number of life and ex officio members.

The original Act, that is the Act of 1797, set out the objects of the Society in a few words that, I think, say very well what was then and has continued to be the central thought behind the Society. Those objects were, and I quote: "As well for the establishing of order amongst themselves as for the purpose of securing to the profession a learned and honourable body to assist their fellow citizens as occasion may require and to support and maintain the Constitution of the Province."

The total number entitled to practice at the courts at that time was fifteen. It would seem that the Statute in seeking to provide for order amongst themselves was looking to the future rather than attempting to deal with a current problem.

As indicative of the duties and powers of the Society I need only mention that in addition to various special committees there are the following standing committees; Finance, Library, Reporting, Legal Education, Discipline, Unauthorized Practice, Public Relations and Legal Aid.

The Hall is named after the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada, William Osgoode, and this part of the building including Convocation Hall and the Library were built in 1857, replacing the original central part of the building erected in 1828.

Ladies and gentlemen, I think that

this is all the clearing of cobwebs that I should permit myself at this time. Mr. Johnston will be glad to direct your further researches here, ably assisted by our Secretary, Mr. Earl Smith, Q.C., by the Editor of the Law Reports, Mr. Allan B. Harvey, Q.C., as well as by the other members of their staffs. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity and I trust that you will all enjoy this visit to Upper Canada.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. McLaughlin. I think you might have pointed to the picture of Sir William Osgoode, which is in the middle behind us, the first Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Dean Smalley-Baker, Q.C. comes from the Province of New Brunswick by way of Harvard and England. He is both an Oxford and a Harvard man, with a very impressive list of degrees. He was called to the Bar and practised in London for several years, then became a professor of law and shortly after, dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Birmingham. From Birmingham he came here as dean of Osgoode Hall Law School. He served not only in World War I, like the rest of us did, but also in World War II.

Mr. Charles E. Smalley-Baker, Q.C.

DEAN SMALLEY-BAKER: Your President has graciously given me the opportunity and the pleasure of joining in the welcome to you and adding my personal good wishes for the success of your convention and the happiness of your stay here. May your deliberations be productive of many

fruitful decisions. Although your convention may lack something of the entertainment value of that of another convention which is going on simultaneously in Chicago, I miss the absence of flamboyant notices advocating bindings for Blackstone or cloth for Coke or litter for Littleton. I hear no brass bands. But, you will have many serious matters for discussion, many facets of your important work to consider.

It has been said that no man can serve two masters, but you as librarians and certainly your President and our librarians have many different and varied, although not necessarily conflicting, interests to serve.

You have heard from My Lord an eloquent appreciation of the service of law librarians in general and of your President in particular to the courts. You have heard from Mr. McLaughlin on behalf of the Law Society of Upper Canada a tribute to his services to the profession, the Bar. It remains merely for me very shortly to pay a most grateful tribute to his services for legal education.

Here, as has been said, the student can not only drink deeply from the Pierian spring in the Great Hall next door, but he is also provided with modest but refreshing draughts in a special students' library which is also, as has been said, under the admirable administration of your President. So much for the courts, the Bar and the students.

There remain those oddities whom some regard as roaring lions walking about seeking whom they may devour, and others merely as the lowest form

of animal life. Yes, herewith the Law Society provides a place of segregation for them; there is a Lecturers Library.

Seriously, one who consults law books as do I, only for particular ends or when he has some definite problem of investigation, is lost in admiration at the magnitude and the diversity of knowledge you are required to have of the multitudinous types of legal periodicals and publications. It was said that of the making of many books there is no end. May you find here at your convention at least a relaxation from much study and a surcease of the weariness of the flesh. May I, on behalf of the Law School, respectfully wish you well.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Dean Smalley-Baker. I was afraid that these three gentlemen might bear me some ill will, but when they have said so many nice things about me, which were quite uncalled for, I think I have come through very well.

We have now finished the opening exercises and before I start on business I am going to mention something else. Mr. Earl Smith, the Secretary of the Society, has handed me an inscription which he found on a chalice. As I have told him that this is a very learned Association, he thought we might have somebody in the Association who could tell us first in what language it is written and then, possibly, what it means. We have a gentleman in the audience I see who is very familiar with the Greek language and he can probably do that. I think it is Greek. Perhaps somebody will come up and see it afterwards and try to figure it out.

Having progressed in our program to the report of the Committee on Coöperation with the American Bar Association, I would ask Miss DeWitt to present that report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COÖPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

MISS DEWITT: I am very sorry that our distinguished guests had to go. I wanted, once in my life, to say, "My Lord." I was getting all ready for that little speech.

This is the report of the Committee on Coöperation with the American Bar Association. Progress may be reported in the Committee's project of compiling a check list of American Bar Association publications. A shift in emphasis has been made because of the recent publication of such a list in the JOURNAL. The Committee plans, first, to make such additions to and corrections of this list as may be necessary. Secondly, efficient methods of distribution of publications have been under consideration.

Plans are being made to assist those libraries desiring help in building up collections complete in subject fields of interest and to arrive at an understanding with the American Bar Association concerning future publications. Offers of surplus copies available for distribution will be welcomed by the Committee.

I move the adoption of this report.

MISS MCWHERTER: I will second it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on this motion?

All in favour of the motion say

Aye. Contrary say no. The motion is carried.

The next committee report mentioned in the agenda is the report of the Committee on Coöperation with the Library of Congress. I understand there is not much to report, but would Mr. Roalfe like to say something about it?

MRS. SMITH: Aren't you going to have any discussion on the committee report that was just given?

PRESIDENT JOHNSON: I asked for discussion on that report.

MRS. SMITH: I am sorry, I must have been so busy that I didn't hear you. Would it be possible to discuss that report?

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: We will have the discussion now. Would you come up here?

MRS. SMITH: I would rather stay here, if you don't mind. I am really a little shy, even though I do get up so often. I have quite an important question. It is about American Bar Association material. I don't know whether other librarians experience as much difficulty as I do, but I think they may. You see, there is no check list and you come across materials in various guises and ways and I find it most difficult to obtain the material after I find it. I write to the A.B.A. and I get very nice courteous letters but no particular coöperation. The agency employee is most helpful, but he very often can't get the material and there is one particular instance that I would like to bring up.

I wrote directly to the American Bar Association for material and I got a letter back from them saying, "We re-

gret to inform you that we are unable to comply with your request because our Section of Insurance Law through its Council last November took action to the effect that the material is to go to section members only."

I was quite disturbed about the whole thing and I wrote to two of our attorneys in the legislature who are interested in the library and asked them to do something about it. They belong to the Insurance Section, and they were very helpful. Then one of our men, an attorney for a big insurance company, really went to work and wrote to Mr. Franklin Merriott, who is the chairman of the Insurance Section of the American Bar Association and eventually we got a letter saying the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association, as I understand it, will at the next meeting consider a new subscription plan which if attempted will make it possible for state libraries—they should make it all libraries—to purchase all A.B.A. publications under a package subscription plan.

Now I think that is the answer to a great many of these questions, not to just the specific request that I had. I think many of us would be delighted to be able to take a package subscription. I talked it over further with this man who was so helpful to us and he suggested that we discuss it here at this meeting, and if possible have a recommendation sent to the American Bar Association before it meets in September in San Francisco; and that each of us individually or through our bar association or whatever close coöperative agency we have

at home, send them letters on this recommendation; tell them the importance of it to libraries.

I don't think they realize we not only get the material but that we house it. We find it, we have it available, we catalogue it and then it is there forever. I think, if I am not taking too much of your time, that this is a good place in our program to discuss that from another point of view.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Would you move a resolution to that effect?

MISS DEWITT: This was not included in the Committee's report because it is off the record. Mr. Bartel, the President of the American Bar Association, as you know, is a partner in a firm just below that of mine in Cleveland and we frequently meet on the elevators and in the lunchroom downstairs, and much of our American Bar Association business and this organization's business is transacted there on the run. Sometime ago I spoke to Mr. Bartel about this project that we have and said we felt we needed help from top level in the American Bar Association because our communications with the organization have been of a type that this member has spoken of. I have suggested to him that we had finished this list and were ready to tell the Bar Association what they had published in the last twenty years, a matter which is of some mystery to them. There is no one in the American Bar Association who can say authoritatively what publications they have issued. There is also no one in our Association who can say where those publications may be obtained.

Mr. Ryrie was in communication with Miss Olive Ricker; we have been in communication with various section members and Mr. Ing has also corresponded with them. We said in our report that we were going to make an attempt to act as a distributing agency to supply back issues of these publications, because there has been no possibility of getting them through the American Bar Association.

They do have supplies of many of the more popular things. The section publications present the real problem. Mr. Bartel asked me when I returned from this convention to come down and tell him what we felt was the proper procedure for the American Bar Association to help us work out this system. They are very much interested in it.

I will be glad to carry back a message to him and any other suggestions that you have. They are not included in the report because we had not had a formal committee meeting with the American Bar Association.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Would somebody in the audience like to move that we would favour some package system for obtaining the American Bar Association publications?

MR. ROALFE: I will so move.

MR. McNABB: I will second that.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on this motion?

MISS DEWITT: I might say that a year ago the Committee was asked to give a ceiling price, a price at which we might be interested in subscribing on a package basis. We have given those figures to the American Bar and we decided something less than

\$40.00 and perhaps nothing under \$10.00. It included the section reports of a definite subject field, to be subscribed to separately, or all publications, including the *American Bar Association Journal* for about \$42.00.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Miss DeWitt says they have taken up with the American Bar Association the matter of prices of these section reports and so forth on a package basis, and those prices seem to be somewhere between \$10.00, which I take it would be the price for one section, and \$42.00 for all the sections plus the *American Bar Association Journal*. Is that correct, Miss DeWitt?

MISS DEWITT: We have some libraries who are interested in one item and no others. Many libraries want all. To satisfy those who do want the entire collection, we are talking about the package system; for those smaller libraries or those who have only one subject field interest, we are discussing it on an individual basis. As you know, the *American Bar Association Journal* is expensive to those who are not recipients, as some of us are, of gifts. It costs approximately \$8.00. These package contracts that we would arrange would include the *American Bar Association Journal*, if it were wanted, plus one or more section reports, including these illusive mimeographed reports that appear unofficially but are not announced in any publication.

My method, perhaps I might confess in public, is to look on the desks of the men who are members of particular sections and when I come to a document of that sort I ask for it

in a tone that brooks no refusal. That is not a satisfactory way. It is that type of publication which we are attempting to get into the package.

MR. STERN: I suppose most libraries obtain the American Bar Association material by the simple device of having the librarian or some other person become a member of their Association and thereby obtain all publications published. However, this is a very inefficient device and in addition it does not guarantee the receipt of mimeographed materials and other materials which seem to be restricted in publication. Therefore we want to move a change in the motion previously made that the package should include mimeographed and other publications of limited circulation.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is that amendment satisfactory to you, Mr. Roalfe?

MR. ROALFE: Yes.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion on the motion? All in favour of the adoption of the motion as amended signify in the usual manner by saying aye? Contrary, if any? It is carried.

The next item on the agenda is the report of the Committee on Coöperation with the Library of Congress. Mr. Roalfe may have something to tell us about that.

MR. ROALFE: Those of you who have the mimeographed reports have discovered that the report of this Committee is an extremely short one. That, of course, among other things, reflects that we have been inactive during the past year. However, I would like to remind you that this

Committee has been a very active committee in former years and that there is a prospect that coöperation with the Library of Congress may make its continuance desirable.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COÖPERATION WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

As there has apparently been no occasion to consult this Committee in respect to the development of Class K, the matter with which it has been primarily concerned, and no other matters have been brought to its attention by the Library of Congress, the Committee has been inactive during the past year. However, in view of the fact that there may in the future be further opportunities for collaboration, it is recommended that the committee be continued.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM R. ROALFE, *Chairman*
ELIZABETH V. BENYON
FRANCES FARMER
MILES O. PRICE
WILLIAM B. STERN

I would like to move that the Committee be continued.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there a second to Mr. Roalfe's motion?

MR. BRUEUR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on the motion? All in favour say aye? Contrary nay? It is carried.

The next report on the agenda is that of the Committee on the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. Is Mrs. Davies here?

MRS. DAVIES: Mr. President, my

report too, is very short. I think I have nothing to add to the written report except to say, "Thank you," in person to all of those who have coöperated this year with me. I am sorry that circumstances are such that I cannot continue as Editor of the JOURNAL very much longer. I am giving over to someone else after the November issue, which will be the Proceedings number. The August issue is at the printers now; you should have it before long.

REPORT OF THE LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL COMMITTEE AND EDITORIAL STAFF

This is a standing committee appointed to advise and assist the JOURNAL Editor and Business Manager who is usually Chairman of the Committee. The present Editor was appointed at last year's annual meeting and, needless to say, felt the need at once to call upon the Committee for help. Suggestions submitted by the Editor for future issues of the JOURNAL were returned with comments and additional ideas. Had we been able to carry through all of the suggested features, no doubt the JOURNAL would have been in line for a Pulitzer prize. In fact, however, few of the suggestions materialized even though many requests for contributions were written and mailed. Many of our members pleaded too much work; others indicated an interest in writing something some time; and some failed even to reply. It is the last group which frustrates an editor. Fortunately its num-

ber is small and the effect counter-balanced by those who cheerfully and promptly send in an article, news item or review. After the completion of the current volume a new editor will be in charge. With more time to plan ahead it is hoped that a wider selection of material can be achieved.

Due to the later date of this year's annual meeting, the August number is being planned as a regular issue—the Proceedings to appear in November. This, we believe, will make it possible to keep the publication up to date.

The advertising this year has remained steady. An effort was made to increase the number of companies and individuals using the service and a few new names were added. Members are urged to give careful attention to the ads appearing in the JOURNAL so that those who thus support the publication will receive a quid pro quo.

We wish to thank all of those who have contributed in any way toward the publication of the JOURNAL this year. Particularly we wish to acknowledge the assistance of the West Publishing Company and Bancroft-Whitney Company in connection with the check-list, the coöperation of President Johnston, the secretary, Miss Coonan, and the treasurer, Miss Finley, and of Mr. Dan C. Minnick, manager of the University of New Mexico Printing Plant.

Respectfully submitted,
BERNITA J. DAVIES, *Chairman*
JEAN ASHMAN
ARTHUR A. CHARPENTIER
FRANCES FARMER
DILLARD S. GARDNER

PAULINE E. GEE
MARY ANNE KERNAN
HARRISON MACDONALD
LEWIS W. MORSE
HELEN NEWMAN
MARY HELEN STEVENS

I move the adoption of this report.
MR. STERN: I will second that motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion of the motion? All in favor of the adoption say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

I want again to express my personal appreciation to Mrs. Davies for taking on this very arduous job on such short notice last summer and making such a conspicuous success of it.

I am not saying that because she gave me an opportunity to put in a President's page—I haggled about that for some time and I didn't want any self glorification. I think it is a good idea and I think the new President will make good use of that plan.

I think this is the proper place to bring in the report of the Special Committee on Publications, since their first list came out in the last issue of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

MISS SCARBOROUGH: Mr. Chairman, the work of the Committee for the past year has been devoted mainly to the launching of the new "Current Publications" which began with the May, 1952, issue of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. This bibliography is in the experimental stage. This is being done for the use of members of this Association and we should like to make it as useful as we can; therefore, we welcome constructive comments.

We have to be somewhat selective because of space limitations, but we have tried to keep the coverage pretty wide so that it will be useful for all types of libraries. We have conformed to the subject headings used in the *Index to Legal Periodicals* as much as possible. Since the first issue we have sent letters to about eighty law book publishers calling their attention to the bibliography and asking that they notify us of new titles.

We have had some very encouraging responses and hope in the future to have the coöperation of other publishers. The responses we have received have been of considerable help. That will be reflected in the August issue of the "Current Publications."

The dictionary assignment of author and subject used in the May issue does not seem to be entirely satisfactory.

We have considered listing by author only or by subject only, but we feel that both are important and therefore for the August issue the bibliography will be in two sections; one by author and one by subject.

The Committee has felt that in order to provide more up-to-date information on current books than is possible in the JOURNAL, it would be desirable to issue at frequent intervals a mimeographed list of current publications as a supplemental service. This list should probably be arranged by author only since it would be used mainly as a checking list.

If it were done at cost, the price per subscription should be fairly reasonable. According to an estimate we have received from a secretarial service in

Evanston, Illinois, we could get the list out eight times a year for about \$3.50 to \$4.50 per subscription. That is on the basis of 150 subscriptions.

However, this firm would not trouble with subscriptions. We would have to have a business manager, some member of the Association who would be willing to give his time, as others of us would give our time to compiling the list.

This is a tentative proposition, of course, and would have to be carefully worked out, but we should like to have some expression from the membership as to whether they would be interested in subscribing to such a list if we are to proceed further with the project.

Those people who are interested in subscribing to a mimeographed list to be issued say eight or nine times a year, will please raise their hands? That shows rather general interest.

With reference to the other projects set out in the Committee's annual report, we are hoping to be able to take over the "Check List of Current American State Reports, Statutes and Session Laws." It is planned to add to the "Check List" Attorney-Generals' Reports and Opinions, Judicial Council Reports and State Administrative Rules and Regulations, where there is a compilation for general distribution. This will take some time to set up, of course, and we can't tell when it will be ready. We would need the coöperation of one library in each State for the official publication and also the coöperation of the publisher for the unofficial publications.

At the present time we see no

possibility of listing current bibliographical information on the State Administrative Reports and Decisions or Congressional Hearings and Reports. These fields are simply too large.

(The Reports of the Committee and the Co-editors follow below.)

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

During the year 1951-52 the activities of the Committee have been devoted to the study of the various problems connected with the issuance of a comprehensive periodic listing of current publications of interest to law librarians. We are happy to be able to report that beginning with the May issue, the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* carried a selected list of current publications under the editorship of Miss Jean Ashman.

The members of the Committee feel that with the launching of this list a good start has been made on our project of making available bibliographical information on current legal publications, and we hope to be able to expand the service during the coming year. With this in mind we are considering at present the following projects:

1. The revision and expansion of the Check List of Current American State Reports, Statutes and Session Laws now appearing in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

2. The possibility of including in the *JOURNAL* listing current bibliographical information on materials in specialized fields, such as state administrative reports and opinions, Con-

gressional hearings, bar association reports, etc.

3. The possibility and methods of issuing cumulations of the list appearing in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

4. The possibility and methods of issuing periodic mimeographed lists of current publications as interim supplements to the list appearing in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

It is the feeling of the members of the Committee that it is very desirable to expand the listing along the lines suggested above, and therefore we recommend that the Committee be continued.

We should like to express our gratitude to Miss Ashman for taking over the time consuming task of editing the list. We also wish to thank those who have given us help and advice and whose assistance has made possible the realization of this part of the Committee's assignment.

Respectfully submitted,

DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH, *Chairman*

HARRY BITNER

KATHARINE B. DAY

VIRGINIA DUNLAP

FANNIE J. KLEIN

FRANK E. KOLAK

REPORT OF CO-EDITORS OF THE LIST OF CURRENT PUBLICATIONS

The American Association of Law Libraries' Special Committee on Publications has begun a new bibliographical service with the May issue of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. It is the list of "Current Publications," now consisting largely of textbooks and

treatises and their supplements. It is planned to include in this service the publication of the "Check List of Current American State Reports, Statutes, and Session Laws," enlarging the scope of the Check List somewhat. Additional services will be considered later.

It is obviously impossible to list all books of interest to the legal profession during any publication period, but it is hoped to include those of greatest interest within the present scope of the publication and within reasonable space limitations.

Various booklists and bibliographies are being used as sources of information. They may be inadequate. Publishers may make sure that certain books have come to the attention of the Committee by sending notifications to the Chairman. Such coöperation would be very helpful. Should it be desired to withhold announcement until a set time, it is only necessary to indicate a release date.

The following items of information are needed: Full name of the author or authors; full title; edition number; (any reprints or books published under a new title should be clearly indicated as such) place of publication; name of publisher; date of publication; (an announcement made prior to publication should include the month when the book probably will be published) date of pocket parts or supplement; number of volumes or pages; price; series. If the subject is not obvious from the wording of the title, some guide as to the coverage of the book will prevent its being incorrectly pigeonholed.

Comments and suggestions will be

welcomed by the Editor and by the Chairman.

JEAN ASHMAN,
DOROTHY SCARBOROUGH,
Co-editors

MISS SCARBOROUGH: I move these reports be accepted.

MR. McNABB: I will second that.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on the motion?

MR. McNABB: Is there much difference in the coverage on the list that you are thinking about from that which you include in the publication that Northwestern puts out?

MISS SCARBOROUGH: They are probably very similar.

MR. McNABB: Would there be any point in suggesting that perhaps the list you put out could be a subsidiary in some way rather than publishing two lists?

MISS SCARBOROUGH: It would be confined to members of our own Association.

MR. McNABB: We get it and other people get it and we find it handy and useful. What I was wondering was whether or not we might perhaps save some work for your Committee and use the list that you publish.

MISS SCARBOROUGH: Actually that is the plan we have in mind.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion? All in favor of the acceptance of the report say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

The next committee report on the list is that of the Committee on List of Law Libraries. Is Miss McLaurin here? Is there anyone else on her Committee who can present the report?

This Committee has done a great deal of hard work and we are very grateful to them and to Dorothea Blender of the Commerce Clearing House for getting the Directory out so handsomely and in such good time. In the report of the Committee it is suggested that in the future local chapters might collect the required information. There is not much that can be collected from those who will not answer letters. Mr. Roalfe last night mentioned the fact that some members who are listed or some librarians who are listed in that *Directory* might be men or women. I think if you will examine the new report you will find that you can tell whether they are men or women. That was the suggestion which came from Mr. Breuer and I passed it on to the Committee. I think it has been carried out.

COMMITTEE ON LIST OF LAW LIBRARIES REPORT

The report of the Committee on the List of Law Libraries is the directory, *Law Libraries of the United States and Canada, and Member Libraries Elsewhere, 1952*. Its accuracy and completeness is the testimonial of the work of the Committee.

Some of the statistics resulting from the compilation of the material in the directory may be of interest to the membership:

- 818 questionnaires were mailed out
- 194 libraries had to be mailed a second questionnaire
- 584 libraries with 5,000 or more volumes responded
- 126 libraries failed to respond at all

1,166 individual personal listings were made from the questionnaires

The library listings in the directory also included those libraries with 5,000 or more volumes which did not answer the questionnaires. However, the volume count and personnel are the same listings as found in the 1950 directory. The 126 libraries which did not return questionnaires included libraries which were not formerly listed and which committee members had sought to reach for the first time. Some of the questionnaires returned were not included because the volume count was less than 5,000.

The library and individual listings for library personnel were checked against the treasurer's record for membership in the American Association of Law Libraries. In cases of doubt, her record of membership was controlling.

There are about 700 library listings in the directory as compared to 660 in the 1950 directory. This edition of the directory is only a correction of the 1950 edition and is not a revision.

The Committee members are to be commended for their efforts on behalf of the directory. They each worked assiduously and gave their Committee Chairman wholehearted coöperation. Due to geographic areas and population centers, the workload proved to be not always evenly divided, but each member canvassed his assigned area most thoroughly and willingly.

When compiling the information for another directory, it is suggested that some arrangements might be made with local chapters to collect the

data for the libraries in their own chapters and vicinities. It is in the areas where population is concentrated and where there are local chapters that the gathering of the information is difficult. Any local directories already compiled by various chapters might be utilized.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN McLaurin, *Chairman*

MARGARET FENNELL

MARGRETA A. HUGHES

RICHARD SLOANE

FREDERICA H. TRAPNELL

EVA G. DAVIS

H. WILSON GRAY

EDA A. ZWINGGI

VIOLA M. ALLEN

HIBERNIA TURBEVILLE

HELEN LUMPKIN

JOHN W. HECKEL

LOIS I. BAKER

ANNE BROWN

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Will somebody move the adoption of this report?

MR. ROALFE: I will so move.

MR. DANIEL: I will second it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on the motion? All in favor say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

Next is the report of the Committee on Loose Leaf Publications. I understand Mr. McNabb will give the report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LOOSE LEAF PUBLICATIONS

MR. McNABB: Mr. Ellinger told me last night that I was one man in this organization who didn't like anything and particularly some of the things

that I did myself; in some ways I disagree with him. However, in this particular instance, he is right; I am not very happy with what happened to our Committee this year.

This Committee was started as a temporary committee in 1949 and in 1950 held a rather long and acrimonious discussion on the merits and demerits of Loose Leaf Services, a transcript of which I have had with me for the last two years. Subsequent to that the Committee was continued with the thought in mind that possibly something might be done about Loose Leaf Services. What should be done, nobody was willing to say.

After reading the transcript through about three or four times, I came to the conclusion that in many instances the publishers of the Loose Leaf Services were being castigated for doing, in some instances, too good a job. Many of the complaints were that they had made too many indices and too many tables of cases, and that they had too many places to look to find the same thing and that they covered too much territory. I don't think we can do much about those things. The fact that the Services cover a large and complicated territory is part of the reason why we buy them and they are not designed for our use alone, but to cover a wide range of users in order to get a large enough subscription list to make them purchasable at all.

Last year the Committee resolved that we would confine our activity to the collection of specific complaints about specific Services. At the meeting last year I made a very impassioned plea that any of you who had such

complaints should communicate with me. My Committee should be very happy; we received no communications. Apparently, either no one has a continuing complaint or is willing to let me know about it.

So far I have collected personally a whole sheaf of specific complaints and I so notified the publishers of the various Services, telling them that before I publish the list I would like to talk to them to see if they had any reasonable explanation for the things we thought were wrong with their Services. To date each one, individually and collectively has successfully avoided me. Not one publisher nor any group of publishers would talk to me this year.

The net result is that the Committee filed no report for you to read; and it has brought up the problem as to whether to continue the Committee and what to do with the material which the Committee has collected. There are several alternatives to consider. One is to continue the Committee, perhaps under different management, maybe more pleasant management, and to notify the publishers specifically in writing of the complaints about their Services. We might, also, give them a deadline beyond which we will accept their explanation, and then tell them that we plan to publish both the complaints and the explanations in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. I think that might be effective; I know that other approaches have not been.

Another alternative would be to discontinue the Committee altogether. I have a further suggestion if that is

done. Since we have a Special Committee on Publications, the two committees might be merged and undertake not only to list but also to evaluate some of the publications. This suggestion is somewhat in line with the statement from the Executive Committee that there were too many committees and that some might be dissolved. If it is followed, I think that the scope of the committee should be expanded to include not only loose leaf publications but also other types of publications.

In the meeting in Seattle many expressed the thought that Loose Leaf Services do not measure up to the standards of publishing in the book field. As a test, I examined almost all the books that came into my library last year. I believe that the publishing business is in a rather low gap in many ways. I found that some of the things published, advertised and sold and put on our shelves are in some ways a fraud. Some should never have been published; some could have been done better; but I am not going to bore you with a complete account of all I found. I might mention one example, however. Several weeks ago I received a one volume local book on corporations in which many out of state statutes were cited, but none later than 1947. Now that includes States such as Michigan, where the citation to the Annotated Statutes gives you not only an obsolete Statute but, also, obsolete citations. The Michigan Statutes have been revamped and old numbers mean nothing except through use of a table. The same is true of Missouri. In Illinois we have had two revisions of our

Statutes since 1947 and will have another one next year; yet the publication arrived only last month.

Next may I draw your attention to a very large and expensive text costing well over one hundred dollars. Its subject matter was recently revised. It is now in its third edition. The first edition was a good one, the second one not too bad, but in the third I found instance after instance where, although the law had been changed, there had been nothing done to the text whatsoever except the addition of a note at the end of three or four pages of obsolete discussion stating that the statute had made a change in this law, and adding a few new cases. Now the purpose of buying new editions is to get the law up to date. That is one thing that can't be charged against the Loose Leaf publishers. I think that the moral force of this Association could very effectively be used against undesirable types of practice, if we were willing to go to the trouble of sorting them out and publishing them. We would have to avoid partisanship and we would have to avoid whitewashing. I looked up several reviews for both of these sets of books and found no mention in them of the things about which I am complaining and which I am mentioning to you.

Now I am not going to move that this report be accepted. I wish to find out the sense of this meeting and to write a report in conformity to it. Now I will make a motion that the report be filed and that whatever action is taken in regard to this Committee be left to the Executive Committee.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: That was a

motion that the report be filed, not that it be accepted, unless the discussion here indicates that it should be. Is there a second to Mr. McNabb's motion?

MR. RIGGS: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on this motion?

MR. McNABB: Surely some one must have something to say. I wonder if there is any way to get information on the type of information discussed by Miss Scarborough? I think it is something that is of tremendous interest to small libraries. We must often choose between two sets, without having them available to compare. How can we get information that is going to help us decide which books are worthwhile and which ones are not? I wonder if there is any way that a critical analysis of them could be combined with a selective bibliography of recent publications?

I don't have to pull any punches because in all instances the publishers of these publications know exactly how I feel about them. What I want to know is whether the rest of you think this type of a service would be of any use to the Association. If so perhaps the Committee should be continued and perhaps its duties should be expanded. It will do no good unless we intend to publish the information. Just disseminating it privately among ourselves will help no one, because the publishers will not be sufficiently impressed to do anything about it. Of course, we could evaluate some of these sets and have that put in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, but that would have to be done after the sets were

published because we have no way to get information prior to publication.

MR. PRICE: I question whether Mr. McNabb's service would be speedy enough to help us too much on which is a better set or edition. I write to outstanding librarians in a particular State and I say, "What is the best edition of your Statutes? Should we buy this or the one with annotations?" I write to Los Angeles and I say, "Which do you use out there? Do you use McKinneys Digest or do you use Cal. Jur.?" Those people not only give you the information practically by return mail but, more important to me they give it to you straight, without fear that somebody is going to chop their heads off if they make an honest appraisal. To me that is more important than anything else.

As Mr. McNabb has said, so many reviewers don't bother to read the book they are reviewing; but a law librarian in a particular State is pretty certain to have made a comparison and that I think is decidedly important. Now I have an instance in mind of a bibliography of patent law which I made some years ago and which was published in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. I have had requests from the patent attorneys to bring that up to date because in that I made an honest appraisal of the value of certain books. I suggested to them that the Patent Office Society keep it up to date, but the Patent Office Society turned it down because it was afraid to make an honest appraisal whereas somebody else who has no official connection is perfectly free to do so.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion?

MRS. KLEIN: I wish Miss Scarborough would say what was done about an annotated list by her Committee.

MISS SCARBOROUGH: We had this question under consideration last year. An annotated list would take a great deal of work. Who are you going to get to write the annotations? You need an expert. By the time you get the annotations out, you have reviews of the books. Why can't we write for books on approval and then decide ourselves whether or not the book is the thing we want? I don't think that even an expert could evaluate a book for all types of libraries. You really have to judge for yourself whether it is the one you want or not.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion?

MR. McNABB: The thought I had in mind may have been misconstrued. I had not intended to make a buying guide for books. I think that is a little beyond my scope and I doubt if I would ever have time to do such a thing, in time to help anyone. The thought I had in mind was that somewhere in the library field there should be a sufficient interest to exercise the weight of this or some other Association in a wholehearted effort to improve the publishing of law books. I don't think anything we will do would have an immediate or revolutionary effect, any more than the things that we talked about in Seattle two years ago had much effect on the publishers of Loose Leaf Services. I think the effect of this work that I suggest would

be more of a long range effect and it might have a very wholesome result in a more honest approach of the publishers to the readers.

We as a group of librarians represent in a highly concentrated form the readers of law books. We are the ones who receive the complaints of our members or patrons.

What I am suggesting is that we might do something about it; and the thing I am suggesting is something we may not necessarily do today or tomorrow, but something which in time might have an effect on those publishers who think they can get away with selling an edition of a book which had no excuse for being or, if it did, was not written in a way that served its purpose.

I do not intend to preach, but I think we might set up a sort of moral publishing code which, if violated too badly, we could not only call to the attention of the violator but publish for all the rest of the world to see. I am not at all sure you are ready for it. I know there is no publisher of law books who hasn't heard from me about something it has done or is doing, and I have no objection to carrying the idea out as a project for this Association, if there is enough feeling that it should be done. I do not want to go ahead unless I have some backing and unless you people are with me. That is the thought I have brought to this meeting.

Perhaps I could have a show of hands on that. Are any of you really interested in having better and better made law books; and if you are, would

you subscribe to such a program as I suggest? Well, I certainly have a lot of moral assistance; it is almost unanimous. I am perfectly willing to leave the fate of this Committee with the Executive Board and to ask you to accept the filing of the report rather than its acceptance.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Mr. McNabb moved the filing of his report and it was seconded. Is there any further discussion? All in favor signify in the usual manner by saying aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

The next report on the agenda is that of the Committee on New Members. Mr. Breuer has given us a full report already, but he perhaps has something else to say about it.

MR. BREUER: Ordinarily I would be satisfied with letting the report stand as you find it in the processed material, but in all fairness to the Committee, because of the accumulation of recommendations which the Committee members made, I thought possibly I might mention a few of them and see if I can get some reaction from the members because, frankly, I think your Committee on Membership should be one of the most vital committees of this organization.

As a new member of the Association assigned the chairmanship of the Membership Committee, I want to tell you that it really was a stimulating and a very satisfying experience. I found that not only the officers but every member of my Committee co-operated to the fullest extent. We tried to set up the *modus operandi* so that there would be the least amount of

confusion and work involved in it. Of course, we didn't count on sex rearing its ugly head by not knowing whether to address the material to Miss or Mrs., and let me tell you, if you are ever a committee member you had better find out which is which. I wrote to a member of my own Committee as Miss, and she told me in no uncertain terms that she was Mrs. All I had to rely on was the Directory and I couldn't guess what it was, but I am afraid my explanation wasn't sufficient.

I would like to express my appreciation to all the members of my Committee, because it was teamwork that made our results possible, and also to the President, the Secretary and the Treasurer. No matter how many times or what sort of problems I had, they all responded immediately and courteously. It was very gratifying to work on that basis.

There is a slight correction which I am very proud to bring to your attention. Instead of twenty-eight individuals, we have thirty-one; the number of associate members is the same; institutional members should be ten instead of nine; the additional designations are the same, and the pending memberships are three, instead of one.

As I said, I think I would be remiss in my duty as chairman if I didn't call your attention to some of the recommendations that have been made, not only by myself but by other members of the Committee.

The number one recommendation is about the brochures; I think that is more or less an established practice and I don't think we have to worry about it. Number two, the series of letters of solicitation: That of course

depends upon whether funds would be available and how a particular chairman of the committee would feel at the particular time. Number three: An up-to-date list of prospects: I think that is a most important thing, the most important tool of any chairman or any membership committee. It should be kept up-to-date, and some of the other suggestions are based on that proposition. For example, if there could be some one member from every State or in the larger cities such as Washington and New York City, a clearing house for information about changes in the staffs of the various libraries, the information could all be funneled to the Secretary, who in turn could pass the information on to the chairman of the membership committee. I think that would be invaluable and it would prevent a lot of duplication, of sending out material to the same person twice or finding out he had moved and having the letter come back.

I think number seven is worthy of mention. One committee member suggests that the Treasurer, when sending out notices for payment of dues, enclose a simple questionnaire asking the member to note any changes in library personnel. This information could be used by the committee on membership. The chairman would like to add: With the notice of dues, each member should be urged to get a new member. Members should also be urged to notify the Secretary of any changes on the staff of any law library including their own. It would be appropriate to devote space in every issue of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* to an advertisement for membership. I think you will find

that many professional journals do that and I don't think it would be a bad policy on our part to stir up enthusiasm for membership.

I don't know if I mentioned it in my report, but Mr. Johnston knows only too well, when we started we had almost 800 prospects. Now I admit some of those prospects listed in the 1950 Directory are probably clerical assistants, but there are quite a few professional people who either don't know of the Association or have never been approached for membership.

I believe that covers most of the points and if anyone has any suggestions on the work of the Committee, I think it would be appropriate to mention them, so that the new committee would have the benefit of not only the experience we have had but, also, the experience of the other members of the Association.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS

Your Committee is gratified to report as a result of an intensive drive for new members the following memberships have been obtained during the current year.

- 28 Individual members.
- 4 Associate members .
- 9 Institutional members.
- 6 Additional designations by institutional members.
- 1 Pending membership.

INDIVIDUALS

Bloomfield, Donald Brooks, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.
Dolan, Anne M., Debevoise, Plimpton & McLean, N. Y., N. Y.
Dunton, Chester, Securities & Exchange Commission Library, Washington, D. C.

Fetz, Margaret, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, Cleveland, Ohio.
Gsovski, Vladimir, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Kelly, Robert Q., DePaul University Law Library, Chicago, Illinois.
Kenyon, Carleton, University of Nebraska, Law Library, Lincoln, Nebraska.
McAllister, Mrs. Pauline H., U. S. Civil Aeronautics Board, Washington, D. C.
Mallalieu, Elizabeth L., Nebraska State Library, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Melroy, Martha L., Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York, N. Y., N. Y.
Meyerhoff, Mrs. Laurel D., Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, N. Y., N. Y.
Montgomery, Mrs. Elizabeth A., University of Missouri Law Library, Columbia, Mo.
Murphy, William D., Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin & Ellis, Chicago, Ill.
O'Leary, Mrs. Helen L., Bristol Co. Law Library, New Bedford, Mass.
Prendergast, Margaret M., Mobile Co., Public Law Library, Mobile, Ala.
Reaves, Velma D., Office of Price Stabilization, Washington, D. C.
Reynolds, Margaret A., Law Library, 8th Judicial District, Buffalo, N. Y.
Shipley, Mills, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.
Smyth, Mrs. Alice B., Assn. of the Bar of the City of New York, N. Y., N. Y.
Sterritt, George M., Law Library, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Sullivan, Ralph H., Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.
Thompson, Margaret, Court of Appeals Law Library, Springfield, Mo.
Ward, Mrs. Mabel, Norfolk Co. Law Library, Dedham, Mass.
Weirsmith, Hester A., Law Library Reconstruction Finance Corp., Washington, D. C.
Weiss, Aaron, City Court, New York County, N. Y., N. Y.
Vincentini, Lellis Correa Abner, Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronautica, Sao Jose Dos Campos, Estado de Sao Paulo, Brazil.
Duryea, James J., Golden Gate College of Law, 537 Market St., San Francisco 5, Cal.
Jurow, Lucie S., Brooklyn Law School Library, 375 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ASSOCIATE

Cartwright & Sons, Ltd. (R. L. Cartwright) 24 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Canada.
Bobbs-Merrill Co. (Mayo L. Coiner) Indianapolis, Ind.
CCH Canadian, Limited (Roger L. Vincent,

Pres.) 1200 Lawrence Ave. W., Toronto, Canada.
Gann Law Book Co. (Bernard Protzel) 740 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

INSTITUTIONAL

Division of Law, Florida A. & M. College. (Charles F. Wilson) Tallahassee, Fla.
Follett Memorial Law Library (Mrs. Gertrude S. Cobb) Norwich, N. Y.
Harris Co. Law Library (Eugene Chambers, F. W. Nisbet) Houston, Texas.
Marquette University Law Library (Agnes N. Kendergan) Milwaukee, Wis.
Montana State University Law Library (Mortimer D. Schwartz) Missoula, Mont.
New York State Law Library (Dr. Charles F. Gosnell, Ernest H. Breuer) Albany, N. Y.
University of British Columbia (Gilbert D. Kennedy) Vancouver, Canada.
University of New Mexico College of Law Library (Arie Poldervaart, Frances E. Brennan) Albuquerque, N. M.
Watertown Law Library (Rose M. Gagnon) Watertown, N. Y.

ADDITIONAL DESIGNATIONS BY

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Massachusetts State Library, Reuben E. Levenson, Lois Peterson
N. J. State Library, Law Library, Joseph T. Pizullo.
Rutgers University Law Library (South Jersey Division) Donald M. Middleton
University of Miami Law Library, George Onoprienka, Minette Massey.

The Committee Chairman was appointed on October 1, 1951. The tentative list of members of the Committee had to be revised from time to time due to the inability of some to serve. The Committee as finally constituted was formed in the latter part of November, 1951, consisting of the chairman and seventeen members. They were from all parts of the country giving a fairly good geographic representation. According to a count in the 1950 *Law Libraries in the U. S. and Canada* directory, there were approximately 750 names of non-members.

This was the group the Committee was anxious to reach. In order that each prospect could be properly solicited, it was necessary to have descriptive literature consisting of brochures, applications for membership and personal letters of solicitation. Unfortunately this material was not immediately available to the Committee. Through the coöperation of the Secretary, Miss Margaret E. Coonan, a sufficient number of brochures and application blanks were eventually printed and furnished to the Committee.

Through the courtesy of the New York State Library, two sets of letters were prepared in its Technical Processes Section by the offset process on the library's multilith machine. One letter was used by the Chairman to accompany the literature sent to each Committee member, explaining the type of material enclosed and how the Committee was to function. The other was the letter of solicitation to be signed by the Committee member and sent to each prospect with a copy of the brochure and application for membership.

Due to the delay in obtaining the printed brochures, the Chairman was unable to supply the Committee with the necessary material until late in February, 1952. In the meantime, the Committee members received personal letters from the Chairman, explaining the delay and assuring them that eventually the Committee would begin to function.

Copies of the 1950 directory were cut up by states and the states assigned to each member were pasted together

on separate sheets. The District of Columbia and Canada were treated as separate units. New York City and California were split into two parts because of the many prospects in these two areas. New York State, exclusive of New York City, was also treated as a separate unit for solicitation. In this manner definite territories were assigned to the seventeen committee members. It should be noted that the 1950 directory was the latest available listing libraries and staff members and indicating non-members of the Association. The 1951 directory was used to check membership changes in the 1950 directory as far as possible. In addition to the directory lists furnished to the Committee, the members were asked to solicit any prospect of whom they had personal knowledge. From time to time, the Committee would be informed of any new prospects whose names came to the attention of the Chairman.

Miss Coonan sent the Chairman copies of her letters of welcome to new members and he in turn notified the Committee member from whose territory the new member was obtained.

The Committee members were asked by the Chairman to offer suggestions, criticisms and recommendations regarding our *modus operandi* to be included in this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

1. Before any campaign is started, the committee should receive brochures, application blanks and personal form letters of solicitation.

2. It would be more effective if a

series of letters of solicitation were used rather than a single letter inviting membership.

3. If possible, the committee should be furnished with an up-to-date list of prospects.

4. There should be a separate committee for a drive for institutional memberships, headed by an outstanding law librarian of national reputation. Solicitations addressed to state librarians, library trustees, law school deans, judges, bar associations, etc., might be more effective if sponsored by a prestige group.

5. Considerable apathy was encountered by some committee members who suggest that the establishment of local chapters would tend to create an interest in the national organization. The Association is urged to encourage the formation of local groups as part of a general campaign to increase the membership in the Association.

6. The copy of the letter of welcome to a new member sent by the Secretary to the chairman should show whether the new member is an active, associate or institutional designee and include the name and address of the library where the new member is employed. If this letter is addressed to the member's residence, it is difficult for the committee to know the library with which the new member is associated or the type of membership.

7. One committee member suggests that the Treasurer, when sending out notices for payment of dues, enclose a simple questionnaire asking the member to note any changes in library personnel. This information could be used by the committee on member-

ship. The Chairman would like to add: With the notice of dues, each member should be urged to GET A NEW MEMBER! Members should also be urged to notify the Secretary of any changes on the staff of any law library including their own. It would be appropriate to devote space in every issue of the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL to an advertisement for membership.

8. The size of the committee cannot be *too* large. It may be argued that a small committee can function better, but when the list of prospects is usually long, it is not fair to assign too many prospects to any one member of the committee. A larger committee permits the more equitable distribution of prospects and increases the effectiveness of the work of each member. It is recommended that it may be expedient to have in addition to a general chairman, a local chairman for each state having a sufficient number of prospects, in order that every prospect may be properly solicited. Perhaps this type of committee could be tried out to determine whether or not the results justify it.

While the report may seem unduly long, it is due to our desire to describe our experience at length for the benefit of future membership committees.

No report is complete without proper acknowledgments. The Chairman wishes to express his personal thanks to each member of this Committee for the splendid coöperation he received. The success of this Committee is due entirely to team work on the part of all and for that reason no special commendations are necessary or proper.

The entire Committee wishes to express its sincere thanks to the officers of the Association for their aid to the Committee in every way possible.

Respectfully submitted,
ERNEST H. BREUER, *Chairman*
MRS. ADELINE J. CLARKE
VERNA E. BAERTSCHY
ARIE POLDERVAART
EMILY M. EHLINGER
ELIZABETH ANNE QUIGLEY
ROBERT W. LEWIS
BEATRICE P. SCHMULLING
MICHAEL S. PUCHER
FRANCES S. HENKE
JOHN S. GUMMERE
MRS. JACQUELYN FAY
VIRGINIA E. ENGLE
MRS. PAULINE F. (T. M.)
WOODARD
HAZEL ANDERSON
MRS. HELEN M. LUMPKIN
MINNIE WIENER
MEIRA PIMSLEUR

Mr. President, I move that the report of the Committee be accepted.

MISS ELLIOTT: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion on this motion? I may say that Mr. Breuer has kept me in touch with his campaign throughout, and if ever there was a vital committee, it has been the Membership Committee this year. I think he has done a wonderful job.

MR. BREUER: I accept the applause only if it stands for the entire Committee.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I meant it for the entire Committee, Mr. Breuer. The Committee's recommendations

will be of great value to the future members of that committee. Those in favor of the motion say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

The next report on the agenda is that of the Public Relations Committee, and I would ask Miss Fraser to present that report.

MRS. FRASER: Mr. Chairman, there being no special project in the Committee on Public Relations during the year, it functioned only in connection with the Annual Meeting; its work consisted of preparing the letters which accompanied the literature that was sent to members during the year. The professional journals were requested to list the convention in their calendar of special library functions. The *Toronto Chapter Bulletin* and the *Library Journal* did so. The West Publishing Company during the week of June 9th to 14th carried the program in all seven of the *Reporter* advance sheets.

(The formal report is printed below.)

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

There being no special project assigned to the Committee during the year, it functioned only in connection with the annual meeting.

It assisted the Committee on Local Arrangements in preparing the letters which accompanied the literature on the Province and the City sent to members early in the year.

The professional journals were requested to list the convention in their calendars. *Special Libraries Bulletin* (Toronto Chapter) and the *Library*

Journal did so. The *ALA Bulletin* and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* have been sent the program and highlights of the meeting.

The West Publishing Company during the week of June 9th to 14th carried the program in the advance sheets of the National Reporter System, and Prentice-Hall, Inc., in two of its loose-leaf services and several other reports published particulars about the convention. The Committee is most grateful.

The first announcement of the convention in a Toronto newspaper appeared in the June 5th issue of the *Globe and Mail*—an interesting article by Pearl McCarthy on the Osgoode Hall Library and its Librarian, our President.

The Toronto dailies and two Los Angeles ones have been supplied with news and with photographs of the President and the President-Elect. It is hoped that the Toronto papers will be represented at some of our sessions.

On behalf of the Committee on Public Relations this report is submitted and I move that it be received.

MILDRED A. FRASER, *Chairman*
JAMES TIBBETTS
ELIZABETH NEWTON

I move the report be received.

MRS. SLATER: I second that.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion of the report?

Those in favor say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

As I have been instructed that we must leave here at 11:30 sharp because we have to set up the equipment for the buffet luncheon, I have written

something out about the libraries which we are going to see and I think perhaps I had better read that now. It is not very long.

I have written here that the time has almost come for the adjournment of this meeting and to visit what I have grandiloquently called the Osgoode Hall Libraries. There are really only two, the Law Library of the Law Society and the Judges Library. But the Law Society Library comprises what we modestly call the Great Library for the use of the Bar, Phillips Stewart Library for the students and the Riddle Canadian Library. We have books in twenty-five rooms on two different floors. I measured the distance from my office to the students library office and I found two trips made one-eighth of one mile. At that time I had no stenographer in my own office and I had to travel that distance. I am not going to ask you to visit all twenty-five rooms or all of the two floors. The Library is in terrible condition because we have been struggling to carry on the library work and at the same time prepare for the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Many sections are badly crowded and parts of the classes have had to be shelved out of place because they have outgrown their space. This will all be corrected in the quiet tranquil days when I am only Past-President of the Association. I am sorry that you cannot see the Library as it will be a year from now.

The classification system, if it can be called a system, is homemade, but we have been assisted more by the Yale

classification than any other. We have current texts in one place and older texts in another, each shelved by author. English, Scottish and Irish reports are shelved together in one alphabet except the English Law Reports.

Canadian Reports are divided into five sections, eastern, Quebec, Ontario, Dominion and western. There is a separate room for American reports and digests. The *Reporters* have come in in such quantities that we have run out of shelving. Legal periodicals are shelved together in alphabetical order regardless of the place of publication. The catalog is a dictionary one and we use Library of Congress cards. We hope to have everything catalogued some time. Miss Broad is thoroughly familiar with the works of Price, Bassett and Hicks. The students' library is small for our large student enrollment, but students use the great library as well as their own. The Riddell-Canadian Library consists of books on a very wide range of subjects, about one-third of them having to do with Canada, given to the Society by the late Mr. Justice Riddell. It is divided as yet only into Canadian books and others. The books in both sections are shelved alphabetically by author. It will be classified and properly catalogued and reshelfed soon in the Dewey way. It is not a law library.

I have laid out some of our more unusual books on tables in several different rooms.

We shall now divide the members into three groups and Mr. Wrinch, Miss Broad and I will each take a

group on a tour of the libraries. We shall come back to this room for the Law Society's buffet luncheon at one o'clock. A number of our hosts, the Benchers, will be here to meet you. I expect to have here also Mr. Justice Hope, Dean Smalley-Baker, W. Earl

Smith, Q.C., Secretary of the Society, Alan B. Harvey, Q.C., the editor of the Ontario Reports, and Miss Dorothy Thompson, the president of the Toronto Chapter of the Special Libraries Association.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

July 8, 1952

VISIT TO OSGOODE HALL LIBRARIES AND TOUR OF TORONTO

The program for Tuesday, July 8, included a pleasant interlude for sightseeing. After a visit to the Osgoode Hall Libraries, members of the

American Association of Law Libraries and their guests attending the forty-fifth annual meeting enjoyed a buffet luncheon followed by a guided tour of the City of Toronto and tea at the Canadian Yacht Club, Centre Island.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Tuesday Evening, July 8, 1952

The Tuesday evening session was called to order at eight thirty o'clock by President Johnston.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I am delighted to find such a large audience. This panel discussion is one of the highlights of the program. I feel that I was particularly fortunate to get Mr. Pollack for Chairman of this discussion, and also four members of the Panel. I am going to turn the Chair over to Mr. Pollack now and let him conduct the discussion.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Thank you, Mr. Johnston.

Cataloging, like pragmatism, in its initial stages had no doctrines save its method. It functioned as a means to an end—the end being the dissemi-

nation of knowledge. But as library administration assumed increasing importance cataloging also became more formalistic. As is characteristic of the professions, cataloging developed an exclusive language and immersed itself in a sea of intricacies, subtleties and refinements. It should not be inferred that this is a criticism of its program. On the contrary, cataloging has served library users well. Yet it is propitious that we refocus our attention on the labyrinth of issues relating to cataloging functions and policies. This introspection is needed not only because of the vagaries and intricacies of rules, but also since the growing demand for specially trained personnel goes unsatisfied.

Our basic rumination is aptly summarized by Dean Pound who said, ". . . I have little patience with analysis and definition and classification for their own sake. They are useful instruments. But their value is measured not by the originality and ingenuity displayed in working them out but by how far they may be used to understand what is analyzed and defined and how far that understanding may enable us to make them achieve their purpose."

We plan, therefore, to divide the discussion as follows:

Mr. Miles O. Price will consider Selection and Training of Law Cata-

logers; Mr. William B. Stern, Law Subject-Headings; Miss Elizabeth V. Benyon, Simplified Cataloging; and Dr. Werner B. Ellinger, Centralized Law Cataloging.

After each presentation, the other panelists will comment individually for a few minutes. A floor discussion will follow after all the papers have been presented.

I now take great pleasure in presenting Mr. Miles O. Price, Law Librarian of Columbia University, who will talk on the Selection and Training of Law Catalogers. Mr. Price.

Mr. Price then read the following prepared paper:

SELECTION AND TRAINING OF LAW CATALOGERS

MILES O. PRICE

Since Mr. Pollack has asked me to say something about the selection and training of catalogers for law libraries, it may be well at the beginning to define our terms. First, there is the head cataloger, the one responsible for the whole operation, and who by any respectable definition should possess college and library school degrees and several years' cataloging experience (the number depending upon the size and nature of the collection to be cataloged). Under her there may be (again depending upon the size and quality of the library) one or more junior catalogers, performing under supervision assigned cataloging tasks of a professional grade. This cataloger with the marshal's baton in her knapsack requires the same professional training as her supervisor, but if necessary may be taken fresh

from library school, though the more practical experience she has had the better. Then there may be a shelf-lister, performing tasks of a sub-professional or high grade clerical nature. We hope for the best here, but the most we can actually require is a high school education, plus perhaps one or two years of college. Finally, a typist. In smaller law libraries, of course, the subordinate positions often are telescoped into one.

Since in so many law libraries the head cataloger is the only professionally trained cataloger, and since in any event she is the one with whom the employing librarian is most concerned, I shall devote most of my allotted time to her.

Not so many years ago a panel discussion on cataloging would have been an unlikely event at an AALL con-

vention, for, while from the very first meeting of the association classification has been a controversial topic, little interest has been displayed in cataloging problems. The reasons are not far to seek. Until rather recently, the opinion has been widely held that, because of the nature of law books, both the staff and the patrons of a law library could keep the entire collection in their heads, making the catalog a needless bother. When I first came into law library work, some twenty-two years ago, very few law libraries were cataloged, as that term is understood elsewhere in the library world, though a good many had rudimentary and inadequate author and subject lists.

However, at least two factors have combined to change this. First, the steadily and rapidly mounting size of so many law libraries, rendering it impossible for either staff or patrons to keep up with current accessions, much less to remember the entire collection. Second, and perhaps more significant, the ever expanding concept of what is meant by a "law book," and the increasing complexity of the material the library is called upon to acquire and service. No longer is even the minimum working law library composed exclusively of the standard statutes, reports, digests, encyclopedias and the like, though these, as always, form the backbone of the collection. Government publications, non-legal material of all kinds, conventional law books split up into more and more varied patterns—all these have forced the conscientious law librarian to realize that in order to keep track of what he has and to make it available

to his patrons, he needs a comprehensive and easily usable inventory of his collection, kept perpetually up to date. This inventory is the card catalog, since any other kind is out of date before it is printed.

So far, so good. There has been a phenomenal growth of good law library catalogs, especially during the past ten years or so, and a corresponding dearth of catalogers satisfactory to the profession. A very good cataloger on my own staff, retired for age some six years ago, has been kept constantly busy free-lancing since, at salaries substantially higher than she was receiving at Columbia; and if she could have divided herself into three, she would still have been unable to supply the demand.

Here, again, the reason is not far to seek. Like so many converts to a new faith, many law librarians insist upon outdoing the old time members of the congregation in their concept of what it takes to make a catalog which meets satisfactory standards. They have invested law cataloging with an aura of difficulty all its own, and insist that a law cataloger is a being apart from all other catalogers—one who, alone, is sufficient unto the demands of such an esoteric cult. The inevitable result of this is that there are more librarians seeking such catalogers than there are catalogers of that ilk. And here, for the third time, I say the reason comes quickly to hand: The salaries offered are insufficient to attract such paragons in sufficient number.

An optimist is variously defined. The definition most fitting to this discussion is "a law librarian who ex-

pects to find and employ the kind of cataloger he wants, at the salary he can pay." He just can't do it. In the first place, the demand for good catalogers at a reasonable salary has arisen so recently that there has been built up no reservoir of experienced law catalogers to draw upon. Second, the qualifications demanded are not only impossibly high but needlessly so.

What does the employing law librarian require? A woman (or man) of good personality and perfect health, not too old, preferably with two or three foreign languages, college and library degrees of course, and, above all, five or more years' cataloging experience in a law library maintaining high standards. American and Continental law degrees, in addition, are not frowned upon.

Impossible? You should see my files! And I say it is nonsense. Now, don't get me wrong. I believe in the highest cataloging standards and maintain them in my library. Like the rest of you, I should delight in a department made up of such scholars as above described. The Library of Congress has, I am assured, numerous law doctorates and linguists among its catalogers, and I say, more power to it; but the L. C. can and does pay a great deal more than you and I can pay. And I say that you and I can maintain the best of catalogs with less qualified people as catalogers. Note that I do not say "less qualified catalogers." I shall explain the difference shortly.

My thesis is that law cataloging is no more difficult than any other kind of learned cataloging; that a properly

qualified general cataloger, without previous law experience, can do it satisfactorily; and that at present salary scales and until a reservoir of junior law catalogers is available to pick from, that is the kind of catalogers most of us are going to have to employ—and train them in law books ourselves.

Perhaps, at this point, I should qualify myself to speak, not as an expert, certainly, but as one with a fairly wide cataloging background. In some forty-two years of varied library experience I have supervised and assisted in the cataloging of a large library of modern languages and literature; I have had charge of a large government documents collection where I cataloged much of it; for seven years, as librarian of the United States Patent Office Scientific Library, I was responsible for the cataloging of one of the world's great technology libraries; before I had sufficiently trained my catalog department I cataloged my own books and received frequent praise from the Library of Congress card division on the high quality of my cards. Finally, for twenty-two years I have had much to do with the cataloging and recataloging of a great law library. I admit that neither Miss Basset nor Miss Chamberlain, my two head catalogers in that time, would permit me to lay impious hands on a law book, but I do know what I want, I get it, and it is good.

With this background, I repeat that law cataloging is no more difficult than any other learned subject cataloging; and that any properly trained cataloger can catalog law books and do

it right. In fact, because 70 per cent or more of the books in most law libraries are serials, and because law books as a class tend to stick rather closer to defined topics than the average book, in some respects it is simpler. Hence my belief that the solution of our problem is to face the facts, be realistic, reach out into the general university library cataloging department when no experienced law cataloger is available, and there select a thoroughly equipped cataloger with good personality and break her into law cataloging. I have done this myself twelve or fifteen times; once, when the incomparable Miss Basset retired, for a head cataloger who had never seen a law book before. It is nevertheless my modest belief that Columbia has the best law library catalog extant—and this with no bow to Mr. Ellinger's meal ticket. I admit that once or twice the quantity—but not the quality—of work has temporarily suffered, but with proper raw material and supervision it does not take long to get back on an even keel.

What many law librarians who disagree with me—and do they disagree!—fail to do is to distinguish between descriptive and subject cataloging; to realize that it is only the latter which is difficult for the beginning law cataloger; and that it is here that the law librarian or his delegate can, without undue lost motion, train the cataloger inexperienced in law.

The Library of Congress makes this distinction between descriptive and subject cataloging, and so do other libraries. To oversimplify, descriptive cataloging is "to prepare for the . . .

catalog that part of each entry which concerns the authorship and bibliographical description of each work recorded there . . ."; the subject cataloger then takes the book from there, with the card thus prepared, and classifies the book according to the classification in use in that library, and then assigns subject headings. In other words, all of the familiar catalog card in our libraries except the call number and the subject (or title) entry is descriptive cataloging, which is the same for the *Atlantic Monthly* as for the *Harvard Law Review*; for the *Encyclopedia Britannica* as it is for *American Jurisprudence* (except for the easy matter of supplementation); for Scott's *Ivanhoe* as for Prosser on *Torts*. The rules for descriptive cataloging are uniform and universal, applying to all conventional books alike, anywhere. The Library of Congress recognizes this to the point that its descriptive catalogers are divided by language, not by subject specialty.

So far I have the best of authority for my contention that a well trained cataloger from the general library can catalog law books—that is, can make the main entry or author card—without previous law library experience.

Where the difficulty comes is in the subject cataloging—which isn't really cataloging at all, but classification and the assignment of subject headings, though properly done by catalogers.

In order to classify law books and to assign subject headings properly, your law cataloger really should have not only law library experience, but

training in the law itself; and it is here that the Library of Congress has its catalogers with doctorates in American and Continental law. Very few of us, however, can require such a training in our catalogers because we can't pay for it, whether we get them experienced or inexperienced in law cataloging; so we have two alternatives.

First, to take a junior or head cataloger away from another law library (a sort of game of musical chairs)—one who is both an expert descriptive cataloger and who knows law books. This is the best way, personality for personality, and I am the last one to discount the value of law cataloging experience, other things being equal. The joker here, however, is that the supply of such people is almost nonexistent. The second alternative, so distasteful to most of us, is to recognize the realities, search out the able descriptive cataloger with the best personality traits we can find, and train her up in the ways of law and law books. That takes time, and for some months such a cataloger isn't worth her salt; but it works out—works out to the extent that if I had the choice between a mediocre cataloger, experienced in law, and a good one inexperienced in law, I should take the latter without hesitation. You can teach the subject angle more successfully than the descriptive. I speak here of a head cataloger in a moderate sized law library, because the problem does not often arise with a junior cataloger in such a library, who does not normally classify books

or assign subject headings anyway, except perhaps under the head cataloger's supervision.

The process of training such a head cataloger may take either of the two following paths, and properly should combine them. First, the librarian or his delegate should provide his cataloger with a standard list of law subject headings, together with an annotated copy of the law classification, if any, used in his library; and resign himself for a time to steady consultation and revision of the cataloger's decision. The fact that printed Library of Congress cards show the subject headings assigned in that great general library is not decisive, as they are not always suitable for the smaller law library and frequently must be adapted. Second, such a cataloger should take a course in legal bibliography and audit or take for credit one first year law course each term until she has a solid legal background for the decisions she must make. It has worked at Columbia and it would for you. The reservoir of personally and professionally qualified descriptive catalogers without law experience is so much larger than that of the same quality of catalogers with adequate law experience that the choice would seem obvious.

But I do mean a cataloger personally and professionally qualified, one who knows how to set up and operate a catalog, make her own cards, and order and adapt printed Library of Congress cards; and not some girl fresh out of library school. That girl is excellent to train as a junior cata-

loger, but not to run a catalog, law or any other kind. In addition to the education I have specified, the cataloger must be a person who enjoys that kind of work; who, if she does not regard cataloging as high adventure, at least looks upon it as a pleasant way of life. Much of the clerical work in cataloging, however, requires only a high school education or little more; shelf-listing and typing cards come under this heading.

Few law libraries are classified by subject, though most of them are by form. When there is a classification, it should be well annotated for the benefit of the cataloger, whether experienced or otherwise, for classification at best is difficult. The librarian or his delegate should not be sparing of his time in helping the cataloger here. In almost any library employing a cataloger, the librarian is competent both to classify law books and to revise the assignment of subject headings, whether or not he knows anything about descriptive cataloging.

A different and more difficult problem arises when foreign law books must be classified and subject headings assigned. Descriptive cataloging offers no greater problems here than presented by any foreign-language works, but the difference in legal systems from ours is so great that a person trained in Roman or Civil law should be available for advice and for revision of classification and subject headings.

To summarize:

1. Law librarians demand catalogers with experience in cataloging law

books, but because of the limited supply of such catalogers, aggravated by the inadequate salaries paid, many positions are unfilled.

2. The alternative is to select a general cataloger of good personal and professional attainments, and train her in law books.

3. This is practicable because:

- a. Descriptive cataloging is the same for law books as for any other learned subject.
- b. Subject heading assignment and classification, while different, as in any specialty, can be taught by the law librarian, reinforced by attendance of the cataloger at legal bibliography and law courses.

4. The minimum education for head cataloger and junior cataloger alike is college and library school graduation. The head cataloger, in addition, should be thoroughly experienced in general or law cataloging.

5. Foreign law cataloging presents the special problem of Civil law knowledge.

In conclusion, let me emphasize again most earnestly that I am not belittling the difficulty of law cataloging, nor am I proposing to let down the bars and accept inferior and makeshift cataloging. On the contrary, I think cataloging is the most difficult and important of all library techniques, and earnestly believe that the highest cataloging standards must be maintained in law libraries. I merely maintain that there is nothing mysterious about such cataloging, that the

present supply of qualified law catalogers is inadequate to supply the demand, and that perfectly satisfactory catalogers can be taken from other fields and made into excellent law catalogers without undue effort on the part of the law librarian until such happy time as there is built up a sufficient reservoir of experienced law-book-trained catalogers to draw upon. To be realistic, many of us will have to do just that.

MR. POLLACK: We will now hear comments on Mr. Price's remarks by Mr. Ellinger, Mr. Stern and Miss Benyon. I will not introduce them individually.

MR. ELLINGER

I don't see how anyone could take issue with Mr. Price's remarks if the results justified the methods by which they were attained. Anyone who has ever had the opportunity to use the Columbia Law Library and to consult its catalog will readily join Mr. Price in affirming that the Columbia Law Catalog is, indeed, second to none. And, may I add, it is an equal pleasure to use the collections in the stacks, thanks to the ease with which the rationale of their arrangement can be recognized even by the uninitiated. This is true especially for the foreign law collection, whose arrangement on the shelves evoked my enthusiastic comment long before I had ever heard of the Schiller Classification. And those of us who are engaged in subject heading work know best what invaluable aid the Columbia List of Law Subject Headings is, and how helpless we would often be if we were not per-

mitted to filch some of the headings from that list.

Well—who are we to deplore the lack of legal training in law catalogers if such an admirable piece of work can be done without it! Now, no one can quarrel with Mr. Price for making the best of an undesirable situation, and I readily agree with him that as long as one cannot get enough Margaret Halls or Ervin Pollacks, that is to say, library school graduates with law training, it will be easier to make descriptive law catalogers out of general descriptive catalogers than out of lawyers. But how can this be done? Only by putting a tremendous and, in my opinion, quite unreasonable burden on the head cataloger, who will have to revise each individual entry. In addition, the library must be willing to spend a considerable amount of the librarian's or the head cataloger's energy and time on the training of junior catalogers, and it will have to allow him the time for receiving his necessary law training while in service, instead of having it beforehand. A library may be able to afford this as long as it has a head cataloger or enough senior catalogers to carry the ball. But what about the majority of smaller law libraries which have no head cataloger? They will be the ones that steal Mr. Price's junior cataloger as soon as he is able to shift for himself. Will a librarian be willing to put up with this and train catalogers without reaping the fruit of his labor for his own library?

I should like to make the point here that a descriptive cataloger of law must know more about law and legal

literature than I think Mr. Price has been willing to admit, and that there will have to be a long and expensive learning period until a general descriptive cataloger can feel sure of what he is to do with a considerable part of legal material. True, the problems encountered in the cataloging of law textbooks or periodicals do not differ from those of general cataloging. Yet, even with periodicals we meet unexpected difficulties. How is a junior descriptive cataloger to know whether a publication which to him looks like any ordinary newspaper or weekly is to be treated by the rules for periodicals and be entered under title, or whether it should be entered under the name of a jurisdiction because it is an official gazette? Or, perhaps it is chiefly a legislative bulletin and should receive the subheading "*Laws, statutes, etc.*"? Many of the A.L.A. rules of entry anticipate a judgment on the subject matter of a publication in order that the cataloger can arrive at a correct entry. Should a descriptive cataloger without legal background be expected to distinguish between the criteria of the rules for entry which relate to reports and those relating to digests, or between reports and case-books, or between digests and annotated statutes, or between a trial and a narrative of a trial, or between an ordinance or decree with the force of law and a merely administrative directive? And yet, these distinctions are the criteria for the entry of substantial parts of the acquisitions of a legal research library, and in the situation described by Mr. Price, the decision would have to be that of the head cata-

loger, if there is one, in almost every instance. The situation is aggravated when it comes to foreign law, which is published in categories different from those common for Anglo-American legal publications, and in which problems of legal semantics and the lack of knowledge of foreign legal terminology must be added to the difficulties.

This Association has a Committee on Cataloging which has been trying to make the A.L.A. rules for entry relating to law materials more germane to the nature of the material, less complex, and more comprehensible as to their intent, to both lawyer and non-lawyer alike. However, whatever revisions may eventually result, the rules cannot ignore the bibliographical peculiarities of law materials, and even the simplest and clearest rules will have to presuppose a familiarity with legal literature on the part of the cataloger.

In conclusion, I should like to say that I agree with Mr. Price's proposition as an expedient to overcome the shortage of qualified law catalogers, but I do not share his opinion in regard to its being a satisfactory solution to the problem of recruiting law catalogers so as to be feasible as a basis of regular policies, at least not for libraries in which original law cataloging is to be done.

MISS BENYON

Mr. Price's fine presentation of the subject "Selection and Training of Law Catalogers" provides us with a Solomon's solution of our problems. However, I cannot refrain from commenting briefly upon the suggestion of

Mr. Price that we "select a general cataloger of good personal and professional attainments, and train her in law books." My experience, and I know it to be that of others, during the past few years, leads me to believe that there is a trick in such a plan. The trick is to find the "general" cataloger. Catalogers trained in law books are to be sure few in number, but librarians trained and interested in cataloging books of any kind are pitifully few.

Mr. Price has given us the reasons for the limited supply of law catalogers. Why is there a limited supply of general catalogers? The answer to this question would require a lengthy dissertation which we do not have time for. As a veteran cataloger, I believe that part of the answer lies in the fact that for a number of years cataloging procedures have been in a state of flux because of the criticism of traditional techniques. This has proven to be discouraging to prospective catalogers.

I merely wish to suggest here that the answer to our problem as law librarians as I see it is not only to "train catalogers in law books," but to interest and train librarians and non-librarians in cataloging the books we have to be cataloged.

MR. STERN

Miles has presented a thesis which I feel all of us can accept and should accept readily: law catalogers face about the same problems which catalogers in other fields of learning face. I wish that catalogers in general libraries were made more aware of this fact; I also wonder

whether Miles would have the time to present his thoughts in a library journal of general circulation. However, I believe all of us are aware of certain problems, which if solved, would increase interest in law cataloging.

First of all, it is a matter of common knowledge that only a small percentage of library school graduates are desirous of going into the field of cataloging. The job of cataloging takes people who are desirous of doing a job of organizing library holdings and of making them available for the library public but not in direct contact with the library public; but library schools frequently emphasize work with the library public, and salaries of catalogers are at times not in line with those offered for reference work.

Second, law library catalogers should have an active interest and preferably, also, a basic training in the field of their work as is supplied in political science or pre-law courses. Unless a cataloger has a personal interest in these fields, general liberal arts training may not equip a cataloger with that basic knowledge which is required in order to make the auditing of law courses profitable.

Third, a law cataloger should be provided with the necessary expert assistance in the field of law. As Miles said, the librarian of a law library and his reference librarian should be prepared to assist whenever the knowledge of legal concepts is required such as in subject cataloging and in classifying. But, in addition thereto, we must provide better tools for the law cataloger. We are now working on better author entries for corporate en-

tries in the field of law because some of the present rules are unsatisfactory. I hope that we can do the same in the field of subject headings and that the Library of Congress will soon be able to complete its work on the K-Classification. Once law library cataloging has caught up with the advances in techniques which were made years ago in other fields of cataloging, law library cataloging will lose its exclusive character to a large extent. In the meantime, law library cataloging offers

a challenge and intellectual opportunities to catalogers which should interest any cataloger who is desirous of making his or her work as interesting as possible.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Mr. William B. Stern, the Foreign Law Librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library, will now speak on Law Subject Headings.

The following paper was then read by Mr. Stern:

LAW SUBJECT HEADINGS

WILLIAM B. STERN

Subject catalogs are so common in American libraries, including law libraries, that their existence hardly needs justification. Nevertheless, from time to time, the value of subject catalogs is doubted when they are compared with classed catalogs. The difference between a subject and a classed catalog is roughly the following: in a subject catalog one finds library holdings alphabetically arranged by subject; in a classed catalog, the library holdings are grouped into logically arranged classes of general subjects and each class consists of logically arranged sub-classes. A classed catalog can, therefore, be used only after one has found the location of the subject in the classed catalog by first consulting an alphabetical subject list. There are also "in-betweens" between subject and classed catalogs: one can arrange the classes alphabetically, and in doing so either arrange the general classes alphabetically or within each general

class each sub-class alphabetically, or one can arrange the general classes and the sub-classes alphabetically; in either case, however, the use of the classed catalog is preceded by search for the specific subject in a separate subject list. On the other hand, in a subject catalog, all subjects are arranged in one alphabet although at times filing by subject (as indicated on guide cards) introduces the classed approach into the subject catalog. The advantage of the subject catalog over the classed catalog would seem to be self-evident.

Subject catalogs and classed catalogs have one thing in common: library holdings are identified in a catalog by subject headings. There are as many subject cards for any one book as may be deemed necessary by the cataloger. This is the difference between the subject and classed catalogs on the one hand and the shelf list of a classed collection on the other

hand. In a shelf list, each book is represented only once under one class or sub-class; this class or sub-class may be a subject or it may be a "form"-class; for example, there may be a class for monographs published in a series or for monographs published in a cumulative volume of essays; in this case, the shelf list does not identify the subject with which this series or cumulative volume or any part thereof deals. Exceptions of this kind from the subject arrangement of the shelf list are, of course, rare, and a shelf list is for many practical purposes the equivalent of a classed catalog, with the limitation that each book is listed in the shelf list only once.

II

Subject headings provide therefore the most diversified approach to the holdings of a library. A good subject catalog is the prerequisite for furnishing adequate reference services in a library. However, no generally accepted statistics are available concerning the use of subject catalogs in law libraries as compared with the use of author and title catalogs. In some libraries it has been felt that certain types of catalog users turn either to the author and title catalog or to the subject catalog so predominantly that the separate filing of these two types of catalogs seemed advisable. For example, students with reading assignments to books identified to them by their instructor by author or author and title, and order librarians use primarily the author and title catalog, whereas researchers use primarily the

subject catalog. If the physical facilities of a public catalog room do not permit the comfortable simultaneous use of both parts of the catalog, their separate filing may be justified. However, the wording of some subject headings, particularly in the field of law, is identical with that of author or title entries and the separation of both parts of the catalog may become confusing to the average user. Also, the approach of many catalog users is a combined author/title and subject approach, and a dictionary catalog as contrasted with separate author/title and subject catalogs fills the needs of the library public best in most cases.

III

A subject catalog is so important and usually so voluminous as to require considerable emphasis of and strict adherence to techniques for its composition. The first question which we face, is the number of subject entries for each book. Librarians who use Library of Congress cards for their catalogs are, of course, inclined to use the subject headings as indicated on the cards. However, Library of Congress cards which were made in the early years of this century, do not have any subject tracings; this is particularly true in the field of law. Later Library of Congress cards vary in the number of subject tracings. As a matter of generally accepted technique, there is a tracing only for the general subject if a book covers a general subject, but not for special subjects. In the reverse case, if a book covers a special subject or

several special subjects, there are tracings only for the special subjects, but not for the general subject, and there are *see also* reference cards from or to the general subject. As a result of these general rules, some books which may be the most important or the most commonly used books in a particular field of learning, may be represented by only one subject card, whereas some other books may have multiple subject tracings.

Difficulties of this kind have lead some librarians to adopt rules for the elimination of multiple subject headings, such as rules which restrict subject tracings for each book or certain classes of books to a certain maximum number or to use general subject headings in place of an excessive number of special subject headings. In any event, users of Library of Congress cards which were issued at different periods of time, should, when cataloging a volume, compare the number and type of subject headings with that employed previously in the cataloging of similar items in order to maintain uniformity; the shelf list is best suited for this comparison.

IV

We next proceed to a discussion of the determination of the subject headings which will be used in a catalog. Every library needs a system of subject headings which needs constant revision and addition as new fields of learning come into existence or as old fields are developed; examples familiar to every law librarian are the expansion of the literature in the fields of

administrative law, international cooperation under the United Nations, and the change from technical common law terms to functional designations of topics. Some libraries keep their file of subject headings in a special authorities file on typed lists or on cards, others annotate the list of *Subject Headings* of the Library of Congress, now available in 5th edition, published in 1948 and kept up to date with biennial, annual, semi-annual and quarterly supplements.

In the selection of subject headings, the cataloger must keep the mentality and convenience of the potential users of the catalog in mind. The catalog should be so simple from a technical point of view that the occasional user who is not familiar with special cataloging techniques, can find his way. Some of the problems which subject catalogers encounter not only in law libraries, but in all types of libraries, deserve special mention. The subject headings should employ terminology which is commonly accepted by the library public although another term may be more familiar to the cataloger or may be technically more correct. In a general library, terms should be used which appeal to the great majority of the library users who may be untrained in the particular field of learning with which the book deals. Hardly any library uses the Library of Congress *Subject Headings* or any other list of subject headings without some modifications which are based on local needs. In a special library such as a law library, the terminology of the specialist, such as the

lawyer, should be employed. If a cataloger therefore makes subject cards for one and the same book both for a general and a special library catalog, the subject headings used on the cards filed in the general library may differ from the subject headings used in the special library; if books are transferred from the general library to the special library, the subject headings, therefore, may need revision.

V

Catalogers should have their minds trained to discover difficulties which the average catalog user may encounter. Several such "pitfalls" have come to the attention of each of us. One difficulty is caused by the fact that some subjects are subdivided geographically whereas in other cases the subject heading consists of the geographical term subdivided by the subject. In other cases the subject is not subdivided by geographical divisions at all. Under the practice of the Library of Congress, subjects are not subdivided geographically when they are of such a general character as to make geographical subdivision illogical or when they apply to one country so predominantly that a geographical subdivision is superfluous. An example of the latter kind is *Interstate commerce* which is not subdivided when it deals with interstate commerce problems in the United States; *Interstate commerce* is, however, subdivided when dealing with interstate commerce problems outside of the United States. There are very few subjects in the field of law which in a library with foreign law holdings should be

left without geographical subdivisions. Even *Jurisprudence* lends itself to geographical or semi-geographical subdivision (such as *Jurisprudence—French writers*). The use of a geographical term as subject and its subdivision by sub-subjects is of particular advantage when the library public is apt to use the country approach in the consultation of the catalog. For example, books on diplomacy and foreign relations are frequently cataloged under the name of the country and subdivided by *Diplomacy* and *Foreign Relations*.

Special libraries such as law libraries frequently deviate from the Library of Congress practice in this field. If a law library has only holdings in Anglo-American law, geographical subdivisions may be reserved to books on State and city law. Law libraries with foreign law holdings can simplify the use of the catalog by employing geographical subdivisions of subjects whenever feasible and by eliminating geographical terms as subjects.

Subject catalogers encounter another difficulty in the problem of historical subdivisions of subjects (period subdivisions). To my knowledge, the Library of Congress does not use period subdivisions in the field of law; in any event, the period subdivisions used by the Library of Congress primarily in the field of history, but also in other fields of learning (*Period Subdivisions under Names of Places used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress*, compiled by Marguerite V. Quattelbaum, 1950) are in most cases not suitable for the identification of periods which are significant from the standpoint of the

development of legal concepts or statutory law.

VI

The preceding problems are common to subject cataloging in most libraries although they may be of particular importance in law libraries. We are now proceeding to difficulties in the techniques of subject cataloging which are peculiar to law libraries. One difficulty of this kind is caused by the fact that numerous subject headings used by the Library of Congress start with the word *Law* and are subdivided by sub-subjects or form-subdivisions (such as *Law—Interpretation and construction*) or start with the name of the subject and are subdivided by the word *Law*. In all these cases, the law cataloger may want to omit the word *Law*. Another difficulty is offered by inverted subject headings (such as *Law, Germanic*); in such cases, law catalogers frequently prefer the direct subject heading (such as *Germanic law*) to the inverted form. Subject headings such as *Law—U. S.* or *U. S.—Law* or *American law* should be used most sparingly as law library catalogs will be rarely consulted under these headings.

By far the greatest obstacle to the wholesale adoption in law libraries of general subject headings lists which are adopted for general libraries, such as the Library of Congress *Subject Headings*, is the use of traditional terminologies by lawyers. These traditions are, at times, centuries old; at other times they are of recent date, particularly in the field of popular names; for example, the Library of

Congress does not use the subject heading *Robinson-Patnam Act*. Additional difficulties are caused in libraries with foreign law holdings where the Anglo-American terminology used in the cataloging of Anglo-American items may be inadequate to fit the foreign law concept; in this instance, it seems preferable to use the foreign law term (such as *Amparo*) and to deviate from the common practice of anglicizing the subject heading (such as *Causa* instead of *Cause*).

The average user of the subject catalog of a law library expects, of course, to employ the same terminology to which he is accustomed when he consults standard subject arrangements of law such as *American Jurisprudence*, *A.L.R.*, *Corpus Juris*, *The American Digest System* or the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. There is a considerable divergence between this terminology and that employed in the Library of Congress *Subject Headings*. Some of these differences are minor in character or downright unimportant. But other differences between traditional legal topics and Library of Congress subject headings are considerable. The 5th edition of the *Subject Headings*, for instance, does not use the following terms employed in the American Digest System: *Abatement and Revival*; *Accession*; *Account, Action on*; *Account, Stated*; *Assumpsit, Action of*; *Attorney and Client*; *Beneficial Associations*; *Cancellation of Instruments*; *Continuance*; *Counties*; *Court Commissioners*; *Creditors' Suit*; *Crops*; *Dead Bodies*; *Dedication*; *Depositories*; *District and Prosecuting Attorneys*; *Easements*; *Election of*

Remedies; Escrows; Exchange of Property; Factors; False Pretenses; Federal Civil Procedure; etc., etc.

All these difficulties common to libraries in general or peculiar to law libraries have led several law librarians to make their own lists of subject headings which are attuned to the particular needs of their libraries. The Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress published its *Tentative List of Subject Headings and Index Rules for the State Law Index* in 1927. Miles O. Price caused the compilation of *Subject Headings in Anglo-American and International Law used in the Dictionary Catalog of the Columbia University Law Library* (published in preliminary edition in 1939 and in revised edition in 1949). Under the direction of Forrest S. Drummond, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York developed its preliminary list of subject headings, consisting of 225 typewritten pages, in 1947. The cataloging of United Nations documents offers particular problems, and the *Subject Guide to United Nations Documents Symbols* (published as a United Nations Archives Reference Guide) is helpful for their cataloging.

The use of any subject list which is not constantly kept up to date is a dangerous enterprise and undoes the effort put into the original compilation of the list. Unless a library has staff members who are able and have the time to develop the Library's own subject list, the library is better off with the Library of Congress *Subject Headings* which is supplemented periodically. If adjustments of the *Subject Headings* as suggested above are

made in a library, the policies concerning such adjustments should be put into the form of written rules so that the continuity of such adjustments is guaranteed.

VII

In conclusion, it can be readily seen that subject cataloging is a complex process, but offers perhaps together with classifying the greatest intellectual challenge in cataloging. The improvement of subject cataloging is an endless process for which there is no patent answer. But many of the problems which are peculiar to subject cataloging in law libraries could easily be solved in the following manner. Special rules for law library subject headings could be established, such as the elimination of the word *Law* in subject headings wherever possible and the adoption of traditional or popular legal terms and phrases as subject headings where this has not already been done by the Library of Congress. Lists of such terms and phrases could be compiled in a coöperative effort between the American Association of Law Libraries and the Library of Congress. If these rules and lists would be adopted by the Library of Congress for the subject cataloging of law books, they could be printed on the Library of Congress cards in bracketed form and so be made available to any library which desires to use them. I am inclined to think that the expense of these bracketed tracings would be minor and of untold benefit to law libraries in the Anglo-American community.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Thank you, Mr. Stern. The comments on Mr.

Stern's paper will now be made by Mr. Price, Miss Benyon and Dr. Ellinger in that order.

MR. PRICE

Mr. Stern has covered the topic of Law Subject Headings so fully and so well that little remains to be said, either by way of addition or criticism. Because I am by nature contrary minded, however, I shall interpose a few caveats.

First, as to the value of a classed catalog. In its place this is a wonderfully effective instrument, but as a practical matter it requires the coincidence of both a logical and detailed subject classification with a trained and pretty permanent reference staff thoroughly familiar with it. Since there is now no adequate law classification, the true classed catalog is out of the question. At Columbia, for our foreign law, which is elaborately classified by subject, we have what for want of a better name we call a "semi-classed" catalog, in which under "German Law," "French Law," etc., we have broken up our classification scheme into alphabetically filed units. We retain the classification scheme roughly, but arrange it alphabetically instead of logically, and we find that it works very well.

Tracing as between general and special subjects depends upon (1) the size of the collection; (2) the amount and quality of the literature on the special subject in the library; and (3) the nature of the specialty—whether it is new, like atomic energy, with little written about it, or a well settled one like real property law. It is occasionally advisable to make a special

subject heading for a chapter or a group of chapters in a book, when they discuss, even briefly a subject not elsewhere treated yet; and later to delete the entry when something really worth while on the subject supersedes it. The number of subject entries for each book should not be arbitrarily decided by rule, in my opinion. Depending upon Library of Congress headings does not always work for those who make some or all of their own cards. For example, at Columbia we make 40 per cent of our cards for American titles, 60 per cent for all titles, including foreign law.

The emphasis upon subject-headings familiar to the public has a specious appeal which will not withstand analysis and experience. One must distinguish here between subject-headings and cross-references. The former should be logical, stable, and relatively restricted in number; whereas the latter may be employed rather freely as guide posts to the subject-heading proper. The logical analysis is good for old, for new, and for topics as yet unthought of, and you do not have to change them at great expense as fashions in nomenclature change. An example is "Collective Bargaining." As now used by the Library of Congress, this is certainly a current catchword which is more obvious than our staid old "Contracts—Industrial." But it is more or less a cant term which will probably be supplanted by another one when it has outlived its appeal, whereas "Contracts—Industrial" will remain as a good descriptive term indefinitely. We of course cross-reference from "Collective Bargaining."

Similarly, we do not like the Library of Congress treatment of labor as a subject. Thus, where the Library of Congress has "Children — Employment," and "Women—Employment," we bring these together with our other labor material under "Labor—Children" and "Labor—Women." We thus approach somewhat the classed catalog.

Geographical headings seem necessary to us at Columbia, and for foreign law we use both "Contracts — Germany," and "German Law — Contracts." Some of our patrons want the law of all or selected countries on contracts; others want all the law or selected topics of the law for given countries, and we try to satisfy them all. With one or two exceptions, however, we do not use "Great Britain," "United States," or individual states of the United States as geographical subdivisions. Thus, we use "Contracts — New York," but not "New York—Contracts."

Period subdivisions are employed by Columbia where they seem obviously called for, which is seldom. We believe that the Code Napoleon of 1804 marked a sharp division in Continental legal systems. Similarly, we believe there is sufficient difference between pre- and post-Soviet law to justify a period subdivision.

As to private subject heading lists instead of the Library of Congress general list, I believe Mr. Stern treats those libraries, like Columbia, which have adapted the 1911 Library of Congress law list into a current one for their own purposes, too cavalierly. Ours is a law library, where we still

regard constitutional law, tax law, and family law as law, not political science, economics and sociology. We believe that it is simpler and better to break law catalogers into the use of a standardized list of strictly law subject-headings than to train them to adapt the more general Library of Congress headings to law library use. We believe also that this is more true in smaller law libraries where the catalogers are often even less experienced in assigning subject-headings than our own. That is why, some years ago, we yielded to numerous outside requests and published our list, of which, in two editions, nearly four hundred copies have been sold, and of which copy for a third edition is now being prepared.

I thoroughly agree with Mr. Stern that the private list has to be kept up to date by experts or it becomes unusable. We try to do that.

In all other respects, I agree entirely with Mr. Stern's admirable presentation. It is more needed because the lack of a standard law classification has made law libraries more dependent upon a good subject catalog than most other types of libraries.

MISS BENYON

It is difficult to find anything to add, so complete is Mr. Stern's presentation of the topic of Subject Headings in Law Libraries. However, given the opportunity, perhaps a few words are in order by way of emphasizing some of his remarks.

First, I would like to suggest that there are two prerequisites for the compilation of a satisfactory subject

catalog. One is a good list of subject headings and the second is a staff which has sufficient understanding of the list to properly apply it.

Although Mr. Stern does not say so, I judge that he is dissatisfied with other present lists of subject headings for law libraries. If this is correct, I agree with his dissatisfaction. However, Mr. Stern's proposal for the compilation of rules and lists of legal terms and phrases to be used in conjunction with the Library of Congress list as a solution of the problem does not go far enough. I believe there is a need for the compilation and publication of a satisfactory list of subject headings for law libraries as such. It is difficult enough to keep any list up-to-date without starting with a printed one which has to have changes made in it or of using a basic list together with a separate set of rules and lists. If such a list were to be compiled and adopted by law libraries throughout the country it would, in addition to being helpful to the librarians, be of a distinct aid to the users of our catalogs. After all, lawyers and others interested in detailed legal research do get around and if they could search through similar headings in our catalogs their task would be made easier.

A problem also confronts us in connection with the second prerequisite I mentioned above, namely, a satisfactory staff. Although it is difficult to build up an adequate cataloging staff these days, the area of subject cataloging is the one cataloging procedure which may be most easily done by persons trained in a special subject field. Also, it is a procedure which, because

it involves entirely different techniques from those required in descriptive analysis, may be handled by others. The descriptive cataloger deals with the book as a physical artifact; in subject cataloging the emphasis shifts to the intellectual content of the volume in hand. In the light of these facts, subject analysis and the assignment of subject headings should not prove to be too serious a problem since we hope that in every law library there is at least one person trained in law who can assume responsibility for this part of the work. The fact that we have inadequate cataloging staffs should in no way deter us from compiling and using the best subject lists possible.

Second, I would like to observe that the size of a catalog does not necessarily reflect its quality or its effectiveness. It is not a question of the more cards the better. In the case of the subject catalog, it is rather a question of whether or not the cards bear meaningful subject headings adequately woven together in one alphabetical sequence by a sufficient number of useful and intelligent cross-references. Brevity is one of the virtues of cataloging; it is a time-saver, a space-saver and a labor-saver. Of course, unrestrained brevity can lead to consequences quite as undesirable as unrestrained classical cataloging.

I find it very difficult to believe that sound cataloging policy will permit duplicate entries under subjects subdivided by geographical headings and under geographical headings subdivided by subjects. I venture to think it not too much to ask the average user

of the catalog that he understand a simple cross-reference. It may well be that a user would prefer duplicate listings under all possible approaches to the material he seeks, but the factors of money and space must be faced by him as well as the cataloger. The construction of a card catalog wherein any reader can find his material under any heading which may occur to him remains an absolutely unobtainable ideal. It is the interesting task of the subject cataloger to provide imaginative guide-posts which enable the readers to find the complete listing of the works on a given subject.

MR. ELLINGER

In his able and very penetrating exposé of major problems in the subject cataloging of law, Mr. Stern has put his finger on some of the sore spots in present or past practice. I would certainly go along on most of what he said, but it would, of course, not be fair to him for me to go on and elaborate on his remarks, since he would have done so himself if his time limit had permitted him. For this reason, and because a discussion speaker is expected to disagree, I shall state a few points on which my proposals would differ from his.

A work such as the American Digest System or the *Descriptive Word Index* is, of course, a good reference tool when it comes to deciding on the form of a new subject heading. Mr. Stern, in comparing the topics listed there with those in the Library of Congress *List of Subject Headings*, has failed to show, however, that there are any books that should have been entered

under these terms or topics. The Library of Congress *List of Subject Headings* does not build up a reservoir of headings but lists only those which are applicable to its cataloged collection.

I should like to comment on two more points in Mr. Stern's paper: one, the use of the title of a statute for a subject, the other, the use of foreign law terms.

Popular titles of statutes such as "Taft-Hartley Act" or "Robinson-Patman Act" the latter of which Mr. Stern mentioned, are as much titles in a bibliographical sense as are the official titles of these laws, or, for that matter, the title of any other publication. It is up to an individual library whether it prefers the popular title to the official short title or *vice versa*; but to use the title for a subject heading is justifiable only if it is for a work dealing with the act as such, such as a legislative history, and then the title should be given only as a part of the whole entry under the proper heading. The title should not be used in place of a subject heading descriptive of the content of a law for works that explain its content and meaning, which in the example of the Robinson-Patman Act would be price discrimination or unfair competition. To assign the title of a statute as a subject heading to an edition of the act itself, would just amount to saying that the Robinson-Patman Act is the subject of the Robinson-Patman Act.

As for the use of foreign law terms, this should represent a last resort in an American subject catalog. As long as there is an equivalent in English—

and I mean an equivalent, not a translation!—the use of an English term would seem preferable to the foreign term, even though it may only approximate the foreign theoretical concept. A good test as to whether two terms correspond closely enough to be considered interchangeable as subject headings, is whether they are considered equivalents or near relatives in studies of comparative law. There are a number of pitfalls in such an undertaking, and perhaps our speaker stumbled into one when he made his choice between the civil-law term "*Causa*" and its English translation with "Cause" rather than its common-law equivalent of "Consideration." Or, it may be very tempting to represent a work on the German *Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung*—more familiar to most of us under the abbreviated form of G.m.b.H.—under the subject heading "Limited liability companies" as its exact counterpart in translation; and yet, it is not the limited liability company that corresponds legally to the German institution but rather the English *Private company*, and it would be quite misleading to use the earlier term instead.

Or, what is one to do if a foreign legal concept is well established in several foreign languages but not in English? Is one to choose the Spanish form for works in Spanish, a French term for works in French, and a German term for works in German? Or, since this would obviously be a foolish undertaking, should one choose one foreign language arbitrarily in preference to all others and provoke an international cataloging incident? In

cases such as these, there is little choice but to seek an English term. Sometimes we may have to resort to the use of a broad concept, unsatisfactory as this method is; sometimes it helps to be persistent and to pursue the best terminology, especially if a number of works are affected. Let me give you but one example. It happens that there is a kind of a savings plan, quite common in Latin countries, by which an investor obligates himself to pay regular small installments into a bank account over a period of years and, when his payments reach, say, 800 or 900 dollars, the whole amount on the face of his savings certificate of perhaps 1,000 dollars accrues to him. If the fellow dies before he has completed the stipulated payments, his widow receives only his actual cash payments plus compound interest. There is no such institution in this country or England—or, rather, this is what we thought. In France, the organizations dealing in such investments have the name *Sociétés de capitalisation*, in Spanish countries, the corresponding name *Sociedades de capitalización*, while in German they are called *Sparversicherung*, or savings insurance. What should one choose for subject heading? Clearly, a term such as "Capitalization companies" would make no sense, and "Savings insurance" would convey a wholly misleading connotation. The broader headings "Capitalization" and "Savings and thrift" branch out in entirely different directions, and although the latter heading was assigned for a long time, a more satisfactory heading became imperative as the material accumulated. To

make a long story short, a series of telephone calls finally led to an attorney at the Security and Exchange Commission who remembered that one of his colleagues had tried a case out in Milwaukee in which a racket such as the one in question had been involved. The colleague was located and referred me to the Investment Companies Act of 1940, in which there was given a neat definition of just what had been in our minds, and the name for it: *Face-amount certificate companies*. Now, Mr. Stern may object that the term is not one "which would appeal to the great majority of the library users who may be untrained in

the particular field of learning with which the book deals." But, after all, the term is not more unfamiliar than the subject which it describes. Is it not rather a question whether one's unfamiliarity with a technical term is due to the esoteric character of such a term or to one's own ignorance? In the field of law, at least, the choice between technical and popular terms of sufficient accuracy would seem extremely limited.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Miss Benyon will now speak on simplified cataloging and procedures.

Miss Benyon then read the following prepared paper:

SIMPLIFIED CATALOGING

ELIZABETH V. BENYON

Simplified cataloging has been the topic for discussion at many library meetings. Articles concerning it frequent library literature with considerable regularity. It is the concern of all librarians, be they administrators, catalogers, or reference workers, and be they in general or special libraries, public or private libraries. In the preface to the papers presented before the Conference of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago in 1950 devoted to bibliographical organization, the editors state that, "The acceleration of publication in all areas of intellectual activity has made it increasingly difficult for the librarian to meet the bibliographic needs of scholar, technician, and the general public. The existing chaos in the world of graphic materials empha-

sizes the need for better means of quick and accurate access to them through a coordinated attack upon the problems of bibliographic organization."¹ Simplified cataloging is an important aspect of such an attack. Its purpose is to provide an effective catalog through controls which keep the cost of its preparation and maintenance at a minimum. Practicability is the keyword to this type of cataloging. Each device for such controls must be practical for both the librarian and the user of the library.

Although a tremendous effort has been expended the last ten or fifteen years in developing this type of cata-

1. Jesse H. Shera and Margaret E. Egan (eds.), *Bibliographic Organization. Papers presented before the Fifteenth Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School, July 24-29, 1950* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951) p. v.

logging, many valuable devices had been used by librarians for this purpose before that time. The catalogs of many libraries give evidence of the fact that not all books are represented therein with the same degree of completeness. For example, one university library from its beginning has represented incomplete sets of periodicals in its catalog only under a short title entry with the stamp "Incomplete. See Serial Record. To be cataloged" placed below it. What cataloging could be simpler than that? Likewise some libraries, even though they may have many editions of a work represented in the catalog under author, have only one edition represented under subject. Other libraries have followed a practice of combining more than one edition of a work to form a serial publication and have so cataloged them, thus eliminating a set of cards for each edition. Then too, form titles such as "Miscellaneous publications" or "Minor publications" have been used under corporate bodies and government agencies, thereby collecting with or without a record of the contents many titles which might otherwise have been unnecessarily cataloged separately. In law libraries, the use of the form title "Session laws" under the name of a jurisdiction with the subheading "Laws, Statutes, etc." has always been found not only simple but useful. These achievements and others, which could be mentioned were there time, in simplified cataloging serve well as a basis for an intensified attack. While some catalogers and reference workers have not faced the problem as realistically as have library adminis-

trators, it is to be regretted that the situation has been referred to in such terms as "cold war" used in an article by Mr. Ulveling, librarian of the Detroit Public Library in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January, 1949.²

In the face of ever-increasing acquisitions, dwindling budgets, acute space problems, and a somewhat limited supply of catalogers, simplification of cataloging techniques is inevitable. If we are not to amass huge collections of uncataloged material, the cataloging theories of a legalistic, bibliographic, and perfectionistic nature must be revised. Also new standards for catalogs, both as finding lists and reference tools, must be set up and must be accepted by librarians in the field of reference work and by users of libraries.

Mr. Clapp of the Library of Congress, in the opening paper read at the Conference on Library Organization which I have already mentioned, states that, "Libraries have come into bibliographic work accidentally, and as it were through the back door. Their first job was to collect, store and arrange books, and to produce them on demand; listing them came only when the collection outgrew the capacity of a single room, or when the list was needed for purposes of inventory, or to gratify the owner. Librarians were a little embarrassed to find that in making lists and catalogs of their collections they had used bibliographical techniques and had created bibliographies."³ Let us not confuse the func-

2. Ralph A. Ulveling, "Catalogers Can Stop 'Cold War,'" *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 74 (January 1, 1949), p. 9.

3. Clapp, Verner W., "The Role of Bibliographic Organization in Contemporary Civilization," in Shera, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

tions of library cataloging and bibliography.

The most effective means for carrying out simplified cataloging is the exercise of sound judgment on the part of the cataloger. In order to do this, the cataloger must be a librarian who knows not only how to make a catalog but also knows the operations of the library and how the catalog is used. When cataloging, whether initiating copy or accepting that provided by a centralized or cooperating agency, each individual entry must be questioned in the light of this broader knowledge. This makes cataloging interesting in addition to making it practical.

It should also be pointed out that revision of cataloging standards in favor of simplicity does not mean that the quality of the work would be poorer. The same high quality should exist for all work which is regarded as essential.

With these few general remarks on this subject completed, let us consider a few devices for simplifying cataloging which may be used effectively in law libraries. It is difficult to suggest specific procedures with respect to all types of law libraries because the needs of the various types differ considerably. Those which I have chosen to point out are those which, I believe, may be most generally accepted.

First. There are some groups of material which do not require even the simplest type of cataloging. These, if kept, may be housed in vertical files under subject with a card in the catalog under the subject giving information that there is material in the file.

Among these are the pamphlet editions of American state laws collected as pertaining to a specific subject. On the whole, this material is little used since our users are interested in finding these laws in the statutes themselves. Maintaining it in a vertical file under subject makes it readily available for the occasional hurried user, for a quick answer to a reference question over the telephone, or for the few laymen who for one reason or another seek information concerning the laws covering a particular subject. Separately published court rules of the different states may be processed in the same way. Since court rules are generally consulted in the statutes, the use made of them published as separate pamphlets does not justify cataloging them. Under the subject "Court rules" in a vertical file simply arranged alphabetically first by jurisdiction and then by the name of the Court to which they apply, they are effectively preserved for the infrequent user. Reprints of articles, addresses, etc. which appear in periodicals or other published form in the library fall into this class also.

I do not believe that records of material for which checklists are available should be omitted from the catalog. They should be represented there very simply. Having the library holding record in two forms, namely in lists and in a catalog, can prove to be confusing and difficult to administer. Both forms of records entail a cost for upkeep. The cost of setting up the initial library record may be somewhat greater than the cost of the list, but that cost is outweighed by the fact that

all the records are in one form. I do not wish to minimize our need for checklists kept up to date because they are valuable tools for acquisition purposes.

Second. The majority of books in the average law library may be processed according to extremely simple rules for descriptive cataloging, the exception being mainly the rarities. These are, for the most part, in large libraries and are consulted only by persons interested in detailed legal research. Although there should be a few simple rules for descriptive cataloging, in the main the cataloger should exercise judgment in each case as to what should be given on the card. Of primary importance is a correct author entry and a short title because without these neither the librarian nor the reader is able to find the book. The title should always be short and should not include information concerning the contents of the book. It is difficult to conceive that the place of publication and publisher are of interest to the reader and there are lists which make this information easily available to the librarian. If given at all, they should be offered in the simplest form. A list compiled of standard forms helps to preserve consistency and to make easy the presentation of this information, for example, Albany, Bender; Buffalo, Dennis; Chicago, Callaghan. The date should be given. The main paging is helpful to some readers and probably should be given. Most other required information can be given in good notes. Briefly these should be as follows. In the case of statutes, notes should tell whether they

are annotated and by whom. In the case of court reports which are cited by a reporter, the name of the reporter followed by the word *Reporter* should be given. When more than one reporter is involved, no doubt a better form is *Reporters*, followed by their names. In the case of material which is kept up to date, notes recording this fact including a statement of how they are kept up, e.g., loose-leaf, by pocket parts, cumulative supplements, etc., are necessary.

Third. Certain devices which control the number of author entries in the catalog can be used. One is, of course, the one mentioned before in this paper, namely, that of cataloging as open entries all publications with the same or similar titles even though the dates of publication may be irregular and at lengthy intervals. The substantial number of books in law libraries which are kept up to date by various methods may well be so cataloged. Remington on Bankruptcy and the various compilations of anti-trust laws by Elmer Lewis as shown in examples no. 1 and 2 on the sheets which have been distributed to you illustrate this device. The necessity for separate sets of cards under each of the five editions of Remington is avoided by this one set of cards. The bibliographic information for which the librarian might have even occasional use may be listed on the card which records the holdings. That which the average reader desires, namely, that the book contains the latest information on bankruptcy law, is provided for him. I do not wish to give the impression that an edition note is *never* useful in-

formation in our catalogs. I am suggesting merely that its usefulness can and should be carefully weighed in the case of certain material. The second example is one which represents material which is cumulated and reissued at intervals without an edition note. In cases such as this the original volume is discarded and, if cataloged separately, the cards for it must be destroyed. In addition, the new volume must be cataloged. An appropriate question, of course, is, how do you know when a work first appears that it is to be issued in this way. The answer is that you do not, but when the first cumulation comes you open the entry and add the note "Cumulative, only latest issue kept."

Another control device is the practice mentioned earlier in this paper of collecting similar material under a form title. This practice may well be furthered in the case of law books. Is there any reason why the statutes of at least some of the American states should not be cataloged under the name of the jurisdictions subdivided by Laws, Statutes, etc., with a form title such as "Codes, Compilations, Revisions"? An example of the Kansas Statutes is no. 3 on the sheet. Here you see listed in the form of content all the editions which a given library may hold. The MacDonald list serves as a guide as to where space should be left in the event that one of the missing compilations is acquired. This is the main entry in the public catalog, but the same form card may be used for additional entries under each of the compilers so that the material may be found likewise under these names. What else do our readers look under

in the catalog? Nothing. How many sets of cards are eliminated by this one set of cards? The answer is fifteen.

The control of entries in addition to the main author entry is not easy to solve satisfactorily. Title entries used for this purpose are not to be regarded generally as necessary. Certainly the use of insignificant ones such as *Proceedings of the Nebraska State Bar Association*, *Elements of Equity*, *the Law of Real Property*, *Cases on Corporation Law*, etc., cannot be justified. Likewise those which fall alphabetically with the subject assigned to the work tend to confuse rather than aid the users of the catalog. Certainly anyone looking for Pound's *Appellate Procedure in Civil Cases* can locate it as easily under the subject *Appellate Procedure—U.S.* as under the title *Appellate Procedure*. In fact, it is doubtful that a title entry is necessary for any volume the title of which clearly indicates the subject entries used. For example, the two subjects, *Justice, Administration of—U.S.* and *Criminal Procedure—U.S.* are sufficiently suggestive of the title *Criminal Justice in America* by Pound. If we provide subject catalogs, our readers should be encouraged to use the subject approach to what they are searching for.

Entries for joint authors, editors, compilers, etc., must be considered each on their own merit. In the case of periodicals, however, the use made of an additional entry under an editor, in general, does not justify the making of it. It is well to remember that often a cross reference can be used to eliminate numerous added entries. You will agree, I am sure, that a reference card

under West Publishing Company as shown in example No. 4 on the sheet in your hand is equally as satisfactory as an entry under the company on a card for each of the reporters.

Since a separate paper on this panel is devoted to subject cataloging, I shall not go into detail concerning the control of entries in this area of cataloging. In order to round out this discussion, let me merely suggest that the same urge for practicability be maintained by the cataloger when assigning subjects as when describing the physical details of a book. Such practice, I am sure, will not permit us to enter the *Shepard Citations*, for example, under the subject "Annotations and Citations (Law)" when the main entry is under Shepard. The person who is interested in the citation system in law knows Shepard and looks thereunder. Likewise, the person who does not know about Shepard does not know the subject heading "Annotations and Citations (Law)." In addition the use of a subject such as this one to collect annotations and citations as well as to cover books about the subject often fails to be complete and proves to be confusing.

By way of summary then, the purpose of simplified cataloging is to provide an effective catalog through controls which keep the cost of its preparation and maintenance at a minimum, thereby furthering the solution of the ever increasing problem of all libraries, namely, that of providing quick and accurate access to the great mass of material with which they are faced today.

Revised theories of cataloging and revised standards for catalogs which

are acceptable to librarians and users of libraries alike are necessary in order to achieve this purpose satisfactorily.

Controls to be effective must be based on the principle that they are practical. The most effective means for carrying them out is the exercise of sound judgment by the cataloger in all areas of cataloging. This means catalogers must first be librarians. This not only makes cataloging more interesting, but it also makes the catalog a more effective tool.

Last, some devices which can be used generally in law libraries to achieve simplified cataloging are: one, the selection of some material which can be processed only under subject headings without being separately listed in the catalog; two, brief but purposeful description of the books; three, keeping entries open for material which is kept up to date; four, the use of form titles to collect like material under one title; and five, the thoughtful selection of all entries which are made in addition to a main one.

EXAMPLE No. 1

KB4742 Remington, Harold, 1865-1938.

.R55B2 A treatise on the bankruptcy law of the United States, by Harold Remington . . . Rochester, N. Y., The Lawyers co-operative publishing company, 19
v. 23 1/2 cm.

Kept up to date by cumulative pocket supplements and recompiled volumes.

Publisher varies.

1. Bankruptcy—U.S. 2. Forms (Law)
—U.S.

EXAMPLE No. 2

K46 U.S. Laws, statutes, etc.

.A5A2 Antitrust laws with amendments, 1890

—Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off.

Compiled by Elmer A. Lewis.

Cumulative, only latest issue kept.

1. Trusts, Industrial—Law. I. Lewis,
Elmer Adolph, 1895— comp.

1917. General statutes amendments and
(McIntosh) repeals

CARDS SAVED

U. S. *Laws, statutes, etc.*

Antitrust laws with amendments 1890-1923.
1. Sherman act. 2. Clayton act. 3. Federal
trade commission act. 4. Export trade act.
5. Banking corporations authorized to do
foreign banking business. Comp. by Elmer
A. Lewis, superintendent Document room,
House of representatives. Washington, Govt.
print. off., 1924.

U. S. *Laws, statutes, etc.*

Antitrust laws with amendments. 1890-1936.
... Compiled by Elmer A. Lewis, superintend-
ent Document room, House of representatives.
Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1936.

U. S. *Laws, statutes, etc.*

Antitrust laws with amendments, 1890-1937
... Compiled by Elmer A. Lewis, superintend-
ent, Document room, House of representatives.
Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1938.

U. S. *Laws, statutes, etc.*

Antitrust laws with amendments, 1890-1945
... Compiled by Elmer A. Lewis ... Wash-
ington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1945.

EXAMPLE NO. 3

KANSAS. Laws, Statutes, etc.

[Codes, compilations, revisions]

See next card

2.

Contents

1855. Statutes 1885. General statutes
(Dassler)

1862. General laws

1868. General statutes

(Price, Riggs, McCahon)

1889. General statutes
(Taylor)

1876-77. General

statutes (Dassler)

1893. Annotated code
(Conkling)

1897. General statutes
(Webb)

See next card

3.

1901. General statutes 1923. Revised statutes
(Dassler) (Long, Smith, Far-
relly) with supp.

1906. General statutes 1936. General statutes
(Dassler) annotated (Cor-
rick) with supp.

amendments and
repeals

1910 General statutes
(Dassler)

1949, General statutes
(Corrick) with
summary outlines,

EXAMPLE NO. 4

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul.

National reporter system

see

Atlantic reporter, Federal cases, Federal
reporter, Federal rules decisions, Federal
supplement, New York supplement, North-
eastern reporter, Northwestern reporter,
Pacific reporter, Southeastern reporter,
Southern reporter, Southwestern reporter,
Supreme court reporter.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Thank you
very much Miss Benyon. Remarks on
Miss Benyon's paper will now be made
by Mr. Price, Dr. Ellinger and Mr.
Stern in that order.

MR. PRICE

In discussing Miss Benyon's paper,
I must be very careful, or I shall
justify Dorothy Chamberlain's un-
consciously expressed opinion dur-
ing our discussion of this paper, that
a person of my extreme age is too
ossified to entertain new ideas. Miss
Chamberlain is my chief cataloger and
suffers accordingly. It must be admit-
ted that when I came to Columbia,
nearly twenty-three years ago, the then
Director of Libraries thought that
since at that time I knew nothing
about either law or law books, I could
at least save a lot of money for Co-
lumbia by greatly simplifying the law
cataloging. I was a great disappoint-
ment to him in this, as in other ways.
In mitigation, let me state that I have
suffered much through others' at-
tempts at simplified cataloging, most
of which had to be done over again
at great expense, and this has left its
scars. At a time when Miss Benyon's

chief interests were still her dolls, I was laboring in the University of Chicago Modern Languages Library, with just such a simplified catalog, which was in process of being done completely over, for 50,000 volumes.

In spite of which I find myself in substantial agreement with Miss Benyon. Specifically, we do not catalog separate pamphlet editions of state laws, unless they are outstanding in some respect, as for annotations. We do not even vertical-file them by subject, but arrange them on a shelf, by state and issuing agency. We make no attempt whatever to keep this material up to date any more, having decided that it is not worth it. As to court rules, this depends upon whether they are available in the statutes. We keep these and state law pamphlets primarily for lending purposes, but doubt that it is worth while.

I disagree with Miss Benyon, however, as to the importance of place and publisher, though, following her suggestion, we simplify both. The longer I stay in library work the more I am convinced that the catalog is primarily for the service it renders to the law library staff, rather than to the public. My order and reference librarians particularly need this date-publisher information. We give preliminary numbering also, when it is at all lengthy, as it is an index to the importance of introductory essays and the like. We thoroughly agree with Miss Benyon as to the open entry for cumulative material. For example, we combine the various editions of Clevenger's New York practice manual (29 at present) on one card. We do this

with great circumspection, however, and even mention the editor when we feel that he has added something significant to the edition. We believe that there can be no set rule, which is my understanding of Miss Benyon's attitude as well.

Where I disagree most with Miss Benyon is in the degree to which she collects certain material under form divisions or titles in order to eliminate other entries, principally subject cards. For example, I differ entirely as to the treatment of citation books. Miss Benyon seems to assume that Shepard's are the only citators, that they are all alike in coverage, and that a listing under Shepard's is sufficient, without subject entry.

In the first place, there are numerous other citators than Shepard's, even in the United States, and as we feel they should all be together in our catalog, even if not on our shelves, we bring them there under the subject-heading "Citations," subdivided by geographical unit. In our Columbia University catalog we have about five inches of cards under "Citations," only a minority of which are Shepard's. Miss Benyon, in her zeal to reduce entries, has overlooked such citators as Haviland & Greene, for New York; the Decimal Digest Tables of Cases Judicially Noted (for Indiana and Ohio), and others. She has also overlooked the importance of foreign citators, including two excellent ones produced in this very city, by Messrs. Silk and Wrinch. I am afraid that this example of Miss Benyon's is calculated to show the dangers of short-cut cataloging, rather than to prove the

benefits. Even assuming (which I doubt to be the case) that Chicago lacks citators other than Shepards, that library in its expansion certainly will get them later, when an expensive re-cataloging would seem to be in order.

Secondly, various editions of Shepard's differ considerably, which we feel needs bringing out. As to the treatment of codes, exemplified in Miss Benyon's Kansas entry, we believe that often a better identification is needed than that entry affords. Perhaps our historical research in statutes (through our Legislative Drafting Research Fund) is unusual—though I doubt it as to most large law libraries—but we find so many instances in which the suggested style is insufficient that we are careful in cutting down on our degree of completeness. The constant chasing back and forth between catalog and shelf list can become a nuisance. We believe therefore that what Miss Benyon suggests could easily lead to confusion, and an excess of cross-reference cards which would number in the end almost as many as those eliminated.

Titles, as Miss Benyon says, should rarely be used. Where the author's name is not known, however, a striking title entry often leads much more speedily to the main entry card than the subject entry does. Examples are *The nine old men*, and *Generation on trial*. Also, foreign titles frequently serve as clues to the subject when it is difficult to translate the foreign terms into English. I have no doubt that Miss Benyon concurs.

In general, we feel at Columbia that an adequate description of the books

is always necessary. This may or may not be a brief description, a matter to be determined anew for each item. It is dangerous to be dogmatic. We are very far from believing, however, that the last word has been said about cataloging, and are always on the alert for workable means to cut down.

MR. ELLINGER

Miss Benyon's provocative ideas must stimulate each of us who have ever faced the problem of simplification in cataloging into further thinking. Certainly, the simplest cataloging that meet the needs of the clientele and the staff of a library is the best cataloging. The question remains, however, just what constitutes simplification, and what type of simplification is desirable. What may simplify procedures or results in a law office library or a court library, may complicate them in a university or other research library, and what is meat for one may be poison for the other. In the end, each library must decide for itself what type of departure from so-called standard cataloging is appropriate to its needs.

Many a cataloger has learned to shy away from making drastic simplifications because in the course of the history of simplified cataloging many simplifications had to be abandoned and the books treated had to be re-cataloged at much greater expense than if they had been cataloged in the regular way from the first, either because requirements changed when the collections expanded, or because it was recognized later that the simplifications had been simplifications in

the wrong place, or simply because the successor to the cataloger who had adopted them, thought differently.

Since practices of simplification and cataloging requirements vary from library to library, it would seem that these factors should be systematically investigated by a committee of this Association, be it the Committee on Cataloging or a subcommittee, or one specially appointed. If definite criteria could be established which were commonly accepted by different types of libraries, a code of guiding principles for simplified law cataloging could be developed which would not only become an invaluable tool for any central cataloging agency such as the Library of Congress, but would also be likely to do away with the present anarchical individualism which is uneconomical from the point of view of both library user and library personnel who move from one place to another. At this same time, agreement could be reached on such moot points as whether it is simpler to shorten a title and supply information so suppressed in notes of the cataloger's own words, or let the title speak for itself; whether it is simpler to combine numerous editions of a treatise as if they were a serial and establish an involved chain of cross references from varying titles, or to catalog them individually; whether the procedure of throwing together independent publications under an arbitrary title does not result in difficulties to the user who tries to verify an individual title for which he is looking, especially if the identical treatment is not accorded to all comparable material alike; and, finally,

how many of possible simplifications in the catalog actually depend upon the custodial policies of a library, especially on how many editions of a work a library is willing to retain.

In conclusion, and as a direct result from listening to Miss Benyon's paper, I should like to plead for a study of simplified cataloging practices which might lead to the standardization of simplified cataloging, at least for certain categories of law libraries.

MR. STERN

I fully agree with Miss Benyon that simplified cataloging is a necessity. It is a necessity and a virtue. The following reasons speak in favor of simplified cataloging, if we understand with Miss Benyon under simplified cataloging both the omission of card cataloging of materials of temporary use and the omission of certain data on catalog cards. We may also include into this subject the omission of classifying of materials in small libraries or of Cutter numbering of classified materials.

The following reasons speak in favor of simplified cataloging:

First, the materials collected by a library might be readily accessible without full cataloging and classifying. This is doubtless true in a small library. I agree with Miss Carleton in her article on "An Institute on Law Cataloging" in the last issue of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* (vol. 45, pages 54, 57) where she suggested that law libraries with less than 50,000 volumes need hardly any classification beyond shelf-classification. I also would like to underscore Miss Benyon's suggestion of

putting pamphlet materials of temporary use into vertical files in which they are arranged by subject without being cataloged on cards. Law libraries have, on the whole, hardly scratched the surface of the possibilities which vertical filing of temporary materials offer.

Secondly, full bibliographical cataloging is frequently so expensive that simplified cataloging is a welcome way out of this financial dilemma.

Thirdly, full bibliographical cataloging is at times so cumbersome as to serve little practical purpose. Miss Benyon's examples underscore this point.

Lastly, full bibliographical cataloging is at times so time-consuming as to deprive the catalog of its primary purpose which is to give an accurate picture of the library's holdings. Of course, one can hardly expect to find a catalog in which the latest acquisitions are immediately represented by cards showing full bibliographical cataloging. It is therefore frequently an advantage to provide simplified cataloging for temporary purposes.

These may be the primary points in favor of simplified cataloging.

There are also several reasons which, as experience has shown, should cause caution in the adoption of methods of simplified cataloging.

First of all, simplified cataloging makes it necessary to adopt technical rules for this process. These rules may become so complex as to deprive simplified cataloging of its time- and expense-saving character.

Second, simplified author and title entries do not permit strictly alpha-

betical filing, but only catchword filing, and the assignment of catchwords is a time-consuming and sometimes difficult process.

Finally, simplified cataloging does at times not obviate the inquiries which precede full bibliographical cataloging. For example, full bibliographical identification may not be needed under rules of simplified cataloging, but it still may be necessary for order, wantlist or checklisting purposes.

Miss Benyon has given us examples of simplified cataloging rules which show her grasp of the field, but might be deemed controversial by others. In fact, I believe that each library has to select those rules of simplified cataloging which are suited to its particular needs. Such rules may be suitable for one library, but not for another. The size of the library and the use which is made of the catalog should determine the degree to which full bibliographical cataloging and simplified cataloging should be used. The making of a catalog is not a purpose in itself; it is a function, and functional character of the catalog should determine the cataloging rules.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Dr. Ellinger, our next speaker, has a very penetrating and very interesting and positive recommendation to make regarding Centralized Cataloging. I urge you therefore not to think that this is the complete supper. Our dessert is still to come. I urge you that after we take a few minutes respite, that you come back in full force.

(The Meeting recessed for fifteen minutes and resumed at ten thirty o'clock.)

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Before we reconvene for business, I have been asked to make an announcement. The Southern group that was scheduled to meet tonight will not meet tonight, for reasons quite obvious. It will, however, have a luncheon session tomorrow.

I am very pleased at this moment to introduce to you again Dr. Werner B. Ellinger, who is the senior Subject Cataloger of Law in the Library of Congress.

Mr. Ellinger then read the prepared paper which follows:

CENTRALIZED LAW CATALOGING—IS A NATIONAL PROGRAM FEASIBLE?

WERNER B. ELLINGER

Librarians have had a platonic love for centralized cataloging for a long time. But as is the case with platonic loves, they remain so mainly because one of the partners has not been willing, and centralized cataloging seems to be as far from consummation as it was twenty or forty years ago. Or is it? Don't we have, in fact, in the card distribution service of the Library of Congress, a centralized cataloging service which, even though it may stand improvement, offers what for all practical purposes amounts to the centralized cataloging of the major part of the acquisitions of other American libraries? There have been some grandiloquent and ambitious proposals during recent years for a truly global centralized cataloging service to be established in the Library of Congress. Let us pause and reflect upon some of these proposals, their implications for other libraries and for the Library of Congress, their chances of success, and their disadvantages.

First, perhaps, it may be well to clarify the terminology, and to define

two concepts often confused and treated as one in the past, namely cooperative cataloging on the one hand, and centralized cataloging on the other. *Coöperative cataloging* is a method by which the cataloging undertaken in any one of the coöperating libraries is made available to all the others. *Centralized cataloging*, although it may be supported financially by many libraries, is all done in one place, or by one library, for the benefit of all those participating in the scheme. Under the present system of coöperative cataloging as we know it, a library will catalog a work which it has received but which is not represented in the Library of Congress catalog, or which the Library of Congress would not catalog for itself; and the Library of Congress will print and distribute a card for the benefit of other libraries which may own that publication. Typical among such publications may be works of local interest, or books bought for special research in the coöperating library, or works in a series which the Library of Congress cannot afford to analyze.

In many cases in which a coöperating library might be content with a very simple entry for its own use, such a library will take on a real burden for the benefit of other libraries, since for its coöperative cataloging activities it will have to follow the A.L.A. Rules for entry, the Library of Congress *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging*, and the Library of Congress *List of Subject Headings*; it will therefore require at least one cataloger on its staff who is familiar with, and qualified to apply, these rules.

We also already have a system of centralized cataloging to the extent that the Library of Congress prints its catalog cards and makes copies available to any other library that wishes to purchase them. While in the case of coöperative cataloging other libraries do the original cataloging of books not owned by the Library of Congress, complete centralized cataloging would require the latter to acquire for itself, or, at least, to have in temporary custody, all books for which such centralized cataloging is to be done, and to analyze all of the serial publications that any of the participating libraries would need to have analyzed. In the extreme case that all these libraries would accept Library of Congress cards as they are issued, without any changes in heading, description, subject headings, or class number, they could get rid once and for all of that bane of library administrators, that bottleneck in all library operations: the cataloging staff, and just employ a filing clerk instead. Thank God, there will be enough individualists left in the profession to spare us that.

There will probably always remain instances in which the complete centralization of all cataloging operations will be uneconomical or unfeasible for some reason. Should anyone, however, believe that complete centralization is the ideal toward which we should be working, then we should explore the pros and cons of such a system. Let us do that first for the general idea of centralized cataloging, and then consider the ramifications and special circumstances affecting law libraries.

These then would seem to be the chief advantages of a fully developed system of centralized cataloging:

1. Cards would be available for purchase for all acquisitions of a library (or, at least, for practically all acquisitions).

2. The cards purchased could be supplied, with all subject headings, class numbers, and possible filing titles already printed in their proper places, so that the cards could be filed without further handling.

3. It might be assumed that the nationwide support given to the Library of Congress as a central cataloging agency would result in its ability to employ catalogers with wide linguistic and subject competence and would thus result in a better over-all quality of the catalog cards.

4. The time lag in the individual libraries between the receipt of a book and receipt of the catalog cards would shrink substantially.

5. The total cost of cataloging would be less than at present.

6. The complete uniformity of catalogs throughout the country would eliminate the waste of time spent by

the traveling scholar on getting acquainted with the idiosyncracies of individual catalogs.

7. The usefulness of bibliographies would be greatly enhanced if their method of citation could follow a uniform style which would be in accordance with universal cataloging practice and would thus spare the user the necessity of translating one style of entry into another one in order to locate the work cited.

8. The staff time and money saved by the elimination of cataloging operations on the local level would enable libraries to put their staff time to other use, to undertake special projects, or to give more intensive service to the reader.

Now the disadvantages or what might appear to some of us to be shortcomings:

1. Since a project of fully centralized cataloging could not be undertaken without the participating libraries sharing in the cost of cataloging operations, the prices for the printed catalog cards must be expected to be higher than at the present time (unless, of course, the Congress could be prevailed upon to appropriate the funds necessary for the expansion of cataloging operations at the Library of Congress).

2. If an individual library wishes to take full advantage of the centralized cataloging scheme, it must forego its own preferences in cataloging methods and style. The individual character of a particular library catalog will be lost.

3. While card service in general would be speeded up, the delay in obtaining cards for certain specific titles may become greater than at present;

this would be true in those instances in which the Library of Congress does not receive a publication at all, or not as quickly as the subscribing library.

4. It would be uneconomical and wasteful to extend a centralized cataloging service to cover titles which may be represented in only one or two libraries, since this would add a disproportionate cost to the total operation unless these libraries were willing to bear the cost for these titles in full. This would mean that card prices would have to be based on anticipated sales—a method that would substantially complicate bookkeeping and billing operations. Libraries as a whole may not be willing to make substantial contributions to a part of an operation that would benefit only a very few subscribers. Therefore, certain libraries, and probably the largest subscribers, would either have to contribute a surcharge to the average subscription, or else would have to employ a small cataloging staff of their own for research materials not included in the centralized cataloging scheme. Since these materials would probably be of a nature to require special linguistic skill and subject competence, such libraries would have to retain the most expensive part of their cataloging operations, and would have to employ a highly qualified staff for a disproportionately small operation.

Certain operational problems and difficulties will have to be overcome. For instance, how would the card catalogs of the subscribing libraries be kept up to date? How would the subscribers be apprised of revision of entries, of the closing of open entries, changes in serial titles, etc.? It would

be possible for the central cataloging agency to keep a list of individual titles by subscribers only at great expense, which might be prohibitive. Would it then issue a checklist of its new and revised cards? Since an individual library is no longer expected to keep a trained cataloging staff on hand for other tasks, it can hardly take the responsibility for revising its entries or to keep track of the need for revisions or the re-ordering of cards for specific titles.

Let us now examine the situation in regard to centralized cataloging for law libraries in particular. I have attempted to find out to what extent the needs of law libraries are satisfied by the present status of the card distribution service of the Library of Congress, and thus to verify the special needs of law libraries which would have to be taken into account as criteria for the effectiveness of any centralized cataloging service that may be undertaken in the future. For this purpose, I sent out questionnaires to those law libraries which in the law library directory of 1950 were listed as having collections of over 100,000 volumes. I exempted from this number the State libraries for which the holdings of law books were not separately listed. The questionnaire consisted essentially of two principal questions, with a number of subordinate questions depending on the answer to the principal question. The first question asked whether the library used Library of Congress cards, and, if not, why not; the second question referred to the adequacy of the Library of Congress card distribution

service for various categories of law library materials, such as Anglo-American law in general, United States Federal law, the law of the State in which the library was primarily interested, foreign law, international law, and non-legal materials. The response to the questionnaire was prompt and almost complete. Of the seventeen libraries which sent replies, only two make no use of Library of Congress cards, one of them for purely local and temporary reasons, the other because it uses very simple entries for its own catalog and relies otherwise on a local union catalog which is kept up by Library of Congress cards. Of the other libraries, only two consider the Library of Congress card service adequate for all their holdings; both of them have only a small number of foreign books. Otherwise, the coverage by Library of Congress cards is estimated as from seventy-five to one hundred per cent for Anglo-American material and Federal law, from fifty to one hundred per cent for State law, from thirty to seventy-five per cent for foreign law, and from seventy to one hundred per cent for international law and non-legal materials. There is one exception as far as foreign law is concerned: one library that reports fifty per cent coverage for its own State law, which happens to be New York, and seventy-five per cent for Federal law, reports one hundred per cent coverage for foreign law; however, foreign law amounts to only one per cent of this library's acquisitions, and the library is willing to wait one year for card orders to be filled. As you will have seen, the replies are not al-

together conclusive; this was, of course, to be expected, first because many of the data requested had to be estimated, and then because various libraries are willing to wait for Library of Congress cards anywhere from not at all or two weeks to two years. One conclusion, however, can be drawn: that is that coverage is far from complete, and that the service is most lacking in the area of foreign law. Let us concentrate for a moment on this last point, since it is one that must be taken into account in any proposal for a centralized cataloging system. The Library of Congress, it may be assumed, receives through purchase and exchange more foreign law books than any other law library in the country, and, perhaps, in terms of titles rather than volumes, has a greater coverage than all the other law libraries combined. Equally, the Law Library of Congress aims at complete coverage of United States Federal and State law. Nevertheless, and despite the fact that foreign law at some times has amounted to about eighty-five per cent of the total law materials cataloged at the Library of Congress, it can cope promptly with only a fraction of its foreign acquisitions and its retrospective British-American materials, and although the number of foreign titles cataloged is high, being spread over a volume of acquisitions of global scope, a library concentrating on, say, Latin-American or East European materials alone, may see only a small part of its own titles covered by Library of Congress cards within a reasonable period of waiting. To a lesser extent, the situation ap-

plies to the law of the forty-eight States of the Union.

On the other hand, one problem which raises a major obstacle in the way of centralized cataloging of general library materials, is of hardly any consequence for centralized law cataloging: that is the problem of how to handle books by centralized cataloging in the Library of Congress which the Library of Congress does not receive for its own collections. Various proposals have been advanced in order to cope with this problem: special purchase of the title in demand and subsequent re-sale by the Library of Congress (quite a problem when it comes to periodicals or other continuations!) loan of the publication to the Library of Congress by the purchasing library, or routing purchases of participating libraries through the Library of Congress for cataloging. Little thought seems to have been given in such a proposal as to who should bear the cost of such multiple handling and shipping, who should be responsible for the publishers' bills before the books reach the purchasing library, and who should bear the risk for damage or loss in transit, how to avoid routing duplicate copies to the Library of Congress of titles it acquires for its own collections, and, finally, what the cost of such complicated housekeeping would be as compared to the advantages gained by centralized cataloging. Practically none of these headaches would be encountered in centralized law cataloging, since the Library of Congress, while selective in its coverage of other subject fields, attempts to have a

global representation of law in its collections, at least as far as current materials are concerned.

Here, then, would seem to be the principal problems to be solved in the operation and financing of a centralized law cataloging project:

1. How is the time lag to be overcome which now stands in the way of effective centralized cataloging of a substantial proportion of law materials represented in American libraries? The answer, aside from the problem of greater efficiency of cataloging operations, which is always with us, is, of course, an increase in the cataloging staff at the Library of Congress, with separate funds for law cataloging if centralized cataloging is limited to that subject, or financed by the participating libraries. Another essential requirement is that books are promptly received by the Library of Congress, preferably well ahead of the publication date, a factor that wholly depends upon the coöperation of the publishers and dealers as well as the government agencies responsible for the distribution of Federal and State publications. Pre-assigned Library of Congress card numbers can be printed on the back of the title page or another suitable place and assist the subscribers in placing card orders promptly and with the least trouble to all concerned.

2. If centralized law cataloging is graduated from its present status of a by-product of Library of Congress cataloging to a separate program, cataloging methods at the Library of Congress will have to be adjusted to serve the particular needs of the participat-

ing libraries. Limited cataloging procedure which at the present time fits the greatest common denominator of library materials in general, forces shortcuts on the cataloging of certain law materials which interfere with the usefulness of law catalogs, and disregards shortcuts which could be introduced for law materials without harm. In a system of centralized law cataloging these procedures would have to be adjusted to the nature of law catalogs.

3. The problem then remains how to finance the expansion of cataloging operations necessary if centralized cataloging is to be effective. On what basis should the additional cost which we must assume will not be absorbed by additional appropriations, be apportioned?

(a) Ralph Ellsworth, in a report on centralized cataloging,* advances the proposal that "each library would pay for the first copy of each card it buys an amount that would equal its own cost if it had to do the work itself, less an amount for an assumed efficiency in centralized operations and less an amount to cover the cost of altering L.C. cards for local use. . . . For the extra cards it buys, it should pay mere printing costs." This proposal suffers from four weaknesses: (1) The library that pays the poorest salaries to its catalogers or to any type of clerical assistant whom it may locally call a cataloger, would receive the cheapest card service; the plan would thus in effect pay a premium to any library, which would be the greater the more that li-

* Library of Congress Information Bulletin, Nov. 16-22, 1948 Appendix, p. 7.

brary underpays its own cataloging staff. It would be an effective deterrent against any local salary adjustments.

(2) Since the need for qualified catalogers on the local level will largely be eliminated through centralized cataloging, the plan offers no effective means for future adjustments of card prices on the original basis. (3) The plan seems to have little relation to the actual increase in the cost of cataloging operations at the central cataloging agency or to the relative benefit derived by individual libraries. (4) Under the proposal, individual libraries could show little justification for appropriations which would eliminate the need for employment and put in the place of salaries for local personnel an equal amount for supplies.

(b) A more feasible plan for cooperative financing would be subscription on a service basis similar to that which underlies the subscriptions to the publications of the H. W. Wilson Company. Since it is the little-used research material, be it foreign or retrospective English publications, whose cataloging would be speeded up as against the present situation, it is the few large research libraries which would profit most by the effective inclusion of these materials in centralized cataloging. At the same time, it is these materials which are most expensive to catalog. It would, of course, defeat any centralized cataloging plan if the libraries using these research materials should be the only ones to foot the bill for their cataloging; but since these libraries can at the same time be expected to be the largest subscribers as far as the total output of

catalog cards is concerned, the price could very well be based on the size of the individual subscription in terms of "first cards," the largest subscribers paying the highest subscription for the first card, on a progressive scale, the price of the cards to be based on the total cataloging cost on the one hand, and the total number of subscriptions on the other. Another possibility would be to establish two fixed prices: one for current American imprints, and one for all others.

4. Although the aim of centralized law cataloging would be to meet the needs of *all* law libraries for *all* law materials, it is worth questioning whether centralized cataloging is to include each and every title that may be received by any library at some time. Certain limitations may have to be agreed upon to make the plan workable at least in its beginning. Here are various limitations which have been proposed at one time or another:

(a) Little-used research materials could be eliminated in order to give as much service as possible to the greatest number of libraries for the materials used most. Although this may be the effect of any operation planned, it would eliminate the greatest contribution of a centralized cataloging plan over the present situation which offers centralized cataloging in fact if not in name for the most commonly used law materials. It would, in addition, mean that the larger research libraries would have to retain a cataloging staff for the materials in general most difficult to catalog; this would not only be expensive but also, since

qualified law catalogers capable of handling such materials are at a premium, these libraries would be in competition with the central cataloging agency for such catalogers.

(b) The same objection must be raised to the proposition that centralized cataloging be limited to descriptive cataloging alone, and that subject heading work and classification be done locally. While classification of law books on the local level cannot yet be eliminated, the necessity for local adjustments in subject headings would deprive centralized law cataloging of its greatest value to participating libraries, and in the same manner as in the case of the preceding proposal, would leave the most costly cataloging operations with the individual libraries.

(c) One important limitation to be considered is that of analyzing monographic series. Should every series be analyzed even though the library doing the centralized cataloging would not analyze it for its own catalogs? Since analytics add substantially to the total cost of cataloging, certain guiding principles and directives would have to be agreed upon.

These are only a few problems that have come to my mind and which will have to be settled together with others. It would seem that an advisory committee composed of members of the law library profession should be set up to consider these problems and try to meet them in cooperation with the Library of Congress, and, especially, to work out ways and means of financing the project as well as to lay down

policies for cataloging methods and procedures.

It has been suggested that centralized cataloging would spell the end of the cataloging profession. The same prediction has been made about the typewriter and about the elimination of clerical detail from cataloging operations. As pointed out earlier, staff time saved in cataloging can be put to better, and often more interesting, use. As far as law cataloging is concerned, there appears to be little danger that catalogers would lose their jobs. A fellow member of mine on the Committee on Law Cataloging has recently suggested using more inclusive headings for materials that resemble statutes, even though they may be inaccurate for the materials cataloged, because of the difficulty of having proper law cataloging done by the inadequately trained cataloging staff available to law libraries. Although I do not approve of the suggestion to adjust cataloging standards to the level of available personnel, just as little as I believe in throwing a Stradivarius into the fireplace just because there is no violinist in the house who can play it properly, it is a significant utterance, coming as it does from the head cataloger of one of our important law school libraries, since it shows the handicap under which libraries with an inadequately qualified staff have to labor.

Centralized cataloging would relieve law libraries from this predicament of being caught between the shortage of qualified applicants and inadequate salaries with which to attract them,

and would furnish them with a better catalog than they themselves can afford to produce. And what about law catalogers losing their opportunities? Such fear is without substance, if for no other reason than that catalogers as a group seem to abhor law, and law librarians seem to abhor cataloging. And for the few that don't—well, they will be just the right people to do centralized law cataloging!

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Thank you very much Dr. Ellinger. The comments on this paper will be made by Miss Benyon, Mr. Price and Mr. Stern in that order.

MISS BENYON

We all recognize the vast amount of duplicated effort now expended on cataloging the books in our libraries. The question is, what, if anything, can be done about this state of affairs?

Mr. Ellinger has offered a most illuminating discussion of centralized cataloging as an answer to this question. Somehow, I cannot but venture to think that his solution is somewhat utopian, especially at the present time.

In the first place, I cannot understand how the fullest benefits can be enjoyed by receiving cards from headquarters until the cards received contain all the information that law libraries desire and require. A Committee of this Association is working now on the matter of desirable author headings for law materials; the need has been expressed here tonight for a standard list of subject headings in the field of law, and as to classification numbers, our Library of Congress

friends do not promise us too much in the very near future. Until these three time consuming projects are completed, I cannot believe that too much can be gained by centralized cataloging on a National scale.

In the meantime, I believe that we should encourage and accept any plan or project which will aid us in the elimination of this duplicated effort to the slightest degree. The mechanics of solving the question by having the publisher prepare and send cards along with the books are troublesome and complicated. However, besides making book selection easier, blurbs in the form of catalog cards as now being sent out by Macmillan, do offer meager help in that the information concerning the physical description of the book can be copied rather than compiled. Can we interest the law publishers in this type of advertising?

Secondly, I cannot conceive that we can ever do away with the necessity of having "local" catalogers who can oversee the maintenance of the catalogs. There are a multitude of things to be done of an up-keep nature other than filing cards prepared by others as they arrive.

MR. PRICE

The other day when Mr. Godfrey Dewey, son of the great Melville Dewey, of decimal classification fame, asked me about law classification I told him that he was wasting his time talking to me and should go to Washington to see Werner Ellinger, because Ellinger knew more about

comparative law book classification than any other six people. Now I find that Ellinger likewise knows more about two other topics. I have often wondered what kept platonic love platonic, and now Mr. Ellinger has told me. As to centralized cataloging, while I do not accept his dicta as fully as I do his authoritative analysis of platonic love, I must admit that he has left little unsaid, and that most of his conclusions seem sound.

In a way, however, I think Mr. Ellinger has set up a straw man to be knocked down, because I doubt that any experienced administrator of a law library, large or small, expects centralized cataloging to solve all his problems and to eliminate his cataloging functions. What realistic people would like to have is some expansion and certainly speeding up of the present service which would enable them to do away with the more obvious duplication of cataloging processes in their own libraries. This I think could be accomplished without aiming at either complete cataloging coverage or perfection.

Taking up some of Mr. Ellinger's specific points, I doubt that any library either could or would expect to file Library of Congress cards exactly as received. Probably we all alter L. C. cards before filing even now, and would expect to continue to do so. Absolute uniformity, as Mr. Ellinger points out, is neither attainable nor desirable; and this fact should not stand in the way of a greater degree of centralized cataloging than the Library of Congress now offers.

Why should the expansion of cen-

tralized cataloging as now practiced by the Library of Congress increase the *unit* cost of cards? This I should like to have analyzed.

My major disagreement with Mr. Ellinger is his tacit assumption that centralized cataloging necessarily means cataloging of everything that way. As applied to law at least, I think it demonstrable that the libraries which need it most and would benefit by it most are not Harvard, Michigan and Yale, with all their foreign law and scarce items, but the much larger group of smaller school, bar, court and government libraries whose needs are for standardized and reasonably prompt cataloging of the bread, meat and potatoes of the American law book world—the first-purchase items in current Anglo-American law. I believe that it is both administratively and economically practicable to split the centralized cataloging project into three categories: (1) current Anglo-American titles; (2) current foreign fundamentals — codes, periodicals, standard treatises and reports; and (3) the less-used materials in foreign and Anglo-American law. It is entirely possible that this third category (within which fall most of Mr. Ellinger's objections on the ground of expense and limited demand) could be dropped altogether, without serious loss to any but half a dozen law libraries. You might call this a selective cataloging priority scheme. Any one who checks the current Library of Congress galley cards must be impressed by the high percentage of items there of little interest even in the largest law library.

I hasten to admit a wish that every item I want would be available on Library of Congress cards as soon as the book is, but I seriously object to holding up the more important material so that items of little value can take their turn. We make 60 per cent of our own foreign law cards at Columbia, because, for example, a multitude of foreign law school essays that would not qualify as Columbia term papers have to be cataloged, correspondingly delaying the really worth while materials.

I doubt the practicality of Mr. Ellinger's service basis charges to libraries which want items cataloged, cards for which will be purchased by only a few libraries, though I concede its justification. In 1938 Mrs. Price and I spent about six months investigating the Wilson service basis for the Association of College and Research Libraries, and we found that the only way Wilson made it practicable was to realize high profits on popular titles, such as the *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*, to pay the serious deficit on the specialties, as the *Industrial Arts Index*. The unit cost of these specialties would be so high as to price them out of the market.

Which brings me back to my original suggestion of selective priorities, with perhaps the dropping altogether, except to the extent now practiced, of cataloging items interesting to only a few libraries. For the libraries which most need it, centralized cataloging may be practicable; the special needs of the minority of large libraries should not defeat a worthy project.

One aspect of centralized cataloging

which Mr. Ellinger overlooks, probably because he does not regard it as such, seems to me promising and significant, though not on a national scale. This is cataloging of the kind Frances Farmer has done for several libraries in Virginia, and which I believe to be capable of successful operations in other areas.

MR. STERN

The idea of centralized cataloging is not as novel as it might appear at first glance. Miss Farmer has pioneered this field in Virginia as she related to us at the Santa Fe Meeting in 1947 (*LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, vol. 40, page 132). There has also been centralized cataloging in some European countries, and in the United States we have coöperative cataloging; it is my understanding that the coöperative cataloging projects are in the process of being expanded. We also have what we might term cataloging by example; I am, of course, referring to the various means and ways by which Library of Congress catalog cards are made available to other libraries.

Centralized cataloging is one step beyond coöperative cataloging and cataloging by example. It presupposes that all law libraries would follow the same cataloging rules and use the same subject headings and classification systems, once the K-Classification has been adopted by the Library of Congress.

I doubt very much that a sizeable number of law libraries could be persuaded to adopt uniform methods of cataloging and classifying. I also doubt

very much that the lower cost of centralized cataloging—if centralized cataloging should actually turn out to be cheaper—would offset the advantage of shaping cataloging methods to the particular needs of a particular library. As we have seen earlier this afternoon, at least subject headings must be adjusted to the particular needs of each library. The same, however, applies also to classifying. If centralized cataloging would become a reality, each library would still need a staff of catalogers in order to adjust the cards made by a centralized agency to the catalog of that library.

The change from individual library cataloging to centralized library cataloging would also involve very considerable funds for recataloging of libraries which either already have a good catalog or have progressed considerably in their cataloging efforts. One might argue that the amount of recataloging would be small in small libraries, but also the funds of these libraries are small.

As much as I am intrigued by Werner Ellinger's idea, I am extremely doubtful about its practicability, at least until in the field of law cataloging rules, subject headings and a classification system have been fully developed so that they would be acceptable to such a number of law libraries as to make centralized cataloging advantageous.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Now we come to the floor discussion. You have been a wonderful, patient and very attentive audience, particularly in view of the heat, and we are truly grateful to you, for you have made this evening possible. I should like at this time to

throw the floor open for questions and remarks. I trust that the hour will not deter us.

MR. BREUER: I would like to get the benefit of the opinion of the board of experts on this proposition: I would like to hear comments for and against the use of form subject headings. For example, in our library we have a collection of two or three thousand biographies. Would you suggest keeping that under one heading or distributing the biographical material under proper title in the general catalogue?

MISS BENYON: On the whole, I am not in sympathy with the use of form subject headings. I would say with respect to the particular one that you mentioned, that it is one I would not use. I think, here again, it depends upon the particular library and other catalog lists which makes these things available. For example, a classification would probably take care of your biographies, that is, biographies would be on your shelves pretty much together, in fact all together, general first and then individual biographies after.

MR. BREUER: I should have mentioned that our library, even though extensive, is not classified.

MISS BENYON: I don't think that would deter me. I think with regard to the matter of the biographies, I can conceive of no user who would be interested in coming in and saying, "What do you have in the line of biographies?" You have your biographies listed under biographies and biographer, and it seems to me that that would be sufficient.

To return to this matter of form subject headings referred to, I do not

wholly approve of these form headings and that is what I meant when I spoke about the Shepard *Citators*. I do not favour the use of form headings for both a subject heading and a form heading. I think it tends to be confusing. The forms, of course, are very useful as headings under subjects.

MR. PRICE: Speaking generally of the catalog, I think we would have a revolution immediately at Columbia if we abolished the division of biographies in our stacks. Nine times out of ten for the older material, we don't know whether anybody wrote about a particular person or not, but we do have a large number of collections under biography. Many are the kind that are subsidized; somebody sells a man a biography of himself in the Bench and Bar of Westmoreland County of Arkansas, or in this or that. There are dozens and dozens of those things, and at Columbia we constantly use them. To find them through the catalog, even a good catalog such as we have, is very often impossible, whereas you may have all your books on the biographical shelf together under what you want to call the form classification in the stacks. Then it becomes a very simple thing to look at them, and very often you find what you want, whereas you could not find it otherwise.

MR. MARKE: I would like to address my comments to Mr. Price's paper. There is obvious merit in his paper and I agree heartily with much that he has to say. However, I believe there is a caveat that should be applied at this particular moment. At what point does the evolution of a general catalog into a law cataloger take place?

At what point do we feel that the training has been reached or developed that the librarian in charge can have confidence in the work that is being produced?

Now that should be considered from two aspects. First, the personal element where the cataloger involved will establish a certain standard of her own, and thereafter will not be coming to the law librarian at all times; second, perhaps the cataloger may have developed a type of confidence obtained from not realizing the various aspects of the problems involved, and may decide to classify a book in a certain subject which is not the proper one. In the second case the law librarian will not be given the opportunity to consider the particular product of the cataloger because it will not be called to his attention. It will go directly into the collection, unless he checks every book that the cataloger works on.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Mr. Price, would you like to remark on that?

MR. PRICE: I would ask Julius how he knows whether his reference librarian is giving good service or not. He has a general idea. After a while he has a sense of touch. You are an experienced library administrator. You don't check your order librarian every time to see whether she has missed checking a book list. You have the same feeling about your cataloger after a while. There is a certain time when you arrive at competence. You may still need special knowledge; this is the field of specialty.

MISS FENNEBERG: I would like to ask something about that simplified catalog Miss Benyon mentioned. She

stated that some of this information could be omitted from the cards and then several seemed to disagree with her saying they felt that the information was very essential as far as the law librarians were concerned for ordering and so forth. Is there any reason why that information, the complete information, cannot be put on the author cards and then your subject heading and other cards be simplified? Is there any objection to that type of simplification?

MISS BENYON: I take it you mean more or less classical cataloging in the field of descriptive work and merely simplification in the matter of subject headings?

MISS FENNEBERG: I am wondering why you have to have full information on all your cards?

MISS BENYON: I realize that in a small library you reproduce your cards yourself. In a large library, of course, when you make one card, that information is all reproduced by a mechanical method. I would quite agree that I see no harm in your suggestion of putting the full information only on your main author card. That would probably be comparable to what many libraries do in the case of editions; for example, they do not enter all editions under the subjects; they enter only one edition.

In the light of criticisms made here regarding what is more or less necessary in describing a book, I would like to point out that there are other means that the librarian has of finding information. Mr. Price mentioned, for example, that he wanted his librarian to know the place and pub-

lisher of a book. We have cards on which we keep that information. For example, we have the *C.P.I. Book List*. In other words, if we have a record of it somewhere it doesn't seem to me necessary that it be on our cards for the public.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: I see Mr. Lemontagne of the Library of Congress is with us. I wonder if he would like to comment on any of the papers or any of the material handled this evening.

MR. LEMONTAGNE: No, although I found the meeting very interesting and profitable.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Miss Elliott has engaged in some interesting simplification work. Perhaps she would like to tell us about that.

MISS ELLIOTT: I want to ask a question of this panel. I have been using a serials list in combination with a catalog, and that can be done. It is not too efficient, but where you have no cataloging department, it is a simplified form. I would like to know what you think of it Miss Benyon?

MISS BENYON: I think some of my remarks were regarding the use of the list in conjunction with a catalog. I am not in favour, if you have a catalog of any kind. I would like to see all the information in your catalog, that is, in a catalog, not necessarily your public catalog.

In Chicago we have classified our session laws, for example, under the name of the jurisdiction, Laws, Statutes, etc., with a made up title "Session Laws." Underneath that is a stamp saying "library has," and the earliest date of the earliest session law

is given thereafter, and if we have it complete it says "to date." If we have a few missing we say "to date with the exception of." Now that is all that is given. But, we have a complete representation of the session laws on our serial record for the purposes of the Library and the purposes of identifying the material and, of course, the McDonald List serves in many libraries that same purpose.

I think if you have a catalog, there is a possibility of confusion if you do not work out something for everything.

MR. MARKE: I would like to tell Miss Benyon that I believe there is a great deal of merit in indicating on your title entry that part which may possibly describe the book. I believe that any means we can offer the reader to ascertain the particular content of a book should be used, rather than to only, as you indicate I believe in your paper, have a brief entry. After awhile all you will be getting in the catalog will be a long list of names with no significance. At least give the reader some clue as to the content of a book.

What we are actually doing is making the card catalog so technical that we are driving the reader away from it. It is a known fact that those using the libraries go directly to the reference librarian these days. They don't like to use the catalog because it is becoming too technical. I think perhaps this tendency to simplify and make it just a technical tool, may have a deleterious effect on the use of the catalog.

MISS BENYON: As I said before here tonight, I believe that we as catalogers

and librarians have been neglectful of some of the other ways in which we can tell the public how to use a catalog, rather than feeding it to them on cards. I would like to offer that, Mr. Marke, as perhaps a solution to the situation. I think that every public catalog should have connected with it a clear statement which definitely sets forth exactly where the user must go in order to find what he wants in the catalog.

I mentioned in the paper that I also believe we are going to have to revise some of our standards for catalogs, and that is a topic which I can't go into at length tonight but I think that revision of standards of our catalogs will without doubt tend to make material which gives the contents of a book something which we can eliminate satisfactorily.

MR. MARKE: I wish I had as much faith in that as you have. In giving directions and instructions you find the reader will not read those directions and instructions.

MISS BENYON: What is your reference librarian there for? Isn't she there to help him find these things?

MR. MARKE: I would think so, and the reference librarian is ready to help. But what actually happens is that instead of going to the catalog they go directly over to the reference librarian, ask the question, and then she answers it.

MISS BENYON: She sends the person enquiring to the catalog if she is a good reference librarian.

FROM THE FLOOR: Oh, no! Oh, no!

MR. BREUER: I would like to direct this question to Dr. Ellinger, in con-

nection with foreign subject headings. I take it that there are really two situations there that we must consider; the one in which the foreign subject heading, as you indicate, is one which has no exact counterpart in Anglo-American Law—so we don't have a term that we can use for a subject heading; take, for instance, the one that Bill Stern mentioned, the Spanish-Mexican law material, there is nothing quite comparable to it; then the other situation you mentioned where we do have a corresponding term in English that we could use for a subject, but where there are, also, two or three possible headings. In this case don't you feel the best practice would be to use the English term and have a cross reference under the foreign language term, so that anyone who would look there, will look for the item under its English designation? Is that correct?

MR. ELLINGER: I believe that your suggestions reflect exactly the desirable practice. I did not mean to condemn foreign terms as subject headings wholesale and forever. As a matter of fact, you will find that the term *Amparo* is used as a subject heading by the Library of Congress with cross references from *Habeas Corpus* and other related topics. That is an example of a term which cannot be adequately represented in the English language. There are many similar terms. My contention is only that, since we are serving an English-speaking public, it is better to give a loose equivalent in English than to cope with the necessity of deciding which

of several possible foreign equivalents one should choose.

As for cross references from foreign terms which are not literal translations of English terms, they are absolutely indispensable and I quite agree with you on that point.

CHAIRMAN POLLACK: Before adjourning I think it advisable that we summarize the major conclusions drawn and re-emphasize the recommendations made by our speakers this evening. These suggestions should be reviewed carefully by this Association and its membership since they are aimed at assisting and simplifying an increasingly formidable phase of library procedure.

To relieve the shortage of cataloging personnel Mr. Price, for very forceful reasons, recommended the selection of general catalogers of good personal and professional attainments for training in law book work.

Miss Benyon warned that if we are not to amass huge collections of uncataloged material, the cataloging theories of a legalistic, bibliographic, and perfectionistic nature must be revised. Also new standards for catalogs, both as finding lists and reference tools, must be set up and must be accepted by librarians in the field of reference work and by users of libraries. With these objectives in mind, she presented a number of devices for simplifying law cataloging.

Mr. Stern made the following recommendation: Special rules for law subject headings could be established through the adoption of traditional or popular legal terms and phrases

where this has not already been done by the Library of Congress. Lists of such terms and phrases could be compiled in a coöperative effort between the A.A.L.L. and the Library of Congress. If these rules and lists would be adopted by the Library of Congress for the subject cataloging of law books, they could be consistently printed on the Library of Congress cards in bracketed form and so be made available to any library which desires to use them.

Mr. Ellinger recommended the setting up of an advisory committee composed of members of the law library profession to consider the problems relating to centralized law cataloging and to try to meet them in coöperation with the Library of Congress, and especially, to work out ways and means of financing the project as well as to lay down policies for cataloging methods and procedures.

At first glance it would appear that

some of these recommendations are in conflict with each other. But upon closer examination it will be seen that their relationships are more accurately identified as complementary and supplementary. We should devote our maximum energies to the resolution of basic issues. This means that the possibilities of centralized law cataloging should be carefully surveyed and that such other suggestions as were made should be considered in the light of individual library requirements.

Thank you Miss Benyon, thank you gentlemen. I should like now to return the meeting back to the President, Mr. Johnston.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I don't think that was at all necessary, Mr. Pollack. I think you could have done this yourself. All that needs to be done now, since the speakers have been thanked by the chairman, is to thank the chairman himself and declare the meeting adjourned until tomorrow morning.

GENERAL SESSION

Wednesday Morning, July 9, 1952

The meeting was called to order by President Johnston at nine o'clock.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: We will start the meeting this morning with the report of the Committee on Revision of the Constitution and By-Laws.

MR. RIGGS: Mr. President, this is one of those standby committees. As we have had nothing to do and we did nothing, our report is brief. We have no suggestions to make.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there anyone willing to move the adoption of that nonexistent report?

MR. MARKE: I will so move.

MISS FARMER: I will second it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Those in favor say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

The next report is that of the Committee on State Bar Publications.

MISS KOMMES: Since the publication

of the committee reports, we have received replies from the Bar Associations of Montana, Akron and Chicago. This material will be incorporated in the final report as it will appear in the published proceedings. This report covers forty-six States, leaving two States from which we received no response.

I would like to thank all the Committee members for their very fine cooperation.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BAR ASSOCIATION PUBLICATIONS

The Committee on Bar Association Publications of The American Association of Law Libraries herewith presents its Report for the year 1951-1952. The Report has been compiled by the Committee members from the questionnaires presented by them to the respective State Bar Associations. The majority of the Associations have been most cooperative in furnishing the complete data requested.

ALABAMA:

The Alabama State Bar Association meets annually, usually in July. John A. Caddell, Jr., is President. The proceedings of the Association were first published 75 years ago. They are distributed free to members and the subscription price to others is \$1.50. Issues may be obtained from John B. Scott, Secretary, P.O. Box 1572, Montgomery, Alabama.

The Association also publishes the *Alabama Lawyer*, a quarterly. The latest issue is v. 13, no. 2 (April 1952).

Subscriptions may be placed with Walter B. Jones, Editor, P.O. Box 708, Montgomery, Alabama.

ALASKA:

No response.

ARIZONA:

The State Bar of Arizona holds its annual meeting in April. Walter E. Craig is President and Oliver B. James, Secretary. Proceedings have been published in bound volumes since 1942. The most recent issue covers the 1950-1951 year, reporting the 18th annual meeting. These volumes are available without charge from the Secretary at 416 Security Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

ARKANSAS:

The Bar Association of Arkansas is located at 521 Pyramid Building, Little Rock, Arkansas. Honorable Terrell Marshall is President and Honorable Garland P. Patten Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in May of each year. Its proceedings are published in the quarterly *Arkansas Law Review and Bar Association Journal*. They were first published in 1940 and the last number is the Spring issue for 1952. They are distributed without charge to bar members. The *Arkansas Law Review and Bar Association Journal* is also available by subscription at a cost of \$3.00 from Ray Trammel, Editor, University of Arkansas Law School, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA:

The State Bar of California, a governing body rather than an associa-

tion, is located at 2100 Central Tower, 703 Market Street, San Francisco 3, California. Emil Gumpert is President and Jerold E. Weil Secretary. It meets in the fall of each year. The proceedings are published in a bound volume and were first published in 1928. Prior to that year the California State Bar Association met annually and published proceedings from 1911 to 1927 inclusive. The latest published volume is for 1950. These proceedings are distributed without charge to law libraries.

The Journal of the State Bar was published by the California State Bar Association until 1927; since then it has been published by the State Bar of California. It is a bimonthly publication and the current issue is v. 27, no. 2 (March-April 1952). It is available to non-members at a subscription cost of \$1.00 per year. The State Bar also has available for free distribution to libraries a number of reprints of material published by the Committee on Continuing Education.

The Los Angeles Bar Association holds its annual meeting the fourth Thursday in February of each year. The proceedings are not published. The Association publishes the *Los Angeles Bar Bulletin*, which started in 1925. It is issued monthly and costs \$1.20 per year. The latest issue is v. 27, no. 8 (April 1952). It is available from J. Louis Elkins, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Bar Association, 815 Security Building, 510 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 13, California.

The Bar Association of San Francisco meets annually the first part of January. There are no published pro-

ceedings. The Association publishes the *Brief Case*, a bimonthly. It started publication in 1950 and the current issue is v. 2, no. 2 (April 1952). It may be obtained free in limited numbers from the Association at Mills Tower, San Francisco 4, California.

COLORADO:

The Colorado Bar Association holds the annual meeting in the fall. *Dicta* is the joint publication of the Colorado Bar Association, the Denver Bar Association, and the University of Denver College of Law. *Dicta* was first published in 1928; the latest issue is v. 29, no. 4 (April 1952). It is distributed free to Bar Association members and University of Denver law students. It is available at a subscription cost of \$3.00 per year from *Dicta*, 319 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver 2, Colorado.

CONNECTICUT:

The State Bar of Connecticut is located at Room 403-A, 95 Washington Street, Hartford 6, Connecticut. William W. Gager is President and Philip M. Dwyer Executive Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in October. Proceedings, formerly not published, currently appear in the *Connecticut Bar Journal*. The *Journal* was first issued in 1927 and the current number is v. 25, no. 4 (October, 1951). The subscription price is \$4.00 per year. Distribution is by the Executive Secretary at above address.

The Association also publishes, for free distribution to members, *Conversation Piece*, a monthly which started

in January, 1952. It is not available on subscription. Its *Digest of Legislative Acts* is also distributed to members without charge.

DELAWARE:

The Delaware State Bar Association holds its annual meeting in the summer of each year, but has not published its proceedings since 1941. No other publications are issued by the Association.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

No response.

FLORIDA:

No response.

GEORGIA:

The Georgia Bar Association is located at 414 Persons Building, Macon, Georgia. F. M. Bird is President and Mrs. Grant Williams Executive Secretary. It holds its annual meeting in June of each year and publishes its proceedings. The first appeared in 1883 and the current issue is v. 68 (1951). They are distributed without charge to members and are available to others at the subscription price of \$2.50 per volume from the Executive Secretary.

The Association also publishes the *Georgia Bar Journal*, a quarterly. It was first published in 1938 and the current number is v. 14, no. 3 (February, 1952). It is distributed without charge to members and is available to others at the subscription price of \$3.00 per year from the Executive Secretary.

HAWAII:

The Bar Association of Hawaii, P.O. Box 38, Honolulu, Hawaii, holds its annual meeting in December of each year, but it does not publish its proceedings. Dudley C. Lewis is President and J. Donovan Flint is Secretary of the Association.

IDAHO:

The Idaho State Bar is located at 309 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho. Ralph Litton is President and Paul B. Ennis Secretary. It holds its annual meeting in July of each year and publishes its proceedings. The first volume was published in 1926; the latest volume is no. 25, for the year 1951. This publication is distributed without charge to members, and there is a limited free distribution to non-members. It is available from the Secretary of the State Bar at the above address.

The State Bar also publishes the *Idaho State Bar News Bulletin*. The *Bulletin* is a monthly first published in February, 1952; the current issue is v. 1, no. 3 (April, 1952). It is distributed without cost to members and there is a limited free distribution to non-members. It is available from the Secretary at the above address.

ILLINOIS:

The Illinois State Bar Association is located at 319 South Sixth Street, Springfield, Illinois. President of the Association is Joseph H. Hinshaw, 1 North LaSalle Street, Room 4200, Chicago 2, Illinois; its Secretary is Deneen A. Watson, 134 South LaSalle

Street, Room 615, Chicago 3, Illinois. The Association holds its annual meeting in June of each year. The last proceedings published were in 1939. Back issues are available from the Association. All Annual Reports are published in the May and June numbers of the *Illinois Bar Journal*, which was first published in 1911. The latest number is v. 40, no. 8 (April, 1952). The *Journal* is distributed free to members and is also available to law libraries on exchange. The subscription price to others is \$2.00 per year.

The Chicago Bar Association is located at 29 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. Cushman B. Bissell is President, E. Douglas Schwantes Secretary, and Richard H. Cain Executive Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in June and quarterly meetings in September, November and January. The proceedings were first published in 1896; since 1941 they have been published in *The Chicago Bar Record*. Ten issues of the *Record* are published each year; the latest issue is v. 33, no. 8 (May, 1952). It is distributed free to members and is available to others from the Association without cost or upon an exchange basis.

INDIANA:

The Indiana State Bar Association holds its annual meeting in July of each year. The proceedings are published in the *Indiana Law Journal*. The last volume issued was v. 26, no. 4. This publication is distributed without charge to members of the Association. The cost to non-members

is \$4.00 per year. It is available from the *Indiana Law Journal*, Bloomington, Indiana. No other publications are issued by the Association.

IOWA:

The Iowa State Bar Association is located at 1101 Fleming Building, Des Moines, Iowa. Ingalls Swisher is President and Edward H. Jones Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in June of each year. The proceedings were first published in 1881; the latest issue is v. 51, for the year 1951. They are distributed free of charge to members. To others the cost is \$0.50 per volume.

The Association also publishes the *News Bulletin*, a monthly publication first issued in 1940. The current number is v. 12, no. 4 (April, 1952). The subscription cost is \$1.50 per year. *The Iowa Land Title Examination Standards* is also published by this Association and is available at 25c per copy from the Association.

KANSAS:

The Bar Association of the State of Kansas is located at 522 Garlinghouse Building, Topeka, Kansas. Elmer E. Euwer is President and John W. Shuart Executive Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in May of each year. The proceedings, starting with 1886 for the third annual meeting, were first published separately. Since 1932 they have been published in the *Journal of the Bar Association of the State of Kansas*, a quarterly which started publication in August, 1932. The latest issue is v. 20, no. 4 (May, 1952). The proceedings

appear in the August number. The *Journal* is distributed without charge to members of the Association; subscription cost to non-members is \$8.00 per year or \$2.00 per number. Orders should be placed with the Executive Secretary at the above address.

The Association also publishes the *Bar Letter*, a single sheet news letter which is issued monthly. It was first published in November, 1951; the latest issue is that of April, 1952. Distribution is free to all and the news letter is available from the Executive Secretary.

The Wichita Bar Association publishes the *Bar-O-Meter*, which is distributed without cost to members. It is available from the Association at 1014 Bitting Building, Wichita, Kansas.

KENTUCKY:

The Kentucky State Bar Association holds its annual meeting in the spring. The Association publishes quarterly the *Kentucky State Bar Journal*. It is distributed free to members of the Association; the subscription price to non-members is \$1.00 per year. One number each year is devoted to the proceedings; v. 15, no. 3 (June, 1951) covers the March, 1951 meeting.

President of the Kentucky State Bar Association is John L. Davis, Lexington and Secretary is H. H. Harned of the Court of Appeals, Frankfort, Kentucky.

LOUISIANA:

The Louisiana State Bar Association is located at 407 New Orleans Court Building, Royal and Conti Streets, New Orleans, Louisiana. Alvin O.

King is President and Harry McCall, Jr. Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in late April or early May. The proceedings have been published by the Association from 1941 to date. Currently the latest are those for 1951. The proceedings are distributed free of charge to members, to state bar associations, and to some law libraries. Distribution is by the Association from the above address.

The Association also publishes the *Louisiana Bar*, a quarterly which was first published in 1943. It is distributed free of charge by the Association to state bar associations and to some law libraries. Distribution is by the Association from the above address.

MAINE:

The Maine State Bar Association is located at 284 Water Street, Augusta, Maine. Edward W. Atwood is President and Herbert E. Locke Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting on the fourth Thursday of January in legislative years and in alternate years at a time and place determined by the executive committee. Its proceedings were first published in 1892 and the latest issue is v. 40 (1951). They are distributed free to members and copies are supplied to the Maine State Library for free distribution.

MARYLAND:

The Maryland State Bar Association holds its annual meeting in June of each year. The proceedings are published in the *Transactions of the Maryland State Bar Association*. The proceedings were first published in 1896 and the latest volume issued was no.

55 for 1950. Distribution is free to members and the publication is available to others by subscription from the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar, Court House, Baltimore, Maryland. No other publications are issued by the Association.

The Bar Association of Baltimore City holds its annual meeting on the second Monday in December of each year, but it does not publish its proceedings. No other publications are issued by the Association.

MASSACHUSETTS:

The Massachusetts Bar Association is located at 53 State Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts. The President is Samuel P. Sears and the Secretary is Frank W. Grinnell, 53 State Street, Room 622, Boston 9, Massachusetts. The Association usually holds its annual meeting in June. Proceedings were published in bound volumes from 1910 to 1915. Since then they have been published in the *Massachusetts Law Quarterly*, the latest being those in v. 36, no. 2 (July, 1951).

The *Massachusetts Law Quarterly* is available to members of the Association and to law libraries free of charge. To others the subscription cost is \$1.50 per volume. Back issues are available at 50 cents per number. The latest issue of the *Quarterly* is v. 36, no. 4 (December, 1951).

The Boston Bar Association, 21 School Street, Boston, publishes the *Bar Bulletin*.

MICHIGAN:

The State Bar of Michigan is located at 412 Olds Tower, Lansing 8, Michigan. Lester P. Dodd is President and Milton E. Bachmann Execu-

tive Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in the fall. The 1952 meeting will be held during the latter part of October. The proceedings are not published. The Association issues the *Michigan State Bar Journal*, a monthly publication. It was first published in November, 1921; the current issue is v. 31, no. 3 (March, 1952). The *Journal* is distributed without charge to members of the State Bar, but to others the subscription is \$5.00 per year. It is available from the State Bar of Michigan at the above address.

The Detroit Bar Association is located at 577 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan. It holds its annual meeting either the latter part of May or the first of June each year. Its proceedings are published in the *Detroit Lawyer*. This periodical was first published in May, 1946; but it had previously been issued under the name of the *Detroit Bar Quarterly* (1931-1936). The latest issue is v. 20, no. 5 (May, 1952). It is distributed without charge to members, but the cost to non-members is \$3.50 per year. It is available from Roy C. Hayes at 1963 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

MINNESOTA:

The Minnesota State Bar Association is located at 500 National Building, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota. Charles B. Howard is President and Bert A. McKasy Executive Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in June of each year. The proceedings are published in the *Bench and Bar of Minnesota*, official publication of the Association. The

Bench and Bar was first published in December, 1943; the latest issue is v. 9, no. 5 (April, 1952). It is distributed without charge to members of the Association; to others the subscription price is \$3.50 per year. It is available from the Association at the above address.

The Hennepin County Bar Association, 1460 Northwestern National Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, holds its annual meeting in May of each year. The Association does not publish its proceedings. It publishes the *Hennepin Lawyer* for 10 months during each calendar year (October-July). The latest issue published is that of May, 1952. The current volume is v. 20. It is available from Lauress V. Ackman, Secretary of the Association, at the above address.

MISSISSIPPI:

The Mississippi State Bar is located at Room 27, New Capitol Building, Box 1032, Jackson, Mississippi. Quitman Ross is President and Mrs. Alice Nevels Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in June. The proceedings are published in the *Mississippi Law Journal*, a quarterly published jointly by the Mississippi State Bar and the Law School of the University of Mississippi. They were first published in 1906 and the latest are published in v. 22, no. 4 (October, 1951). The *Journal* is distributed without charge to paid-up members of the Association; to others the cost is \$4.00 per year. It is available from the *Mississippi Law Journal*, University, Mississippi.

MISSOURI:

The Missouri Bar holds its annual meeting in the fall of each year. The proceedings are published in the *Journal of the Missouri Bar*, which is distributed free to members and to others at a subscription cost of \$6.00 per year. It was first published in 1945.

The Kansas City Bar Association is located at 1102 Bryant Building, Kansas City, Missouri. Homer A. Cope is President and Gerald L. Gore Secretary. The Association holds annual meetings in October of each year, but the proceedings are not published. The Association publishes the *Kansas City Bar Journal*, a quarterly, which is distributed without charge to both members and non-members. It is available from David Skeer, Dierks Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

MONTANA:

The Montana Bar Association is located at Helena, Montana (P.O. Box 906). Ernest A. Peterson is President and H. J. Luxan Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in June. The proceedings are not published currently; the latest available are those for 1947, which were distributed free to members only.

During the past year the Association published *Montana Title Standards* by Al Hanson of Baker, Montana. It was distributed free to members but is now out of print.

NEBRASKA:

The Nebraska State Bar Association is located at 2413 State House, Lin-

coln, Nebraska. George B. Hastings is President and George H. Turner Secretary. The Association holds its annual meetings in October or November of each year. The proceedings were first published separately in 1900, and the last number thus published was v. 41 (1950). Currently the proceedings are published in the *Nebraska Law Review*, which is the joint publication of the Association and the College of Law, University of Nebraska. It was first published in 1922 and the current issue is v. 31, no. 3 (March, 1952). The *Nebraska Law Review* is distributed without cost to members and is available on exchange from the University of Nebraska.

NEVADA:

The State Bar of Nevada is located at the First National Building, Reno, Nevada. Harvey Dickerson is President and A. R. Schindler Executive Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting during March of each year. The proceedings are published in the *Nevada State Bar Journal*. The *Journal* was first published in January, 1936; the current issue is v. 17, no. 2 (April, 1952). It may be obtained for \$3.00 per year from the *Journal* at No. 1, Masonic Building, Reno, Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

The Bar Association of the State of New Hampshire is located at 39 North Main Street, Concord, New Hampshire. William Lehnert is President and Willoughby A. Colby Secretary. The Association holds its an-

nual meeting on the last Friday and Saturday in June. The proceedings are published by the Association and are available at \$2.00 each or on exchange from the New Hampshire State Library, Concord, New Hampshire. Checks should be made payable to the Association. The proceedings were first published in 1900 and the latest issue is v. 8, no. 3 (1946-1947).

NEW JERSEY:

The New Jersey State Bar Association is located at 722 Broad Street Bank Building, Trenton, N. J. Emma E. Dillon is Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in May. Proceedings are published in the *Year Book*. The current issue is 1951. It is distributed free of charge to members and is available to non-members at the subscription price of \$3.00 from the Secretary.

The Association also publishes a pamphlet entitled the *Chatterbox*, which is distributed free of charge by the Association. It is published at irregular intervals; the current issue is v. 1, no. 2 (May, 1952).

NEW MEXICO:

The State Bar of New Mexico, Santa Fe, New Mexico, holds its annual meeting usually the last week of October each year. George L. Reese, Jr. is President and Lowell C. Green Secretary. The proceedings were first published in 1916; the current issue is that for 1951. They are available without charge from the Secretary at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The *Secretary's Letter* is published

quarterly by the Secretary. The latest issue is v. 10, no. 1 (March, 1952). They may be obtained from the Secretary upon request.

NEW YORK:

The New York State Bar Association is located at 90 State Street, Albany 7, New York. The Association holds its annual meeting usually during the last week of January. The proceedings are published in a separate volume. They were first published in 1878; the latest issue is v. 74, 1951. Distribution is free to members and the cost to non-members is \$1.25 per copy. They are available from the New York State Bar Association at the above address.

The Association issues a publication entitled the *New York State Bar Association Bulletin*. It was first published in 1928; the latest issue is v. 24, no. 2 (April, 1952). It is issued bi-monthly and distribution is free to members. It is available to others at \$0.25 a copy from the Association at the above address.

The Association also publishes the *Lawyers Service Letter*, which is distributed without charge to members and upon request to non-members. It is available from the Association at the above address.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York is located at 42 West 44th Street, New York 36, New York. The Association holds its annual meeting in May of each year. The proceedings are published in the *Yearbook*. They were first published in 1870; the latest volume issued was for 1951. Distribution is free upon re-

quest. The Association also publishes the *Record*, issued monthly except in July, August and September. It was first published in 1946; the latest current issue is v. 7 (May, 1952). The *Record* is available to non-members upon an exchange basis. The *Cardozo Lectures*, published by the Association, are priced at \$1.50 per volume. The *Yearbook*, the *Record*, and the *Cardozo Lectures* are available, upon the respective bases indicated herein, from Sidney B. Hill, Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th Street, New York 36, New York.

The New York County Lawyers' Association is located at 14 Vesey Street, New York 7, New York. The Association holds its annual meeting on the third Thursday in May of each year. The proceedings are published in the *Annual Yearbook* of the Association. The proceedings were first published in 1909 and the last volume issued is No. 42 for 1951. Distribution is free upon request from the Association. The Association also publishes the *Bar Bulletin*, first issued in May, 1940. The latest current issue is v. 9 (March, 1952). The *Bar Bulletin* is issued five times yearly and it is distributed without charge by the New York County Lawyers' Association at the above address.

NORTH CAROLINA:

No response.

NORTH DAKOTA:

The State Bar Association of North Dakota, Box 327, Grand Forks, North Dakota, holds its annual meeting in

August of each year. The Executive Secretary is Ronald N. Davies, Box 327, Grand Forks, North Dakota. The proceedings are published in the *North Dakota Law Review*. The latest published is v. 28, no. 2 (April, 1952). The proceedings were first published in 1925 in the *North Dakota Bar Briefs*. The *Law Review* is distributed free to members of the Association, to others at a subscription cost of \$3.50 per year.

The Association also publishes the *Handbook for Jurors*, which is distributed free of charge to members and others.

OHIO:

The Ohio State Bar Association is located at the State House Annex, Columbus 15, Ohio. Ben C. Boer is President and Joseph B. Miller Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting the second or third week in May. A mimeographed transcript of the proceedings of the Council of Delegates is distributed to Council members and interested persons.

The *Ohio Bar*, a weekly publication, is the successor to *The Bulletin*. It was first published in 1928 and the latest issue is v. 25, no. 18 (May 5, 1952). It is available from the Association at \$8.00 per year. The *Local Association Bulletin*, a monthly newsletter, is distributed free to local bar officers.

During the past year the Association has published, for use with its program of continuing legal education, syllabi as follows:

Adoption Laws of Ohio
Contractual and Tortious Liability of Infants

Separation Agreements Between Husband and Wife

Drafting of Inter Vivos Trusts

Federal Estate Tax Problems

These syllabi are available at \$0.35 each or in sets of three for \$1.00.

The Stark County Bar Association, Law Library, Court House, Canton, Ohio, meets annually in the summer, but publishes no proceedings. Publication of a monthly newsletter, the *Stark County Bar Reporter*, was inaugurated in March, 1952. The latest issue is v. 1, no. 4 (May 7, 1952). It is available without charge from the Association.

The Cuyahoga County Bar Association, 802 Fidelity Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio, meets monthly and publishes its proceedings. The Association also publishes the *Cuyahoga County Bar Bulletin*; the latest issue is v. 24, no. 4 (May, 1952). It is distributed free to members and is available from the Association at a cost of \$1.50 per year.

The Cincinnati Bar Association, Room 400, Hamilton County Court House, Cincinnati 2, Ohio, meets annually in April, but publishes no proceedings.

The Cleveland Bar Association, Alerton Hotel, Cleveland 14, Ohio, meets annually the first week in May, but publishes no proceedings. Since 1925 it has published the *Cleveland Bar Association Journal*. The latest issue is v. 23, no. 8 (April, 1952).

The Columbus Bar Association, 1330 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio, meets annually in June. The Association publishes the *Bar Briefs*, a bi-weekly bulletin, which

is available at a cost of \$4.00 per year from the Executive Secretary, Miss Margaret McNamara, at the above address. It also publishes the *Franklin County Bar Directory* at \$0.50.

The Dayton Bar Association publishes the *Dayton Bar Briefs*.

The Toledo Bar Association, 218 Huron Street, Toledo 4, Ohio, meets annually in May, but publishes no proceedings. It publishes the semi-monthly *Toledo Bar Association Newsletter*, which replaced the former *Newsletter* in March, 1952. It is distributed to bar associations and law libraries upon an exchange basis. The Association also publishes the official *Bar Directory of Lucas County, Ohio* at \$0.50.

OKLAHOMA:

The Oklahoma Bar Association is located at 827 American National Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. John Hazzey is President and Kenneth Harris Secretary. The Association meets in November of each year. The proceedings are not published, but all important addresses, committee reports, and acts of policy are published in the *Oklahoma Bar Journal*.

The *Oklahoma Bar Journal*, a weekly containing the Supreme Court opinions, was first published by the Association in 1921. The latest issue is v. 23, no. 16 (April 26, 1952). It is distributed free to members and is available to others at \$10.00 per year through the Association at the above address.

OREGON:

The Oregon State Bar is located at 400 Pittock Block, Portland 5, Ore-

gon. Paul E. Geddes is President and Lew W. Karr Secretary. The Association meets annually in the fall of each year. The proceedings are not published.

The *Oregon State Bar Bulletin* has been published monthly since November, 1941. The current issue is v. 12, no. 7 (April, 1952). It is available without charge to law libraries and law schools through the address listed above. Likewise freely available are the publications of the Association on continuing legal education.

PENNSYLVANIA:

The Pennsylvania Bar Association is located at 401 North Front Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Edward J. Fox, Jr. is President and Mrs. Barbara Lutz Executive Secretary. The Association meets twice yearly, in January and June. The proceedings were first published in 1895; the latest issue is v. 56 (1951). They are distributed to members without charge and are available to others at \$5.00 per volume through the Association at the above address.

Since 1927 the Association has also published the *Pennsylvania Bar Association Quarterly*. The latest number is that of April, 1952. It is distributed free to members and is available to others at \$0.50 per copy plus postage. It is distributed by the Association from the above address.

The Philadelphia Bar Association is located at Room 601, City Hall, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania. Bernard G. Segal is President and James N. Lafferty Secretary. The Association meets annually the first Tuesday in

December. The proceedings, first published in 1802, are currently in v. 123, no. 107 (December 5, 1951). They are available only upon subscription, at \$25.00 per year. They may be obtained from the publisher, *The Legal Intelligencer*, 10 South 37th Street, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Bar Association also publishes *The Shingle*. It is published monthly except in July, August and September. It was first published in January, 1938; the latest issue is v. 15, no. 4 (April, 1952). The subscription price is \$2.00 per year. It is available from the Association at the above address. The Association is currently collating a 150th Anniversary Volume, the price of which has not been determined. It will be distributed by William Clarke Mason, 2107 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Philadelphia 9, Pennsylvania.

PUERTO RICO:

No response.

RHODE ISLAND:

The Rhode Island Bar Association is located at 170 Westminster Street, Providence 3, Rhode Island. James A. Higgins is President and James H. Higgins, Jr. Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting on the second Monday in October. Publication of its proceedings was discontinued in 1929.

The *Rhode Island Bar News Letter*, first published in January, 1952, is a monthly publication and is available free from the Association Secretary at the above address.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

The South Carolina Bar Association holds its annual meeting in the spring. Since the 55th Annual Meeting in 1949 the proceedings have been published in the *South Carolina Law Quarterly*. The last proceedings published were those of the 57th Annual Meeting held in June, 1951. They are reported in v. 4, no. 1 of the *Quarterly* (September, 1951). Subscription cost of the *Quarterly* is \$3.00 per year and it is available from the South Carolina Law Quarterly, University of South Carolina, Columbus, South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

The State Bar of South Dakota holds its annual meeting usually in the fall of each year, and publishes its proceedings in the *South Dakota Bar Journal*. The first issue of the *Journal* appeared in 1932; v. 20, no. 4 (April, 1952) is the current number. The *Journal* is distributed free of charge to members of the Association; the subscription charge to others is \$4.00 per year. It is available from Karl Goldsmith, Secretary of the State Bar of South Dakota, Pierre National Bank Building, Pierre, South Dakota. President of the Association is M. T. Woods, Bailey-Glidden Building, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

TENNESSEE:

The Bar Association of Tennessee is located at 907 American Trust Building, Nashville, Tennessee. The Association holds an annual meeting usually in June. The proceedings were first published in 1882. The latest proceedings were published in the *Ten-*

nessee Law Review, v. 22, no. 2 (December, 1951). The *Review* is the official publication of the Bar Association and is edited by the University of Tennessee Law College. Cost of this issue is \$1.00.

The *Tennessee Law Review* is published three times a year; the latest number is v. 22, no. 3 (April, 1952). It is distributed free of charge to members of the Association; the subscription rate to others is \$4.00 per year. It may be secured from the Tennessee Law Review, Inc., 720 West Main Street, Knoxville, Tennessee.

TEXAS:

The State Bar of Texas is located at 930 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas. Cecil E. Burney is President and William J. Park is Secretary. The Bar meets annually, usually shortly before or immediately after July 4. The proceedings were first published in 1882, founding year of the former voluntary Texas Bar Association. From 1923 to 1948 the proceedings were published in the *Texas Law Review*. Since August, 1948, they have been published in the *Texas Bar Journal*, currently appearing in the August issue. The *Texas Bar Journal* is distributed without charge to members; to others the subscription price is \$3.00. It is available through the State Bar of Texas at the above address.

The Houston Bar Association, Civil Courts Building, Houston, issues an annual report.

The Dallas Bar Association, 120 Court House, Dallas, publishes *Dallas Bar Speaks*.

UTAH:

The Utah State Bar is located at 332 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah. A. Sherman Christenson is President and Leland M. Cummings Secretary. The Bar meets annually, usually in June. The proceedings, published since 1931, appear in the *Utah Bar Bulletin*. The current number is for 1952. They are available from D. Ray Owen, *Utah Bar Bulletin*, 141 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT:

The Vermont Bar Association, State Capitol, Montpelier, Vermont, holds its annual meeting on the first Tuesday in October. Lawrence C. Jones is President and Harrison J. Conant Secretary. The proceedings may be obtained at \$2.00 a volume from the Association. They were first published in 1878 and the latest issue is v. 45 (1951).

VIRGINIA:

The Virginia State Bar Association is located at 601 North Lombardy Street, Richmond, Virginia. Alex W. Parker is President and William T. Muse Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in August of each year. The proceedings were first published in 1889; the latest issue is v. 61 (1951). They are available from the Association Secretary at \$3.00 a volume.

The Virginia State Bar is located at 408 Law Building, Richmond 19, Virginia. Stuart T. Saunders is President and Russell E. Booker Secretary. The Association holds its meetings at no set date, but before July 1 of each

year and has published its *Annual Report* since 1939. The latest issue is v. 13 (1951).

WASHINGTON:

The Washington State Bar Association is located at 501 Third Avenue, Seattle 4, Washington. Del Cary Smith is President and Paul P. Ashley Secretary. The Association meets either in August or September. The reports are published in the November issue of the *Washington Law Review and State Bar Journal*. The last issue is v. 26, no. 4 (November, 1951). It is available at \$1.20 per year from the Association at the above address.

The *Washington State Bar News* has been published monthly by the Association since March, 1947. The last issue is v. 6, no. 4 (April, 1952). It is free upon request from the Association.

WEST VIRGINIA:

The West Virginia Bar Association is located at 400 Union Building, Charleston, West Virginia. C. W. Strickling is President and J. Ross Hunter, Jr., Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting in the late summer or autumn. The proceedings were first published in 1886; the latest issue is v. 66 (April, 1951). They are distributed without charge to members; and are available to others from the Secretary at \$2.50 per volume. The Association also contributes to the publication of the *West Virginia Law Review*. The current issue of this quarterly is v. 54, no. 1 (December, 1951). It is distributed without charge to members. Subscriptions

may be placed with the Law School of the West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

The West Virginia State Bar, an integrated organization, is located at the State Capitol, Charleston 5, West Virginia. Wright Hugus is President and Oshel C. Parsons Secretary. The Association meets annually in late summer or fall. The proceedings are not published in full; portions of the proceedings are published in the *State Bar News*, a bi-monthly publication. It was first published in January, 1950; the last is v. 1, no. 14 (March, 1952). This publication is distributed without charge to members. It is available by subscription from the Secretary of the West Virginia State Bar at the above address.

WISCONSIN:

The Wisconsin Bar Association is located at 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison 3, Wisconsin. Alfred L. Godfrey is President and Philip S. Habermann Executive Secretary. The Association holds its annual meeting the third week of June. Bound volumes of proceedings were published from 1878 to 1946 inclusive—v. 1 to 35; since then the proceedings are summarized in the bi-monthly *Wisconsin Bar Bulletin*. The *Wisconsin Bar Bulletin* was first published in 1928; the latest issue is v. 25, no. 2 (April, 1952). It is distributed without charge to Association members, and is available to others from the Association at the above address. The subscription rate is \$4.00 per year.

The Milwaukee Bar Association is located at 324 East Wisconsin Avenue,

Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin. George H. Likert, Jr. is President and L. G. Barns Secretary. The Association meets annually on the second Thursday in June. Its proceedings are not published. The Association publishes the *Gavel*, three or four times a year. It is distributed free to members, and to others only in exchange for other periodicals. No subscriptions are accepted.

WYOMING:

The Wyoming State Bar Association, Box 2384, Casper, Wyoming, holds its annual meeting in August or September of each year. Burton S. Hill is President and Robert B. Laughlin Secretary. The Association proceedings were published separately prior to 1937; they were unpublished from 1938 to 1946 inclusive; since 1946 they have been published in the fall issue of the *Wyoming Law Journal*. The *Journal* was first published in 1946 and the current number is v. 6, no. 1 (fall, 1951). It may be obtained from the Law School, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming. Distribution is free to members, but a charge is made to non-members, although it is possible to obtain it upon an exchange agreement with the University.

Respectfully submitted,

ETHEL KOMMES, *Chairman*
JOSEPH L. ANDREWS
R. MAURINE BRUNNER
CORINNE BASS
FRANK DiCANIO
MICHALINA KEELER
HAZEL REED
MARIE RUSSELL

Mr. President, I move the acceptance of our report.

MISS PRINCE: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on this motion?

All in favor say aye. Contrary say nay. It is carried.

This Committee is one which has done a great deal of work, which the length of their report shows, and we are very grateful to them for all they have done.

Are you ready with the report of the Cataloging Committee, Miss Farmer?

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING

MISS FARMER: During the past year Dr. Werner Ellinger of the Committee prepared two Working Papers, being rather extensive presentations of the A.L.A. Rules to be revised and the alternate suggestions for specific revisions.

Two series of responses from individual members of the Committee directed to proposals set out in Working Paper No. 1 were compiled and distributed, as was one series of responses to Working Paper No. 2. A.L.A. Rules 88-90 were the subject of Working Paper No. 1, and Rules 71-87 comprised Working Paper No. 2.

It was for the task of reconciling the remaining points of difference in Working Paper No. 1 that the Committee meeting was held here in Toronto on Sunday, July 6th, at which six of the Committee members were present. Although specific proposals were voted upon, it will be necessary that these results be com-

municated to the absent Committee members in view of the fact that some considerable amount of the discussion on Sunday did not follow the committee response to the papers. It is due to this fact primarily that this report must be in the nature of a progress report rather than the presentation of proposed revisions to specific rules.

A substantial study has been carried through, however, and a substantive report will likely be possible by the next convention.

In addition to this progress report the Committee makes the following recommendation: "T h a t A.A.L.L. ask the Library of Congress to develop a system of filing titles for statutory materials and print them in a position similar to that of conventional music titles."

The Chairman wishes to express her sincere appreciation to the members of the Committee for their respective contributions to the work, and the others join me in a special acknowledgment of the tremendous amount of work and time devoted by Dr. Ellinger to the preparation of the two substantive working papers which have served so well as the basis for our entire study.

I move that this report be accepted.

MR. STERN: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: The motion is on the acceptance of Miss Farmer's report. Before I put the question, there is something else I want to mention. Mr. Angell of the Library of Congress informed us that a Departmental Law Processing Committee

has been formed to deal with problems in special subject fields. This Law Processing Committee is anxious to enlist the assistance of specialists in the law cataloging field and it particularly wants to have the assistance of this Association. If the Cataloging Committee is carried on, it would be the logical group to work with the Law Processing Committee.

Is there any further discussion on Miss Farmer's motion?

MR. ROALFE: Before you go on, I suppose that no one here would not be in favor of responding to Mr. Angell's request by rendering the appropriate assistance.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I would ask everybody, not only the members of the Cataloging Committee, to work with the Processing Committee of the Library of Congress.

MR. DRUMMOND: I believe that Mr. Roalfe's Committee on Coöperation with the Library of Congress should be in on that. That was the main reason for that Committee's existence.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Yes, undoubtedly.

MR. DRUMMOND: It is a little different than the straight Cataloging Committee I believe.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Yes, Mr. Roalfe's committee will certainly be working on that.

MR. ROALFE: I think I should explain first the use of that expression that was used at our first session: I am the expiring Chairman; it should not be called my Committee.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I doubt we will allow you to expire, Mr. Roalfe.

MR. DRUMMOND: Perhaps I should

amend that to say the Committee on Coöperation with the Library of Congress, of which Mr. Roalfe is chairman.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion?

All in favor of the motion say aye? Contrary nay? It is carried.

If anybody hasn't handed in Mr. Roalfe's questionnaire, we will be glad if you will do so because the more turned in, the more satisfactory the result of this inquiry will be.

We have two distinguished people here, one is a guest and one a member, to whom I think we should refer. One is Lucile Marsch, second Vice-President of the American Library Association, a very important officer of that Association. She is here disguised as Mrs. Ellinger. The other is our own Dorothea Blender. I believe she is the President of the National Women's Bar Association. I hope we will treat them with all due deference.

Yesterday, at Osgoode Hall, someone told me that she had a long list of *Manitoba Gazettes*, duplicates, which she will be glad to give to anyone who wants them. Is that person here? I will have to announce that again when she is here because I don't know who it was.

The next report is that of our representative on the Joint Committee on Library Education of the Council of National Library Associations.

MR. MARKE: I do not intend to supplement what has been published. This indeed is a most interesting Committee. It is not only an interesting Committee but a very hard

working Committee. I am pleased to note the presence of Mr. Angell, who is Vice-President of the group and also the representative of the American Library Association Division of Cataloging on the Committee.

The Committee itself, as I have indicated is very much interested in the field of recruitment, training and employment of special librarians. There are certain aspects of that upon which I would like to comment. I intend to address my remarks mainly to the Executive Board, rather than to the organization as a whole, because the decisions to be made will probably involve the Executive Board first.

I refer mainly to the possibilities of a national placement organization. You may all realize now that the American Library Association is planning a revival of its old placement organization. Of course, as we remember it, it wasn't very effective and the Joint Committee on Library Education has been working on this as well. We feel that we can coöperate with library schools and with professional groups such as this one, for the purpose of setting up a formal organization as distinguished from the informal consultant we usually have in a group such as ours.

We always will need a man like Mr. Price to take care of the requests of an individual nature based on personal knowledge of the people involved, but we must, also, take care of the rank and file of members who can't come to the meetings, who, for example, are unknown to Mr. Price, who perhaps may not have heard of

Mr. Price; and we must take care of the library administrator who has a position open and who doesn't know where to go. A central placement organization would provide an opportunity for coördination, for the administrator seeking an employee and an employee seeking a position.

It can be organized so that recruitment can be included as well. It is a question of how far we are prepared to go. I think it would involve some basic decisions on the part of the Executive Board. I intend in the future to advise the Executive Board of the recommendations of our group. Whether we shall be prepared to co-operate with the American Library Association, of course, depends on what occurs in the future.

It is possible that the American Library Association may decide not to revive its old placement organization. In any event, we have a problem of our own. We have subject librarians we wish to place in our recruitment program, and our program pertains to location of people, which presents a different problem, and as such must be considered in that background.

I wish to supplement one other item here. You may note that we are now working on a program for a broader educational background for law librarians, really for subject librarians, law librarians being one of them. I have prepared a paper for our group which at present is confidential, and the purpose of it is to establish optimum requirements. Miss Wallach, who is chairman of a group from our organization coöperating with the

Joint Committee on Education, presented a most worth-while paper representing the sense of her Committee pertaining to the objectives that I have indicated and my approach to the problem.

There also have been received quite a few comments from individual groups throughout the country and there is no doubt that there is a great deal of—I won't say agreement—but disagreement on this particular problem.

It is my plan eventually to submit to this group a formal article based on our thoughts. We are seeking common denominators. We feel that there is a possibility that while training a law librarian up to a certain point, we can also be training a music librarian, or perhaps a technology librarian. After a certain point we may have to expand to take care of individual requirements, but up to that point, what do we have to recommend? That, of course, would be tied up with the recruitment program, because you can't very well recommend the field to people unless you can tell them how to prepare for it.

As I said, we received criticisms. I have received some approval as well. The Committee intends to meet in Washington sometime in October. There will be an evaluation of all the criticisms that have been sent in; then it is our thought to set it up in basic form, so that our particular organization will be in a position to discuss it. I hope when it is published—and probably it won't be published until sometime in 1953—that you will think

about it and let me know just how you feel, because it will be a representative evaluation and eventually representative of our thoughts as to how a law librarian should be educated.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that our representation on this Committee is a very important one and should be continued. I so recommend. I also recommend that this report be accepted.

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY EDUCATION

During the past year, the Joint Committee on Library Education of the Council of National Library Associations continued its explorations and studies of the many important problems that confront the library profession in the field of recruitment, training, and employment of the professional librarian.

OFFICERS

Your representative to the Joint Committee was elected Chairman for the third successive year. Other officers elected to the Executive Board were: Richard S. Angell, representing the American Library Association, Division of Cataloging, Vice-chairman; Mary Louise Marshall of Tulane University, Member at Large, Secretary-Treasurer. Mrs. Irene M. Strieby, Special Libraries Association, Donald E. Strout, Association of American Library Schools and Mrs. Eileen R. Cunningham, Medical Library Associa-

tion, constitute the directors of the executive board.

COMMITTEE ON EXAMINATION AND STANDARDS

It will be recalled that the Joint Committee on Library Education had heretofore requested Irene M. Kavanaugh and Elizabeth C. Wescott, to make a survey and report on examinations and standards of professional education. One of the most important issues embodied therein related to the proposition that a single national examination can or should take the place of professional library training.

For the purpose of ascertaining the reaction to this possible avenue to professional library status, the Committee arranged for reprints of the Report which had appeared in the July, 1951 issue of the *Library Quarterly*, to be widely distributed to all interested library institutions and personnel.

After consideration and study of the observations made by librarians and their staffs, it was the sense of the Joint Committee that the majority of the respondents either opposed national examinations or viewed them with serious reservations. There was a suggestion that such examinations might serve for non-professional assistants or graduates of non-accredited schools. The main concern was directed to a possible compromise with high standards if such an examination were allowed and the added fear that national examinations might provide an avenue for individuals who are not fully qualified. It was realized of course, that personal interviews and other methods could be introduced

to supplement these examinations.

The final conclusion of the sub-committee stressed the fruitlessness of a discussion pertaining to national examinations unless such an examination was available for evaluation.

It was the thought of Kenneth R. Shaffer, Director of the Library School of Simmons' College and a member of this sub-committee, that all of the comments seemed to have missed the point of the matter of the examinations. In commenting on the sub-committee's Report he added:

"First, that this is a question of examinations that are *already being given* by civil service systems, certification systems, etc. It is not an attempt to substitute examinations for library training except in instances which are already legally provided for and operating. Virtually, all of your correspondents assume that something new rather than something which is operating and which has been operating, is in question.

"Second, that the proposal for nationally administrative examinations is toward the end of improving the quality of existing examinations toward a creditable standard, and toward the elimination of the necessity for one individual taking many different examinations.

"An illustration of the first comment is one of our students here at the School who, with library experience, passed a state certification examination before he had taken any classes here and with no particular preparation! The second point is illustrated in some of our other students who will be obliged to take a half-dozen exami-

nations (state, municipal, certification, etc.) in consideration of placement for their first job. Obviously, a standard examination of high quality accepted by all would serve good purpose."

In light of this background and after due deliberation, the Joint Committee decided to record in its minutes its opposition to a national examination designed to serve as a means of qualifying the applicant for entering the profession. It was the sense of the Committee, however, that the problem should be pursued further and that the Sub-committee be authorized to collect examples of civil service examinations at various levels, and as now being given, for the purpose of undertaking a comparative study of them.

EDUCATION FOR SPECIAL LIBRARIANSHIP

The activities of this Sub-committee, pertaining as they do to the problem of development of subject instruction, planned by subject specialists and library school administrators to best serve the needs of the library student specializing in a subject field, has proved to be most stimulating and creative.

At present, six subject areas are being studied for the purpose of developing an ideal, optimum program of education for special librarianship. The subject areas selected were finance, law, medicine, music, science and technology and theatre. Your representative drew up the program for the field of law.

These ideal curricula have been submitted to interested library asso-

ciations and librarians for criticism and evaluation. Many comments of this nature have been received by the committee. For example, the American Association of Law Libraries' Committee to coöperate with the Joint Committee on Library Education through its Chairman, Kate Wallach, submitted a most interesting and worth-while report. Other library associations have been similarly coöperative.

The Sub-committee is now processing these critiques, appraising their merit, and arranging for a revision of these six programs based thereon. It is planned to expand these studies eventually to all other subject areas of special librarianship.

The report of Kenneth R. Shaffer as Chairman of the Committee on Placement was considered. Mr. Shaffer's Committee stressed the possibility that the American Library Association may reconsider the re-establishment of a national placement service for its members and hence the inadvisability for the Committee on Placement to presently continue its explorations in this field. The possibility of such a service is evident from the following statement made by the Executive Secretary of the American Library Association which was published in the *American Library Association Bulletin*: 46, no. 2, February, 1952:

"There are two services I would like to see us give back to the members Secondly, there is a need for a central placement service—not a new need, but an ever present one. We daily see evidence of the need and

I am certain that only a small portion of the demand reaches us."

After discussion, the Secretary of the Joint Committee was instructed to advise Mr. David H. Clift, Executive Secretary of the A.L.A. by letter, of the interest of the Joint Committee in the re-establishment of a Placement Service by the A.L.A., and, by virtue of the study of this problem by the Joint Committee based on the recommendation of the Princeton Conference, to offer its coöperation in the establishment of a national placement service along the lines recommended at the Princeton Conference.

Dean Henne, of the Library School of the University of Chicago, has accepted an appointment as Chairman of a Program Planning Committee for the purpose of determining new avenues of research in line with the concepts and functions of the Joint Committee and other educational agencies without conflicting with their programs. Typical of the possibilities would be a definition of librarianship and of the related activities of the documentalist, archivist, etc., in the endeavor to draw them closer together both in educational preparation and in the activity itself. Another possibility would be an investigation of all media for communication between the various agencies concerned with library education. A formal report will be presented at the next meeting of the Joint Committee.

ACCREDITATION STANDARDS

The chairman of the Joint Committee received a communication from

the Board of Education for Librarianship, inviting the active coöperation of the Joint Committee in a sample testing of the standards for accreditation adopted by the A.L.A. Council in July, 1951, and the Statement of Interpretation as it has been developed since that time, in the application experimentally of these Standards to certain selected library schools. The Joint Committee decided to accept this invitation to coöperate, expressing hearty appreciation. A list of Joint Committee members, showing organizations represented, was given to Mrs. Morton, the A.L.A. representative.

Pursuant to this agreement, your representative was invited to serve on the team that visited Columbia University School of Library Service on May 12, 13, 14. It is expected that other members of the Joint Committee will soon be similarly invited to participate in this program.

In conclusion, it is recommended that the representation of the American Association of Law Libraries on the Joint Committee on Library Education be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS J. MARKE, *Representative*

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Miss Wallach, the chairman of the Committee to Coöperate with the Joint Committee on Library Education of the Council of National Library Associations, is not present. Is anyone here prepared to speak for that Committee? Then would you mind adding to your motion that her report also be accepted?

MR. MARKE: I so move.

MR. BREUER: I will second that motion.

The Report follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO COÖPERATE WITH THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY EDUCATION OF THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

This Committee was appointed by the President of the American Association of Law Libraries early in 1951 for the purpose of working with the Joint Committee on Library Education of the Council of National Library Associations. The Committee was continued for the purpose of completing the study requested by the National Library Associations. During the present year the Committee had under advisement an outline of a program for obtaining factual information on opportunities for employment of law librarians, desired educational preparation for various types of law library positions and the development of further educational opportunities. No action was taken along the lines of carrying out any of the programs. While some of the members of the Committee suggested the collection of data by means of a questionnaire, others believed that in the law school field such questionnaires would not be needed. However, for all other law library positions, such as librarians of court libraries, bar association libraries, etc., a questionnaire would be needed.

In January, 1952, Mr. Edward N.

Waters, Chairman of the Sub-committee on Special Library Education, submitted to our Committee various papers marking the stage in the work of the Sub-committee on Special Library Education, one of which was prepared by Mr. Julius J. Marke, entitled "An Optimum Ideal Background for Law Librarians." Our Committee was asked to give its "frank reaction and comment . . ." and suggestions on "educational means of achieving the objectives," namely, "to improve training facilities in fields of Librarianship which need special attention." This Committee prepared an answer to Mr. Waters' letter which is herewith appended to this Report and is made a part of it.

It is recommended that this Committee be continued for the purpose of carrying out the various suggestions embodied in the letter to Mr. Waters and for further coöperation with the Council of National Library Associations.

KATE WALLACH, *Chairman*
JULIAN H. SANFORD
HELEN HARGRAVE
DOROTHY E. HAYES
MARIAN G. GALLAGHER
HOBART R. COFFEY
KARL W. PUNZAK
CARROLL MORELAND

Mr. Edward N. Waters, Chairman,
Sub-committee on Special Library
Education

Assistant Chief, Music Division
Library of Congress
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Waters:

The Committee to Coöperate with

the Joint Committee on Library Education of the Council of National Library Associations, created by the American Association of Law Libraries welcomes the opportunity to comment on the reports on education for special librarianship which you submitted to me with your letter of January 19, 1952. I have discussed the subject personally and by correspondence with a number of our members during the course of the last few months. While I have not had time to submit my answer to your inquiry aforehand to the members of our Committee nor to our Executive Committee, I hope that it reflects their opinions and observations adequately. While my remarks will apply chiefly to law librarianship, there are included problems common to all special fields of librarianship.

Mr. Marke's ideas on the optimum background for law librarians are endorsed by a substantial number of our members who realize that "the greater the background of the law librarian, the more effective he will be." Some members fear that financial considerations probably should discourage some librarians from entering the law library field where job opportunities are few and financial rewards small. This group would not want to make any suggestions on library school curricula for law librarianship until such time when job opportunities will be more plentiful and when substantial improvements in law library standards have been achieved.

Another group of our members believes that there are sufficient poten-

tial employers of law librarians, such as bar associations, courts, law firms, legislative and municipal reference libraries, in addition to the law school libraries, so that an extension of the existing special training programs for law librarians at this time seems warranted.

Some of the basic questions in any special library field are: Does the employer prefer a person trained in the special subject field or a librarian? Is a person with subject education but without library training a librarian? In some libraries, the salary of the subject trained employee is higher than that of the library trained employee. Both types of librarians have expressed the need for training in the field they had not studied before accepting appointment in the special field.

There is thus one group of persons, already employed in library positions, either with or without library training or with or without subject training, who want the library schools to provide additional courses which would assist them in making up their deficiencies.

Another group consists of students in library school who began their studies without any definite plans as to their future. If they were recruited for a special field and trained accordingly during their regular course of study, it is feared that they might not be able to find jobs in their specialty and would be inadequately prepared for any other jobs. Some library school administrators believe that basic training provides a sufficient background

for any good person to make the necessary adjustments on the job. It is stressed that special courses would be expensive, since they would have to be given to a very small number of students by subject specialists who are not normally to be found among the members of the library school faculties.

In analyzing the submitted requests for special courses, the following appear most frequently: Languages, advanced reference, bibliography, documents, non-book materials and serial publications. Since non-book materials and serials present problems in any library, the schools should probably provide instruction for all students. Documents are sometimes also discussed in courses in economics, government and social welfare. In universities with extensive graduate programs, special courses in subject bibliography, including documents, are given in the Committee is representative of all the groups that constitute the profession. I have noticed that quite a few of the subject fields of the profession are creating brochures, very interesting ones, pertaining to the merits of their organizations, the need for librarians in their fields and why it is worth while for a young man or young lady interested in going into the library field to choose that particular aspect. I would strongly recommend that we reconsider the preparation of an interesting brochure, which would present to the profession in general and to vocational guidance experts why it is good for a man or woman to consider the law library field.

We lack the proper information to implement our drive in recruitment. Someone else is doing it for us. There is a brochure indicating the various aspects of the library field, music, hospital, medical, etc., and it also includes law. Nobody from this group has given the proper information pertaining to our field. I think we should do something about it. That is another problem I would like to address to the Executive Board.

There is a definite need for recruitment material. We are all attempting in our own ways to recruit people in the field, and there are definite thoughts on that matter. I strongly recommend that the Executive Board set up some organization for the purpose of creating illustrative and enticing material to help recruit law librarians.

I would like to mention one other thing. I have heard that some law school administrators are apparently willing to set up fellowships in the library for the purpose of obtaining qualified people in the field. What they are attempting to do there is to keep the fellowship in the law school. They get a young man or young lady with the proper background and whom they feel would be an asset on the faculty and offer a scholarship in the law school if the person will work in the library. That has been started, I understand, somewhere down south; and if anyone has any added information, I would be very happy to get it. That may be a trend, and it is something that may be valuable in the development of law librarians.

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY WORK AS A CAREER

The Committee met in Chicago on January 30, 1952, with Dr. Lewis F. Stieg, Chairman, presiding.

Dr. Stieg announced that Dr. Eugene Watson, who has been editing the *Clearing House Newsletter*, has resigned, and commented on the magnificent job which Dr. Watson has done so capably and efficiently. Dr. Stieg asked for an opinion as to the continuance of the *Newsletter*, stressing the responsibility of Committee members for sending news items to the editor. It was the sense of the meeting that the *Newsletter* should be continued and that the Steering Committee should appoint an editor who would get out an issue before the July meeting.

Dr. Stieg voiced the Steering Committee's regrets that Miss Cecelia Hoffman has had to give up, because of illness, the editing of a recruiting pamphlet which has been in process of compilation for some two years. The leaflet *10,000 Careers with a Challenge* is now out of print. Dr. Stieg asked for comments on the desirability of replacing the leaflet and continuing with plans for a recruiting pamphlet. After some discussion Dr. Stieg assumed that it was the sense of the meeting that the Steering Committee explore both possibilities.

Some discussion arose as to the possibilities of producing a film for recruiting purposes. Miss Lohrer sug-

gested that a film producer such as *Britannica* or *Coronet* might be interested in producing such a film if approached. Miss Draper said that one film which is used as a recruiting aid, called *Librarian*, is not attractive. The clothes of the people acting in it are out of date and the effect of the film on young people would be undesirable. Dr. Stieg took it as the sense of the meeting that the Steering Committee should make some effort to interest a commercial agency in doing a recruiting film.

A discussion arose as to the effectiveness of aptitude tests for librarianship. The evaluation of the answers to questions usually included in such tests is customarily done by people who do not know the profession, so that the interpretation is different from that which trained librarians might make. Miss Focke reported that a government subsidized study of such tests had been done in Ohio but the results had been too insignificant to publish. Mr. Nourse suggested that the experts who make up such tests should be contacted. Miss Hostetter said that it was planned to find out at the NVGA Conference in Los Angeles what sort of vocational counseling is being done in the schools of that area. Dr. Stieg took it as the sense of the group that the Steering Committee should appoint a subcommittee on aptitude testing.

Mrs. Morton reported, as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, which consisted of herself and Miss Reagan, that the present officers were nominated to continue. She moved that

her Report be accepted and it was seconded and carried.

The following reports were made:

Agnes Reagan, Association of American Library Schools. The library schools of the south have been working on a project to find out why students go to library school. The Southeastern Library Association has distributed two newsletters on the subject of recruiting.

Elsie Draper, Tennessee Library Association. Student assistant organizations have been meeting in two regions. A third organization is to be set up this year. The students, who come from the high schools of the area, planned one day meetings and showed a great deal of enthusiasm.

Marguerite Prime, Medical Library Association. The M.L.A. is planning to send a representative to discuss medical librarianship at each library school. Next the Association plans to try to attract recruits from the high school level. They have a recruiting pamphlet planned.

Alice Lohrer, University of Illinois Library School. An annual career conference at the University of Illinois always includes representatives from the library staff. Undergraduates show considerable enthusiasm for the conference.

Helen Focke, Library Education Division. A career conference is customary in the Cleveland area in connection with vocational guidance in high schools. In the Library Science class at Western Reserve University one project required that the students make up a questionnaire on why they came to

library school. Answers to the questionnaire showed that over 50 per cent of the students had worked in high school libraries as student assistants.

Dr. Lewis Stieg, California Library Association. At the University of Southern California the large proportion of men on campus has prompted an effort to attract more women students. Instead of the usual career day, conversation teas have been instigated and have been enthusiastically attended. Women leaders from various professions have been present at those teas. Some students go to several teas to become acquainted with the requirements for different professions.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS J. MARKE, *Representative*

MR. MARKE: I move the acceptance of the Report.

MR. WRINCH: I will second it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion of Mr. Marke's report?

MISS FENNEBERG: I would like to ask whether your Committee or any other committee is doing anything to get library schools interested in training law librarians. As far as I know, Washington and Columbia are the only two that do it.

MR. MARKE: That is a problem that has been considered. We all recognize the tremendous need for subject specialization in the library school. You find many library schools not prepared to offer those courses because of the financial obligations they would incur. They could attract only a few students a year. It would have to be a regional organization and we recommend that perhaps law be taught in

one region, library science in another, and music, medicine or other subjects in others. It is a problem that has come up in other aspects as well.

The American Library Association is now in the process of establishing standards for accredited library schools, and the Joint Committee on Library Education has tried to interest the Board of Education for Librarianship, in establishing those standards in the problem of subject specialization such as ours. We felt that that should be put into the standards, so that a library school could not be approved unless it actually considered the needs of subject specialization. The best we could get under the circumstances was that the school would be approved provided it gave an introduction to the field.

Of course, an introduction to the field is subject to many interpretations, and I am afraid the introduction is really more an introduction to the subject rather than the professional library aspects. There are very few courses that you get similar to Mr. Price's or the one at Washington. What is offered in most places is a course in law, just a one-hour course, whereas they should be giving the technical aspects of the field in addition to the subject background.

It is a difficult problem because the library schools are not in a position financially to offer these courses unless there is a larger demand. It may be necessary for the American Association of Law Libraries, perhaps with the Association of American Law Schools, to encourage these courses by

endowing scholarships. If we sit back and wait for the library schools to give the courses, we won't get them. Even at Columbia the course is given only every two years, unless Mr. Price changes his program in future. The problem is something to be considered by this organization. We must sponsor courses. If we don't, we will not get them.

MR. ANGELL: I wonder if Mr. Marke would like to report on the Special Committee that Mr. Waters has just appointed, to make a survey and to set up a plan for securing data on specific needs? Isn't that pertinent to Miss Fenneberg's question? Mr. Waters is chairman of the sub-committee which was just appointed.

MR. MARKE: Would you just comment on the function of that sub-committee, please, in order that I may get it clear in my mind?

MR. ANGELL: As I understand it, the purpose of this sub-committee of the Committee on Training for Special Librarians is to frame a plan by which reliable data can be secured on the exact need for subject librarians in the various subject specialties. It is clear that the purpose of getting that data is to convince library administrators that they should give subject training, but initially it is just a plan for a field survey.

MR. BREUER: In connection with that problem, it would seem to me that until such time as it will be possible to bring about the proper courses for law library training we might use workshops or internships. I believe, for example, the Library of

Congress offers graduates of library schools an opportunity to spend one year in any one of its subject fields. It would, perhaps, be possible to work out coöperative planning, learning while attending school.

While a person attends library school, if it were possible to tie the study there with part-time work in a law library it seems to me that certainly would equip a person far better than the mere academic training in the library school where the subject field is not even touched.

MR. MARKE: May I add for the record that that has been considered by the Committee. I feel that when it is ready to make a final report it will be worth while. It has some wonderful representatives, some of the outstanding people from the other groups are on that Committee. The attempt is to approach the question professionally and consider all of the various aspects. Is education the only solution? Perhaps there is something else that should be considered.

MR. BREUER: I feel keenly about this matter. Let me give an illustration of how much coöperation you can expect from law libraries. Before I entered library school, I was told that I had to have three months experience in a library. Being a practicing attorney, I felt I would have no trouble in getting into a law library. I offered my services gratis for the opportunity of working for three months. Would you believe it, I couldn't get into any law library in the City of New York?

I know of another instance in Clevel-

land where a young lawyer offered his services free and the law library told him that the trustees would not permit any such thing.

MR. MARKE: Speaking for myself, I have never been approached. Speaking for others, I don't doubt but that there might be certain policies that made it necessary not to accept unpaid services. Under the circumstances that is an unfortunate situation.

MR. McNABB: I just dare anybody to make me that offer because I would take him on in about two seconds.

MR. DRUMMOND: We would take him in Los Angeles, too. We had a young fellow down from Washington for a month internship. He learned a great deal and actually helped us, also. Much to his amazement he discovered he loved cataloging. I think other people might experience that same thing.

I believe that in our library we could take on an internship with pay. I think that the larger libraries have to do it. It is much easier to work someone into the program if you have a good-sized staff than if you have a very small one, although in a small staff one could probably get a more intensive training. But, we will certainly coöperate.

MR. BITNER: It so happens that in Columbia University we can't take any, even if someone is willing to pay the salary. We have a girl coming from France. It must have taken six months of correspondence before we could get the approval of the Board of Trustees to permit her to come and work with us. It is a ruling of the Trustees at Columbia University. They just will not allow it, even if

one is willing to give his services. But at some time, I think, if this sort of thing is encouraged, probably the Director of the Library and the University officials might be willing to co-operate. You must consider that there are rules and regulations in some institutions which prohibit that sort of thing.

At Columbia I believe it is the question of workmen's compensation. In justification for such incidents I want to say it just can't be helped.

MR. BREUER: I think I should reply that there are no hard feelings as far as I am concerned. My purpose in stating it is to see if something can't be done for the benefit of the future generation of law librarians.

MR. HILL: Perhaps some of us are a little uneasy about Greeks bearing gifts, at times.

MR. DRUMMOND: I am no Greek.

MR. HILL: I am very happy to know that there are so many places I can go to and work for nothing when I retire.

MISS FENNEBERG: Nothing bothers me so much as the fact that much of this training for law librarians starts with the assumption that we are going to get a library trained person into the field of law. Actually, if you took a survey of the libraries throughout the country—and I am not referring to the type of libraries that are represented at the meeting here, but all of the law libraries throughout the country—I think you would find that the majority of them came into the library as lawyers who had yet to learn something about library science. Many of us have taken over a law library

without any library science whatsoever. Our position is such that we don't have the opportunity to take time off to acquire library training.

If you are in a situation where there is a library school, you can study on the job, but if you are in a situation such as I am, where there is no library school within a reasonable distance, what are you going to do to get it? I have had to get it through experience. I have talked to many people, in Ohio particularly, who have the same problem. They want to get some knowledge of library science, particularly as it applies to law libraries. A lot of them feel that if they go to a library school and take library training, a lot of it will not be related to their specific law problems. I am wondering if there is any way in which this organization might sponsor an institute held in some central location, perhaps once a year for a week or two, where people would get information dealing with specific problems.

I feel that most of the people that are in my situation do not come to meetings like this. They say these meetings are over their heads, that we talk about things they don't know anything about. In Ohio we have, probably, as many small libraries as any State. Our Ohio Association of Law Libraries is trying to do something about that. We started out with a Cataloging Institute last year that lasted for two days. I wonder if something couldn't be done on a national scale that might be more effective and reach more people.

MRS. GALLAGHER: I think that some of you ought to know that in Wash-

ington there is no financial burden even on the library school, for the simple reason that I don't get paid. It is just a matter of the law librarian giving time.

MR. MARKE: That is a state school. The difficulty is in trying to move the mountain to Mohammed; Mohammed has to go to the mountain. You must have an organized program. An institute could be worked out with the aid of this organization, but I think we must have it on a professional level, otherwise we are going to be led astray.

I feel, also, that the library schools should be given this information pertaining to the particular problems of law libraries as distinguished from the general libraries.

MR. McNABB: I doubt very much if an accepted and formalized program would work on a national basis, due to the fact that people would hesitate to travel far to take that type of course. I think a project such as Ohio's Institute on Cataloging is more apt to be productive of good results, particularly if it can be added to good professional training from a good library school.

This October, our Chicago Chapter will inaugurate a workshop. Anyone interested is welcome to attend. Our President is not here; otherwise, I wouldn't be talking for the Association, because at present I am not an officer, but the time of all who will participate will be donated. We figure that the workshop will take up about one week of our active time in presentation, and approximately six months in preparation. Most of us are

to work on specialized aspects and we are not limiting our program to cataloging. We plan to include as many of the technical processes connected with the operation of law libraries as we can. We are trying to make the workshop as practical as possible, because many of our law librarians have had neither law nor library training.

MR. MARKE: I think these instructional groups may create a demand that the library schools cannot avoid. They will have to recognize the fact that there is a demand and perhaps they will then cooperate with us.

MR. PRICE: I used to be a fairly good sized wheel in the Special Libraries Association. I was on a committee in 1923 to discuss this matter and the S.L.A., which is an enormous outfit—much more powerful, I suppose, than we are—has been more or less pushing this idea of special programs for special libraries ever since. They have arrived exactly nowhere. What you learn in library school is how to run a library. The experience you pick up.

I took a two-year library course. There wasn't a course given in that two years that didn't have me, including specialty work with children. Those of you who deal with college faculties will realize it is very apropos. My main objection, however, to specialized subject courses is that most librarians do not know in what kind of a library they are going to work. I have been in six different kinds. I had no idea I would be a law librarian when I started out. It seems to me that what the library schools need and what they try to emphasize is the basic

training in the techniques of running a library. If you are a law librarian and move from Iowa to Northwestern, you must learn that library and its standards, techniques, methods and so forth. So it seems to me that the specialties just won't work out very well.

MISS RILEY: I wonder if the Committee in talking about the educational problem ever thought of this particular proposal that came up as a result of a lot of discussion; this suggestion comes from a Law School Dean, and I admit it is only a compromise: We are thinking of something that could be fitted into the situation that already exists. We have law schools and library schools; the person who goes through law school first is likely not to go through library school because he has already been trained in a profession. Our proposal was to get students in the Arts and Sciences in their last year to transfer to Law School and take courses there that cut across the fields of law so that they will be instructed in several different aspects of the law, and then go to library school. Of course, the program would have to be announced in the library schools. It could be publicized by the Colleges of Law and the Colleges of Arts and Sciences. I think it would get publicity particularly through bulletins of the Colleges of Arts and Science.

Of course, such students would take a basic course in library science. I don't think such a program would provide librarians for large university libraries, but it might help fill the need for assistants in other libraries.

Has anything like this been considered by the Committee? I would like to know whether anyone has thought of it before.

MR. MARKE: I think I can easily make a broad general reply to all of these questions. The Committee has considered everything and is considering everything. I hope you will send me advice as to how you feel about the whole matter. I am sure our Committee would be very happy to obtain any comments that this group wishes to make.

This is the sort of talk we want. We want a stimulation of ideas. Let us have your questions and problems and also your criticisms.

MR. PRICE: There is one thing I have encountered in the placement work I do; that is the willingness of a good many people to take on the job training by attending law school courses. There is the fly in the ointment. Those people, if they are worth their salt, as a very great majority of them are, want to register for courses for credit which may add up some day to a degree, and most law schools are unwilling to allow that. They are willing to let the assistant in the library sit in and audit the course, which isn't worth much because there are too many reasons for not doing the work and such students miss that acid test of the final review.

It seems to me that this Association might present the problem to the Deans of the law schools and explain that they could get better people who would stay longer if they would permit them to take courses, perhaps one

in a term, which would add up eventually to a credit of some sort.

MR. ANGELL: It has seemed to me, both in the work of the Joint Committee on Library Education and some earlier experience I had in training in another subject field, that basically the problems are being reduced to a few elements. First, that all of the special area Associations are in agreement in wanting the formal education for their specialty to consist of library science and training in the subject. The Joint Committee is engaged in putting those wishes into specific curricular terms.

The second thing is that the schools need to be convinced that if they offer that kind of training they will be able to place their graduates. I think the Joint Committee is also doing that, as I have indicated.

If there is a great demand in law and music and medicine, and I don't deny that there is, why aren't library school deans giving this instruction now. That leads me to ask a question of this group. When you need law librarians, to whom do you turn? Do you turn to library schools or to other sources? If, every time you needed to make an appointment, you went to the placement officer of the library school, wouldn't that demand become accumulative and perhaps lead to training and advancement of the Committee's work?

MR. ROALFE: I don't have a comment to make in response to Mr. Angell's remarks, but I would not like the meeting to close without going on record on a point raised by Mr. Price,

because I am quite surprised to find out that law schools generally will not permit library staff members to go to school while on the job. Therefore, I want to state that at Northwestern we do so, that we have a staff member on the job now, who is almost ready to receive a degree. The contribution that that staff member has made is so substantial, that I don't think I would ever have any trouble making that arrangement again.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I am sure this discussion must be very useful to the Committee. Is there any other comment?

DR. MIRIAM ROONEY: The problem seems to be the matter of admission. We are restricted by the American Association of Law Schools rules regarding the quality of admissions and special students, and so far as a new law school we are taking no special students at all. We are also finding difficulty concerning auditors, because almost every professor that I have talked to says we don't want any auditors at all, because they don't do the work and they hold the regular students back.

So it seems to me that it is better to get your law training first and then try to pick up library science somehow or other, if inclined to go into library work. There are a number of people who graduate in law who would rather take that aspect of the profession than some other more active participation.

MISS BENYON: Perhaps it will not be out of the way for me to tell Mr. Angell of the improvements we have had in Chicago this year. I had occasion

to go down to one of our large firms to look after a library, to see what could be done about it. The man in charge of the firm said he thought he had a young man with law training working there who would take charge of the library, providing there was some person in an advisory capacity to watch over him. Two months later he called me and said he didn't have such a person, he didn't want such a person, what he wanted was a librarian. He didn't care whether he had any law or not. The person who went to that place is a librarian and not a law trained person. I think that is indicative of a new trend in the matter of professional training and what the needs of law libraries are.

MR. PRICE: Miss Benyon's experience is very typical of practitioners. They are afraid that if they get a law trained librarian he will want to use the position as an entering wedge to get into the firm as a practitioner of law, whereas, he couldn't have in the first place. In New York, at least, firms almost invariably prefer a librarian to a lawyer for exactly that reason; they don't want to be bothered by somebody trying to step out of library work into the practise. They don't want to be bothered to obtain a new librarian every fifteen minutes.

MR. ROALFE: I think I should say, just for the record and I don't think it can be an unqualified statement, that the law office librarian, responding to the questionnaire sent out in the Survey, who reported the highest salary and who is second from the most coöperative of any with whom I have dealt, is law trained. He is apparently

making a career as law office librarian and he has many responsibilities. For example, he reports to me that not only is he the administrative officer of that law library, which has been very badly managed over the years, but also that he has charge of legal research projects for all of the young fellows who come to his office to do certain work.

MISS SNOOK: I think all of us have to remember there are three different kinds of law libraries. There is the law school library, there is the Bar Association Library and the State Law Library. I think we have to remember that each of them have slightly different needs and, therefore, their stand on law first or library first differ.

MR. MARKE: It has been my thought that despite the variations that exist in these types of libraries there are still basic approaches which we must agree on. My paper will include that thought and I hope you will comment on it when it is published.

MR. BREUER: Without in any way reflecting upon anyone who has become a law librarian the hard way, it seems to me that it is high time, irrespective of whether it is a law school library, State library or Bar Association library—and I say this not because I happen to be fortunate and have three degrees—but I think it is about time this Organization goes on record as stating that any law librarian should have both the law education and the library science degrees.

In addition to that, I think it crystallizes this whole discussion. It seems to me that we should not be like some other associations that continually

write papers, hold meetings, have discussions and do nothing about it. There is no magic in the word implementation. Let us be different. Let us decide on the basic problems, but let us do something about it.

If there is a shortage of catalogers, if there is a shortage of law librarians, let us put the problem up to the people who are interested, the Bar Association, representing the Bar, and the Law Schools. Ask the Deans if they want law librarians and what they are going to do to cooperate; we don't care what present rules are; what is going to be done about it. The American Association of Law Libraries, by doing a lot of talking, can't benefit the profession unless it implements whatever the Committee does.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Breuer. Is there any further discussion before we put this motion?

MR. PRICE: I have the greatest respect for Mr. Breuer, and I agree 98 per cent. The other two per cent consists of my good friend, Mr. Roalfe, and myself. Under Mr. Breuer's terms, both of us would have been excluded from law library work entirely.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Are we ready for the question?

All in favour of the acceptance of Mr. Marke's motion say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

I have been waiting until the room was fairly full before calling on Mr. Glasier, who has a letter from a very old member of the Association.

MR. GLASIER: Mr. President, I am very grateful for the time to present this letter, which I am sure will be of

interest especially to the older members.

A short time ago my library received through the mail a small package containing a book of considerable historical interest to early Wisconsin, and the return address on the package was that of Miss Gertrude Woodard of Michigan. I remembered Miss Woodard very well indeed. She was one of the early members of this Association and attended the first meeting of the Association that I attended, which was held in Minnesota in 1908. She is one of those in that group picture that I displayed at the Seattle meeting two years ago.

I wrote and thanked her for the book and told her that I had turned it over to our State Historical Library, which would be a more appropriate receptacle for it than our State Library. She wrote back thanking me. In my letter to her I also reminded her of the Minnesota meeting and recalled meeting her there.

Miss Woodard was a very active and loyal member of this Association for many years, beginning in 1908. She was a member of the Committee on the Index to Legal Periodicals and it seems to me she was Secretary at one time.

She says in her letter: "Yes, indeed, I do remember the meeting in 1908. It was my first; and for many years I enjoyed renewing the acquaintances made there. I remember Mrs. Claribel H. Smith of the University of Pennsylvania Law Library, and I sat with her in a meeting room which looked out on the lake wharf and watched her

steamer trunk getting soaked in a perfect downpour of rain. We met a few mosquitoes too and I was taken down to a cottage whose roof leaked and two of our members slept under umbrellas. We all enjoyed the meetings and I am sorry not to be in Toronto this year.

"My own health is good. I cannot leave my sister long at a time. I am glad that the *Index to Legal Periodicals* has grown as it has and hope it may continue. There is always something of interest in the LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL which still comes to me. My best wishes to all the members and particularly to you. May the meeting be a pleasure to all. Sincerely, Gertrude E. Woodard."

MR. DRUMMOND: I would like to add one thing to Mr. Glasier's talk about Miss Woodard. She is still active in the Association as a member of the Index Committee, and every time I send out a memorandum or a report to the members of the Committee, hers is almost always the first reply. Usually it is my own report back with careful annotations all over it. She is still quite active.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: We will now have the report of the Committee on Development and Coördination of Facilities for Legal Research.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT AND COÖRDINATION OF FACILITIES FOR LEGAL RESEARCH

MR. HILL: I have been greatly impressed by the high level of the dis-

cussions on the problems of librarians, not only here at this meeting but, also, at the meetings of the American Library Association held in New York City last week. At the Association of the Bar Saturday and Sunday, some 350 Librarians attended sessions from ten o'clock in the morning until almost closing time in the afternoon, discussing the problem of intellectual freedom. Usually when you think of problems of intellectual freedom or civil liberties you are faced with two proponents: One which is all for the left side of the argument and/or another entirely on the right side of the argument. But there it was not so; neither have our discussions been on any other level. The discussions in most of the meetings have been earnest, serious and profitable. I think those discussions in the American Library Association, the Special Library Association, the Music Library Association and all the other Library Associations, indicate that we are making progress.

I looked over that group of 5,000 in New York City last week, as I look over this group, and I reflected back over the years. I saw great progress. I saw great progress in what librarians are doing; I saw great progress in library personnel. In spite of the lack of apprenticeship, librarians today are better educated, are more efficient, and much more capable of performing their task than they were in the past. In the future they will do a still better job. So don't become too excited; have a little patience, know that we really are progressing.

The subject of coordinating the facilities of legal research and the appointment of such a Committee is a matter of library coöperation to channel suggestions to the Council of National Library Associations. So is the work of Mr. Marke's Committee. Mr. Bitner was the Chairman of another such Committee; Miss Newman is Chairman of another. It has been suggested that the Joint Committees work among various Library Associations.

I am digressing a bit, as you see. Our need for better trained librarians is recognized by every Library Association in the United States. Mr. Marke's Committee and the sub-committee on Legal Education of Librarians is receiving most serious consideration. I don't think there is any question or any problem that has arisen here this morning that I haven't heard discussed before the Council of National Library Associations.

At the A.L.A. meeting, in which three of us represented this Association last week, I believe everyone was fully aware of the need for greater coöperation among all of us, no matter what library or what Library Association we belong to. That indicates progress again, because I have attended many such meetings in the last two decades when the trend was not so pronounced. I think at that meeting, rather than approving the plan that is suggested by the A.L.A., almost everybody felt that there is a need for a better federation than the Council of National Library Associations in the library world.

To implement, to do what we are attempting to do here, it will be neces-

sary to have a real Federation of Library Associations, so that these problems, such as cataloging and the training of librarians, can be taken to the library schools, backed with influence and power enough to implement that which we must have.

The discussion last night about our catalogues indicated the necessity for implementing facilities of legal research. We discussed catalogs last night, but we failed to mention indexing. We failed to mention the necessity for bibliographical tools which will take the place of the catalog, because if we should catalog everything, we could close out our catalog, we could close up our libraries, for we wouldn't have the money and never will have money to do such a job. The size of our catalog would be so great that you would push the readers out of the room. You would have them out on the street. So we must look at all of the rules of legal research. We must look to the indexing of legal periodicals. We must look to the United States Catalog to see wherein the United States Catalog supplements the catalog itself.

Ultimately the catalog and all of these tools are created to facilitate the work of the people we serve, not just ourselves. That, I think, should be our ultimate goal.

There are many other tools of legal research which have gone down the by-ways. For instance, consider the *State Law Index*: We have a federal statute which says the Library of Congress shall compile an index of state legislation. Congress appreciates that Statute by failing to make appropri-

tion to do the job. The National Association of State Libraries should be just as interested in seeing that the *Index* is compiled up to date as should we. Judicial Councils should be just as interested. The Law Revision Commission in the State of New York, Law Revision Commissions in other States, all National Associations, such as the Prison Association, and so forth should be just as interested. But we fail to cooperate. We fail to act. I think that a resolution should be made by this Association. The Council of National Library Associations is interested and would welcome such a resolution. The Library of Congress, or the Librarian of Congress, I know, would welcome such a move, to urge Congress to make the appropriation to the Library of Congress so that it can continue the *Index*.

There is a period of about three years for which there is no accumulation of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. The indexing was only partially done in the days of the Jones-Shipman *Index*. All of the legal articles which appear in the *Public Affairs Information Service* are not in any legal index.

I have checked the list of statutes; I have checked the list of session laws; we are not up to date. I believe there is a ten year gap. We feel that it should be brought up to date and I know many others who feel that way also.

These are some of the tools which will enable us to keep our catalog down to the size that it should be.

I agree with both of you who took the argument last night that the catalog should have within it everything

that is in the library. In other words, the catalog should be the question and answer man.

On the other hand, I agree with those who feel that the catalog should not contain absolutely everything and be like the student that comes out of our progressive schools today, as our friend Jeffery puts it, a well adjusted ignoramus.

There are other bibliographical tools. There are many bibliographies which have been compiled by various librarians in this country in the subject field. I think it is in that field that we are not doing the job which we should be doing. However, we are doing a better job than in almost any other field of library administration. I believe it was in 1907 or 1908, shortly after that meeting which Mr. Glasier referred to awhile ago, that Mr. Poole started a catalog of subject headings. It has been in a state of revision ever since. It is still in a state of revision and I presume it will be forever.

In the records of the Bar Association we have many check lists, as you all know, and others have them. I think it is about time we attempted to put some of them together. It is time that we considered some of the period check lists. In doing foreign law indexing, as well as American indexing, perhaps some should be done in a period which we remember, one we would call the common law period or civil law period, in order to facilitate our research.

Now we must not lose sight of the fact that there are other associations, that there are other organizations and societies that are interested and will benefit from all of this work as well

as our own Association. Our State libraries, our large public libraries, our small special libraries, not just the law libraries will all benefit. Therefore, we don't have to worry about not having a real task, a real place in the culture of America. We should not be worrying too much about apprenticeship, because I am sure that Ernie Breuer was just attempting to point out that we are so busy in New York City that we just haven't time to train apprentices in our practitioners' libraries. We rather look to the colleges and universities. Apprenticeship training in any profession will never stop.

We haven't had a formal report prepared. I have talked to some of the members of the Committee about tools for legal research. If at any time we really compile an index to every legal periodical, if we are going to reprint volumes of the *Index to Legal Periodicals*—and numerous volumes of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* are out of print and unobtainable—we must think and prepare a plan, and that will take money. We will have to approach a Foundation. I do not think it would do us a bit of good to approach a Foundation for the implementation of legal research alone. We should have representatives of the American Bar Association, representatives of the Association of American Law Schools and other library associations that are jointly interested. Such projects as these should be joint projects. Perhaps we might interest the American Law Institute. The Library of Congress is always interested. Perhaps in some of our projects even the Council of Learned Societies might be interested.

Therefore, I think that the program as reflected by the Council of National Library Associations should be adopted in this matter. These things should be joint efforts. Get all of your agencies together in a joint committee and fire a big gun, not just a small gun; or else we are not going to get the aid from the Foundations that we desire.

The Rockefeller Foundation has publicly announced, though I don't believe they mean it, that they are not as interested in granting funds for library projects as they have been in the past. They refused to grant an additional sum to the United States Book Exchange for its operation. That may indicate that they do mean what they say, but we hope in every sense that they do not. Therefore we must realize that the future is probably going to be difficult, due to the fact that it will be harder to obtain grants from Foundations, and we may have to turn to other sources of aid. All of us should think about these problems. We should pool our efforts and ideas in order to do a better job. I recommend that we work through joint committees in as many instances as we can.

The Council of National Library Associations has been in on many panels. It has been very successful in certain tasks it has attempted. None of these tasks have been done by the Council, but through joint committees of library associations.

So while we have no formal report to make, informally I would like to say that I think there is a great job for the Committee and that it should be continued; and that not just the members of the Committee but every

one should feel it is part of his or her job to implement its work.

Mr. President, I have a couple of other reports; the report of the United States Book Exchange and the report of the Council of National Library Associations, which are in print. I think it would be well for everyone to read those reports and I move that they be accepted and filed, rather than read at this time. If you have any questions I will be glad to answer them.

The Reports follow:

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UNITED STATES BOOK EXCHANGE

The 1951 Annual Meeting of the United States Book Exchange, Dr. Julian P. Boyd, President, presiding, was held in Washington, D.C., on October 29, 1951. Representatives of the Medical Library Association, American Council of Learned Studies, Theatre Library Association, Association of Research Libraries, Association of College and Reference Libraries, American Association of Law Libraries, National Association of State Libraries, Smithsonian Institute, Catholic Library Association, Association of American Library Schools, National Research Council, United States Department of State, the Library of Congress, American Council on Education, Special Libraries Association, Engineers' Joint Council, A.L.A., Public Libraries Division, Music Libraries Association and the staff of USBE were in attendance.

During 1951, in addition to ex-

change activities with foreign and domestic libraries, the United States Book Exchange coöperating with the State Department transmitted 88,708 volumes in bulk gifts, principally to foreign libraries. It also made arrangements for shipment abroad of 236,000 additional gift volumes.

Since its beginning in 1949, the United States Book Exchange has arranged the gift or exchange of more than 600,000 volumes. 230,535 of these valued in excess of \$735,000 have been physically received, sorted, and shipped to receiving libraries by the staff. The rest were sent directly to their destinations by other agencies after USBE completed arrangements for their transfer.

For the fiscal year 1951, the Exchange conducted its normal operations on an income of \$40,706.84. Of this amount, 37 per cent was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation, the remainder being procured from charges to libraries in the United States. In addition to these operations, \$47,233.05 was made available for foreign gift work through contracts entered into with the Department of State. A budget requirement of \$37,000 is estimated to meet the needs of normal operation for the period October, 1952-October, 1953.

The domestic exchange program is self supporting since domestic libraries pay handling charges on the materials which they receive. This is not true in the foreign exchange program since foreign libraries until recently have been totally unable to contribute even part of such handling costs. The United States Book Exchange is trying

to place its foreign activities on a self-supporting basis, but it seems doubtful that this can be accomplished for at least five years.

It was therefore suggested, at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in October, 1952, that the Exchange seek to obtain a grant of \$90,000 to assist the entire operational program during the five-year period.

There is no present indication that the need for the United States Book Exchange will diminish in five years. Its work has been important, appreciated, and increasing as awareness of its service has spread throughout the world. Present indications point to greater activity and entire self support of both the gift and exchange program from the proceeds of the exchange operations, by 1957.

The Exchange can operate during the current fiscal year, utilizing funds at hand, but faces the need for further subsidization, as outlined above, to carry it to the point of self support. The original grant by the Rockefeller Foundation, which has bridged the gap thus far, was given with the understanding that it would not be renewed. The United States Book Exchange is grateful for the grant of \$90,000 but is a little perturbed over private announcements that the Rockefeller Foundation is not as interested in grants for library purposes as it was in the past. As members of Foundation Boards change, so often does the policy of the Foundation.

Librarians and friends of libraries must make every effort to convince Foundations that the development of beneficial long-range policies in inter-

national relations is engendered by cultural relations and the understanding and appreciation between peoples to which libraries with adequate collections are indispensable. To build the world's libraries so that they will be able to provide the accumulated wisdom and experience of all nations is the task of years. In the wake of war and in the shadow of global friction it becomes so important, so vast an undertaking, that concern should center about the scarcity of agencies such as the United States Book Exchange; the wisdom of supporting them is evident.

Libraries which are not participating in the Exchange program of the United States Book Exchange should consult with the Executive Director (Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.) with a view of sharing in the concrete benefits of its operations. Faced with the problem of procuring supplementary funds for the next five year period, the Exchange would welcome any suggestions you may have, or introductions to avenues which might be explored.

At the Annual Meeting last October, Dr. Charles W. David of the Association of Research Libraries was elected President; Sidney B. Hill, representing the American Association of Law Libraries was elected Vice-president and Chairman of the Board; Dr. Raymond L. Zwemer, representing the Library of Congress, Secretary; Ralph L. Thompson, representing the A.L.A., Division of Public Libraries, Treasurer, and the following were elected members of the Board of Directors:

Milton E. Lord, representing the American Library Association; John Fall, representing the Association of College and Reference Libraries; Irene M. Strieby, representing the Special Libraries Association; James S. Thompson, representing the Engineers Joint Council, and Jack Dalton, Librarian of the University of Virginia, member at large.

Respectfully submitted,
SIDNEY B. HILL

June, 1952.

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS REPORT

The Council of National Library Associations held meetings on November 10, 1951 and May 10, 1952, at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The American Association of Law Libraries was represented at these meetings by Mr. Julius J. Marke and myself. Representatives of at least ten National Library Associations were present at both meetings.

Mr. Marke, of our Association, is Chairman of the Joint Committee on Library Education of the Council, and his report on the activity of the Committee will be found elsewhere in the reports given at this Conference. The Committee on Library Education has been interested in the matter of placement and in the personnel needs of special libraries. They expect to report at a later time on the number of special librarians needed in the United States and to estimate future needs. They also plan to determine the rela-

tive percentages of trained librarians, information specialists, documentalists, statisticians, etc., needed within the special library field.

Mr. Verner Clapp, Chairman of the Library Committee on Standardization, Z 39, announced the organization of National Library Association representatives into the following sub-committees of Z 39: Layout of Periodicals, Library Statistics, Cyrillic Transliteration, Abbreviations for Periodicals.

Mr. Clapp's Committee is attempting to work closely with the International Standards Association. The AALL was represented at the general meeting of Z 39 by Mr. Harry Bitner whose report will undoubtedly expand on the work of its sub-committees.

During the year the Council recommended that there be a Joint Committee appointed for a study on Safeguarding Library Materials in a National Emergency. Miss Helen Newman, Librarian to the Supreme Court of the United States, was appointed AALL representative to that group. At the Council meeting of May 10th, 1952, Mr. Scott Adams reported the results of two meetings held by the Joint Committee.

The first meeting was devoted to exploring the subject, the Committee recommending that attention be given to a study of research materials, preservation of the American cultural heritage, and to the development of "shadow" working libraries which could supplant those collections destroyed by enemy attack.

At the second meeting, in January, representatives of the National Science

Foundation, the National Archives, the United States Office of Education, the Society of American Archivists and representatives of four other national research councils united with the Joint Committee in their project. Dr. Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress, gave a personal estimation of the hazards to cultural and scientific resources in America in the event of an enemy attack.

Dr. Ray L. Zwemer spoke ex cathedra on a project which is attempting to implement the protection of essential resources, both materials and manpower. In this respect librarians may be interested in an article entitled "Books and the Bomb" appearing in the February (1952) *Library Journal*.

The Executive Secretary of the United States Book Exchange reported on the activities of the Exchange which has been very active during the year in both the domestic and international exchange of publications, and in coöperating with the educational program of the State Department abroad.

At the November 10, 1951 meeting, a Joint Committee to study relations between libraries in the United States and the federal government was created. The Joint Committee was instructed to first study or consider ways in which libraries can better serve the national defense, what services libraries can offer the federal government and what services are presently rendered by federal agencies to libraries. The Committee has reported some of the items scheduled for their study

to be depository libraries in the United States, bibliographical and reference services, loan service, production techniques, distribution of publications, and a general survey of library programs in the Federal Government.

Many of you have undoubtedly received a letter from the Superintendent of Documents stating that continuation orders would no longer be filled, and that each document will have to be ordered separately. The Superintendent of Documents reported that this order was an economy measure.

The representatives to the CNLA meeting of May 10, 1952, all felt it was difficult to imagine what economy would be affected, particularly when a separate order must be entered for each bill introduced in Congress, and for every other such item great numbers of which are customarily acquired by libraries and institutions.

The Assistant Librarian of Congress said that he had not been aware of this order by the Superintendent of Documents, and it was moved that the Committee study ways and means of improving the distribution of public documents. It is hoped that the Superintendent of Public Documents may stay his order until recommendations are forthcoming from the Joint Committee on this subject.

Dr. Sanford Larkey, Chairman of the CNLA, and I attended the UNESCO meeting in New York in January, 1952, as the representatives of CNLA. Undoubtedly most of you are familiar with the proceedings of the UNESCO conference. The object of such a conference is, primarily, to

maintain peoples' interest in the world-wide educational, scientific and cultural organizations. Many of the meetings were interesting and stimulating. It was my observation, however, that in these meetings little attention was given to library needs and problems throughout the world. Good health, civil liberties, and lots of food for everyone in the world was the crying demand. Perhaps a few more books, if properly distributed, might also be food for the mind and soul.

Numerous exhibits—educational, scientific and otherwise—were on display during the UNESCO Conference: wonderful exhibits but unfortunately the public was excluded from viewing them. They were restricted to delegates, most of whom had seen the same or similar ones many times. The exhibits would have been of greater benefit had they been available to the millions of people residing in New York.

At the meeting of May 10th, it was observed that this year marks the 10th Anniversary of the Council. On motion, the Chairman was authorized to designate the proper person to prepare a ten year history of the work of the Council of National Library Associations for publication in various library journals.

The present officers of the Council were nominated and elected to serve another year. Dr. Sanford Larkey and Dr. Charles F. Gosnell are the Chairman and Vice-chairman respectively. Mrs. Ruth H. Hooker continues as Secretary-Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,
SIDNEY B. HILL

MR. DANIEL: I will second Mr. Hill's motion.

MR. MARKE: I would like to mention one point that Mr. Hill raised. I understand that he would like a resolution from this organization in reference to the *State Law Index* urging Congress to appropriate funds to continue that project. I am one of those who was very much disturbed when it was discontinued. I spoke first to our representatives in Congress and tried to impress on them the importance of this project. Perhaps someone from the Library of Congress can explain the reply I received yesterday: "We couldn't give the Library of Congress all of the money they wanted."

MR. KEITT: That is right.

MR. MARKE: But they didn't say the Library of Congress could not print the *State Law Index*. Since it didn't get all of the money it wanted, it decided that was one of the things that should be cut out. One added a remark that perhaps it was omitted thinking that pressure would be applied indirectly to get some of that money back. That is why there is no *State Law Index* now. Is that a correct statement of the situation?

MR. KEITT: The Library of Congress has requested the appropriation of funds to prepare and publish the *Index*.

MR. MARKE: They could earmark them for a particular project?

MR. KEITT: The funds are not available, and nobody wants the *Index* any more than the Library of Congress. We have urged it before Congressional Committees with all the force we have, but we were turned down, as we were

turned down in a great many other requests for appropriations.

MR. HILL: I have been informed that in the budget that was struck out because the funds weren't appropriated. It is essential that somebody put the pressure on Congress to get that money.

MRS. BALLANTINE: I was wondering if we could include the mimeographed summary material that used to be sent out with the *State Law Index*.

MR. HILL: I don't see why we shouldn't include it all while we are doing it. I am quite sure that the Library of Congress would welcome that as well as funds for the bound volume.

MR. MARKE: We would also like it to be issued on a more current basis than it has been in the past.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I intend to put the motion for the acceptance of the report and come back to the Resolution. Is there any further discussion of the motion to accept the report?

All in favor say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

Now I am going to ask if Mr. Poldervaart would move that we memorialize Congress to allocate funds for indexing state legislation.

MR. POLDERVAART: I think we should pass that Resolution addressed to Congress and that copies of it be sent to each Representative in Congress, to urge upon them the importance of the *State Law Index* to the legal profession in this country. I think that funds should be appropriated specifically for that purpose.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Would you add to that what Mrs. Ballantine has said about supplements?

MR. POLDERVAART: Yes, I would add that the material which supplements it be kept current.

MR. DANIEL: I will second that.

MR. BREUER: May I suggest that we add to that motion that a copy of the Resolution should be sent to the American Bar Association and other similar organizations.

MR. HILL: Would you add that to your motion?

MR. POLDERVAART: Yes.

MR. ELLINGER: Mr. President, the Resolution is very similar to that which was passed unanimously at the Seattle Conference in 1950. I would like to ask for information as to what was done about it subsequent to its passage?

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Miss Ashman, do you know anything about that?

MISS ASHMAN: I remember the Secretary having written to some. I am uncertain at the moment just what happened to it. I know the Resolution didn't include other organizations. It was probably sent to the Appropriations Committee of Congress. Perhaps Miss Coonan could answer that. I know we didn't contact other organizations.

MR. MARKE: I believe that no matter what action was taken in the past, it is absolutely necessary that we take action now. We must continually impress upon Congress our great need for this particular tool, and I feel that we should continue to do it despite the fact that we shall meet disappointment; just continue until they realize that we mean business.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I don't see

any objection to doing it again if the members feel that way about it. Is there any further discussion?

MR. DRUMMOND: In order to save the new Secretary some work, I wonder if it would be in order to suggest that Mr. Hill's Committee send out the Resolution. He has representatives who are in the A.B.A. and other organizations on that Committee. I would be happy to write the letter and Miss Farmer would too, but I would like to know what people think about that.

MR. TIBBETTS: I don't know what experience any other of the members have had with their Representatives in Congress. I do know the Representative from my own district fairly well and things on an Association or organization letterhead don't make as much of an impression on him as something that is signed within his own jurisdiction. Would it be in order to suggest that our Secretary might compile a letter and send it to each of the member libraries for the librarians to send to their own Senator or Representative, in the hopes that a more nearly personal appeal might get better results?

MRS. JAMES: In my opinion it will not be very effective to write letters either to Congressmen or to other organizations. You have to form an active committee that will contact the people in Congress more effectively in this connection. That is to say, you will have to contact the Committee on the Library of Congress; you will have to contact the members of the Sub-committees of the Appropriation Committee of the Legislative Branch,

because that is where your money will come from. Those contacts I think would have to be made by persons who are not employees of the federal government, because there are certain restrictions on those persons going to the Congress unless they are called. I don't think letter writing is much good.

MR. HILL: I think both suggestions are well taken. Mr. Tibbetts' suggestion as to the effect of letters from individuals in most instances is quite true; the Congressmen would rather get a letter from you individually. If a great many of them pour in, they recognize them, particularly just before election. At other times if you have a group of very interested National Associations, I think they would give some consideration and thought to what they desire, just as well as they do to the personal letters.

MR. McNABB: I wonder if your Committee has given any thought to the possibility of having an *Index* published by a private publisher. The Commerce Clearing House collects and indexes all the legislation as it is passed, and they publish a Session Law service which they sell in loose leaf form and which is indexed individually for each State. I was wondering if they might not be interested or persuaded to publish a composite index such as the *State Law Index* turned out to be?

MR. HILL: That has not been explored. Thank you for the suggestion. We do have a law, however, and I think it really should be enforced as long as it is there. If Congress can't

appropriate the money, then I think they should repeal the law.

MR. ELLINGER: The American Library Association has its own office in Washington, the head of which is Miss Julia Bennett, a very efficient office, specifically established to maintain contacts with Congress.

MR. HILL: We realize that legislative office is there and we hope to use it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion?

MISS FENNEBERG: I wonder if in addition to all these things that have been mentioned, writing to individual Congressmen and other procedures, it might not be effective if the members of the Association were given a list of the members on the effective Committees that were just mentioned by Mrs. James, if we would individually urge our need. Now I think almost every Congressman admits that the more mail he gets on a particular subject, the more interested he is, and I think if institutions from all over the country wrote and stated the need, and that were done on an individual basis in addition to the group basis, it might carry a little more weight.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you. Is there any further discussion?

MISS HARGRAVE: I want to back up Mr. McNabb's suggestion of getting the index privately done and let those who need it and use it most pay for it on a basis of what it costs. Let this Association not be one of those that asks Congress to appropriate more money.

MR. MARKE: I don't believe that

that would be feasible. As I understand it, the appropriation was a fantastic sum just for that purpose. I think it was more than \$100,000, which is quite a bit of money to put out for just one service. If you had to pay for it on a pro rata basis, I am not too sure you would get many subscribers.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion of this motion?

Are you ready for the question?

All in favor of Mr. Poldervaart's motion say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

MR. HILL: Now I did mention other projects, such as bringing up to date our check lists. I don't know who the Chairman of this Committee is going to be next year, but I will suggest to him that sub-committees be appointed to be responsible for implementing some of these other tasks as well as this one.

CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Hill. I am afraid I haven't time for any more reports now. We have to leave for Hart House at the University at twelve o'clock, and it is now about

twenty-three minutes after eleven.

One of our Committee made a suggestion as to the Head Table arrangement at our luncheon at Hart House today which was very original I thought, and we are going to carry it out. The Secretary, Miss Coonan, is doing her best to arrange the Head Table and I thought we had better announce it so we don't have to hunt for everybody whom we want there. We plan to have all the Past-Presidents who are here and their wives at the Head Table. We think we have them all. If we have missed any, we hope we will be told; we want Board Members, also.

Yesterday, as I said, the Secretary of the Law Society left me with an inscription which I think is in Greek. I really would like to have someone from this Association assure me whether or not it is in Greek, and do what he or she can to translate it. I told them we were a very learned Society. Perhaps Dr. Ellinger will give it some thought.

The meeting is adjourned.

LUNCHEON MEETING

Wednesday, July 9, 1952

The meeting convened at twelve thirty o'clock following luncheon in the Great Hall of Hart House, University of Toronto, President Johnston presiding.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Many years ago I was a student at this University, and ever since I have used the Uni-

versity Library as my own and kept in touch with the old place by attending an occasional public lecture. At that time Hart House did not exist. We did our track work, our indoor games and swimming in a dirty old wooden gymnasium which stood on this spot.

When Hart House was built, we old greybeards were not forgotten. We are allowed full privileges as graduate members, for a small consideration, of course. I feel quite at home, therefore, in the Great Hall.

Dr. Smith was to have been here to welcome us, but he told me that he was subject to a law of physics which said the same body could not be in two places at the same time; and he had to be in the Maritime Provinces today. Dr. Wallace also was to come, but some rearrangement of his holidays had to be made and he happens to be away at this time. As our interests are in law and library science, I wanted you today to meet the Heads of the University, of the School of Law and of Library Science. I believe that Dean Wright became Dean before Miss Bassam was made Director. I should perhaps call on him first, but as Miss Bassam is a lady, and I mean that in all respects, I am going to give her priority.

Very soon after I was appointed to my present position and before I became acquainted with the Library School staff, one of her then recent graduates described her to me and this is what she said: "Miss Poole is a dear and you will love Miss Bassam." She was perfectly right. I met Miss Bassam soon after and have loved her ever since. I think you will too. I haven't taken the time to dig out the particulars of her education and career. She is a highly qualified librarian, with a long list of degrees. She has lectured for quite a few years in the University of Toronto Library School, and is to a considerable degree re-

sponsible for the high quality of the graduates; she has now been named its Head. Miss Bassam, will you please speak to this group of fellow Librarians.

Miss Bertha Bassam

MISS BASSAM: This is a very kind introduction which Mr. Johnston gives me, but it reminds me of the small boy who was told that in chewing his gum he was to savor the flavor but not to swallow it.

Today, to welcome you to Toronto's Libraries, I am very pleased indeed, but I am not going to mention anything about welcoming you to this Hall. No woman could do that. The gentlemen I know will do it most adequately. On behalf of the Library profession in Canada I am very pleased to welcome you here.

I have a special message for you from the President of the Canadian Library Association. We are a very new body in comparison to your A.L.A. We are only seven years old and we have about fourteen hundred members. But, nevertheless, in the seven short years that we have had the national organization, we have managed to do a number of things for librarianship in Canada; and one of them for which I think the National Association deserves credit is that we are about to have a National Library. It was the result, mainly, of the efforts of our National Association, together with the learned societies of Canada, who came to the, shall I say, rescue of the Canadian Library Association. At any rate, they lent their support and it was very good support that they gave. You probably know that last

month the Canadian Parliament passed a bill which permits us to have a National Library.

Though we have no real home, no building, we do have some of the services. Two years ago the Government provided for the establishment of a bibliographical center in Ottawa, and in two years it has accumulated there, under the Directorship of Miss Martha Sheppard, a file of over two million titles which may be used to locate material in the libraries of Canada.

On behalf of our Canadian librarians, I would like to pass on to you the hope of all of us that you will make use of that file if it would be of any help to you. We are so grateful for all that your National Library, the Library of Congress, has done for us in finding material, that we would be very pleased, indeed, if we were able in any way to give you any assistance.

The other point I would like to mention, for fear there would be any break between Canadian and American librarianship, the A.L.A. requested when our Association was formed that we have a committee called the A.L.A.-C.L.A. Liaison Committee, in order to keep the two Associations working closely together. As a member of that Committee, I am very pleased to bring you greetings, also. I hope if any of you are interested in Library Schools that you will visit our institution. It is on Bloor Street, in the Ontario College of Education, and we would be very pleased to have you come. We are in session this summer for a small group who are working on

their Master's work. We are somewhat different perhaps from any of your American schools. You will hear a great deal as you are visiting our campus about tradition. Toronto has a tradition, and one of them I must say we support, is that anyone working for a professional standing after acquiring an A.B. degree must have a Bachelor's Degree in the profession before they may proceed to a Masters Degree. You know that is slightly different from your own arrangements at the present time.

I have just been told that you had a wonderful argument this morning, and I am sorry I missed it. I wish I could have heard it, and if any of you would like to continue the issue, be in my office this afternoon for I would like to hear the things you have to say about the training of special librarians. In Toronto we have had the good fortune to have the Toronto Special Library Association working very closely with us.

It is an honor to be at your luncheon today and to welcome you to our campus. You bring honor to us by being here, and also, I would like to say that we feel it was an honor when you chose one of our Toronto librarians to be your President. I must say we quite understand why you did it, but we still think it was very nice that you did. I hope your stay here will be profitable and happy. Thank you for coming.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you Miss Bassam.

I have known Dr. Wright's reputation for a good many years, but did not have the good fortune to be one

of his pupils. If I had, I should certainly have been a much better lawyer than I am, if I had been able to pass his examinations. I remember hearing one of his students saying rather ruefully that law and legal problems were so simple to Dr. Wright that he could not see why a student should have any trouble with them whatever.

Dr. Wright was an outstanding student himself and has been an outstanding teacher and Law Review Editor. He also has a long string of degrees. He was a lecturer, then Dean of Osgoode Hall; is now Dean at the University of Toronto School of Law. We are told that he obtained his Bachelor of Arts degree at the absurd age of 18.

In the pre-Wright days in Toronto it was possible to scrape through a law course by studying lecturers notes and a few texts. His students use thousands of volumes of reports and legal periodicals every year. I asked him once to let me see a syllabus of one of his courses, to find what periodical volumes would be called for. When I looked at it I found most of the books in the periodical room were referred to. I decided to let nature take its course.

Certainly Cecil Wright is library minded. Dr. Wright . . .

Mr. Cecil A. Wright, Q.C.

DR. WRIGHT: I really don't think I will need the microphone, Mr. President, because I can usually make sufficient noise without it.

At the beginning I would like to say that I am allergic to after dinner

speeches, both on the receiving and giving end, so that I can guarantee that I will keep within the limitations that the President placed on me when he said that about five minutes was par for this course. I will try to knock a few strokes off par.

You will note I am here today only because President Smith was away and the Librarian, Dr. Wallace, was away. I would like to point out that that shows who does the work around this University.

The libraries, particularly law libraries, are of interest to the University of Toronto at this time. I don't know how many of you are familiar with the unique and perhaps I can say—without getting into controversy—the peculiar situation in Ontario which has not encouraged, let us put it that way, the establishment of a law library in the University. In fact there was no School of Law in any Ontario University until the last three years, which is not to say we have not had a Faculty of Law here. We have had one since 1887.

Due to circumstances which deprived our graduates of getting any consideration for professional practise, it was difficult to build up a library such as those to which you are accustomed in a professional sense. We are now very much concerned with that. I am not going to invite you to look at our library. Most of it is on the floor at the present time due to lack of space. We are moving this month, or next month, to our own building, taking our own library for the first time from under the general roof of the main library. That is a tremendous

advance in University circles in this Province and brings us in line with the development in other Provinces and your own country.

I am also very much interested and pleased to see that our Canadian law libraries are coöperating in this Association. As yet we haven't a law librarian here. The Dean has to double on brass on that. He does all the jobs the janitor doesn't want and ordinarily he juggles the books on one hand, salaries on the other and occasionally gets around to reading a book in the summer months. I do know that British Columbia and Alberta and Osgoode Hall are members of your Association and I look forward in the near future to making application on behalf of our own library.

This is an interesting development, because quite frankly I have been accused for the last twenty-five years of importing too much American influence into our law teaching. That, of course, to me, is absurd. I don't think we can import too much American influence. The world is a small place. You are a Common Law country, a Common Law jurisdiction. To ignore the development of that Common Law, the solutions you have made to common problems, to me, is short-sighted and foolish. Great advances have been made in the last twenty-five years. I remember when I first started to lecture twenty-five years ago, to ask for Williston on *Contracts* was like asking for something on the moon. A few people do read Williston, a few people occasionally refer to that book. With over fifty per cent of the law

teachers of Canada having done their graduate work in the United States, there is undoubtedly a tendency in this country to take advantage, not to follow blindly, but to take advantage of your experience. Certainly the work of Mr. Johnston in the library at Osgoode Hall, where I had the privilege of working for over twenty years, has had a tremendous influence. Until a few years ago, periodical literature was scorned, as a matter of fact, among the older practitioners. They won't look at them now. The Chief Justice of Canada recently delivered himself of the view that they shouldn't be cited in the Supreme Court of Canada, which has produced a bit of a tempest in a teapot. Of course, they are read and they are being read more, as Mr. Johnston has developed that field.

In other words, we follow to a great extent the developments of the United States, sometimes taking over your bad aspects with your good. We have those cursed loose-leaf services of direct import; and I have no doubt, useful as they may be and are to the practitioner, they are going to be the bane of any law library in time to come. We also have too many law reports, too many books being published, in the sense of providing duplicate services, which I think are quite unnecessary. But I am not going to get into that today.

All I want to say is how happy I am that we are coöperating with the United States. As an instance of that, I can cite how grateful we are for their coöperation by mentioning a recent grant from the Carling Corporation

for the Law School here to assist us in building up a library and working on comparative law. It will be astounding to some of you people to realize that in this country, which has the great Province of Quebec where the civil law system flourishes in all its glory and all its strength, comparative law is not taught in one school outside of the Province of Quebec, save in the University of Toronto. That to me and to people outside this country is a matter of shame, and we are taking practical steps now. We are taking steps to change that and to make this a center of research of problems of Common Law as well as Civil Law.

I am very pleased to bring you greetings of the University and particularly of the School of Law. I know that in the future we will be asking for your assistance and coöperation, and from past personal experience with various members of your Association I know that it will be forthcoming and we will benefit from it. I do hope that in time perhaps our Canadian law libraries will be able to contribute something to your deliberations. Thank you.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Dean Wright. I think I can assure you from my experience that you will get all the coöperation from this crowd that you want. I have had it for twelve years.

While, as I have said, I have been using Hart House for years, I do not know very much about how it is run. Mr. Cowan has the high-sounding title of Comptroller, spelled with a "P," and should be able to tell us all about it. Incidentally, the dictionary says

Comptroller is an erroneous spelling of Controller. It goes on to say this spelling dates from about 1500. I suppose it has become almost respectable by this time.

We Toronto University graduates are very proud of Hart House and think that you will be interested to hear about it and see it. Mr. Cowan, who arranged this luncheon for us, has provided a room for this afternoon's meeting, all without the slightest trouble or worry on my part, and he has consented to tell us something about the building and then show us around it.

Mr. W. R. Cowan

MR. COWAN: In case any of you were unduly impressed with Dean Wright's terrific build up and delivery, I would tell you that ninety per cent of the volume did come from the loudspeaker, despite the fact he turned it away.

I welcome this opportunity to tell this body something about Hart House. I am glad that our welcome is not going to be quite as warm as it might have been if you had been here yesterday or last week. Nevertheless, we do wish to express our appreciation of the fact that this body has come here today for luncheon.

I had the pleasure of sitting next to Mrs. Gallagher, who informed me that at least some of the members who are here were probably here during the meeting of the American Library Association in 1927. That gave me a pause, because that was the first year in which I was a member of the staff of Hart House. I still feel embarrassed

when I think of one of the incidents that occurred during that meeting when one of the lady members had arranged a luncheon for a group which were to hold a meeting upstairs.

We heard nothing from her for several days, in fact an hour before the meeting was to take place we had still heard nothing of numbers or what their desires were. So I cancelled the arrangements and put a group from this Hall there. About five minutes before the meeting was to be held this lady arrived demanding the space for about ninety people. I can assure you that I have still not forgotten the dressing down which I received at her hand for this terrible example of mismanagement in not keeping the room we had promised her. If that lady happens to be here, I would like to tell her that I have borne the remarks that she made on that occasion in mind ever since and make sure that every reservation that is made in Hart House for any meeting is fulfilled, even if we never hear from them from the initial arrangement right up to the time of the meeting.

Now you have a meeting scheduled upstairs for three o'clock. I think it is more important that you see something of the House than have to listen to me, so I am going to be very brief in my remarks.

Just a few words on Hart House. There is in many ways nothing unique about it, although in one or two respects there are some unique features in it. It was one of the early so-called Student Unions, which have now propagated practically the whole of this continent. You all know of your own

University experience and from your visits to many others how many magnificent buildings you have in the Universities. Hart House is a member of the American Association of Colleges and we have had the pleasure of exchanging views and visiting most of the buildings there.

Hart House was, as I say, one of the earliest in the field and it has this unique aspect, which has been followed only by a few of your American Universities; it is definitely tied in and part of the educational system of the University and not merely a recreation center, as is the case in many of your own universities.

The building itself was started in 1911 and opened in 1919. It was the gift, both the building and all its furnishings, of the Massey Foundation. The ones who took the leading part in the creation of it were Mr. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey—Mr. Massey being now our first Canadian Governor-General in Canada.

The basic idea of the building was to provide a common center for the men of the University of all the different Colleges and Faculties, of which we have an amazing number. I wish Dean Wright had given you a brief picture of the Federation of the University, because some of those at the head table have been interested in the few remarks I gave them about this Federation, but I don't think we should take the time now. Suffice it to say that we have Theological Colleges of practically every denomination, as well as the other familiar Faculties and Colleges which go to make up the usual University. Mr. Massey's

idea was that in building Hart House he would provide a common center for the men of all these Faculties and restore to some small degree the common life which existed in the older Universities, which were largely residential, and which this is not, by having a common meeting ground for them.

To that end he provided in Hart House a great many facilities, a few of which you will see this afternoon. I will just briefly read the aim of the founders, which will probably give you in a short form the idea behind the building.

"The Prayer of the Founders is that Hart House under the guidance of its Warden may serve the generations to come in the highest interest of this University by drawing into a common fellowship the members of the several Colleges and faculties and by gathering into a true society the teacher and the student, the graduate and the undergraduate. Further that the members of Hart House may discover within its walls the true education that is to be found in good fellowship, in friendly dissertation and debate, in the conversation of wise and earnest men, in music, pictures and the play, in the casual book, in sports and games, and the mastery of the body and, lastly, that just as in the days of war this House was devoted to the training in arms of the young soldier so in time of peace its Halls may be dedicated to the task of arming youth with strength and suppleness of limb, with clarity of mind and depth of understanding and with a spirit of true religion and high endeavour."

Facilities in the way of common-rooms, debating rooms, where you will later meet, a library-music room, facilities for eating, a gymnasium which extends over the whole of one wing of the building, an art gallery, a theatre, and many other facilities are in this House. You will see most of them this afternoon.

There is just one other place in the building I am going to mention now, then I think we should start on your tour. That is a fairly recent acquisition to the House called the Lee Collection. This collection is something in which I think the ladies will be particularly interested. It consists of a collection of mediaeval jewellery, silver, religious vessels of various kinds. This collection was given to Hart House by Lord Lee of Fairham, who many of you know gave Chequers, the residence of the British Prime Minister, to Great Britain. The collection was brought out here during the early part of the war for safe keeping and a room was created for its housing.

It is to be regretted that we won't be able to show you the very interesting little theatre which is under the quadrangle. It has been closed for some time; it is open during the wintertime.

The other thing we won't be able to show you is the gymnasium, or at least the swimming pool, because the swimming pool is used without benefit of costumes. If any of the men are particularly interested in seeing it, if they will tell their guide, they can be taken round there later.

Without further ado, I think we

will start the tours and again, I wish to express my appreciation to your President for his kindness in inviting me to be with you on this occasion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Cowan. I would now like to call on Mr. Morse.

Mr. Lewis Morse

It is my privilege to represent the Association in thanking our hosts for the kind words that have been given to us. It is really a privilege to be here in Toronto. We have enjoyed every minute of our stay, even though we are paying a penalty, I understand, on the exchange for this privilege. It is one that we will always remember.

Before we came up here we turned on our local radio and heard a story which I think expresses our feelings towards Canada better than anything that I have heard. It was in honor of the July first holiday here, the Dominion Holiday, and of course preceding our own Independence Day. If you will permit, I would like to read it. It reminds people that July first is the big day in Canada. It is a birthday, the eighty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the nation in 1867. It might be considered symbolic of the close friendship of our two nations that the two national birthdays are so close; your own only three days away from our July fourth, as we all know, but sometimes forget:

"Our two nations have created something new in history, an international Border several thousands miles long with no guns bristling along it at all, no Maginot Line, no

armies lined up along its boundaries, barring crossing at either side. In fact, just the opposite. In fact, Canada fought with us in two World Wars and today is closer than ever with us in mutual defense. Beyond that, along happier lines, each country is the other's best customer. Each contributes materially to the prosperity of the other.

"Canada has never accepted gifts from us and what she needed, she bought with cash. Best of all, the peoples of both countries are warmly friendly and feel close ties in a common heritage."

In my opinion, that expresses our feeling here today, our feeling of oneness with Canada, and we salute the Dominion of Canada.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Morse.

I will now turn you over to Mr. Cowan.

MR. COWAN: Ladies and Gentlemen, we have three guides waiting outside. May I just briefly mention one or two of the details in this Hall, because after you leave here we won't return. Some of you may have been curious as to what all these shields are at each end. The crests behind me are those of the leading Universities of the British Empire, with the Royal Coat of Arms in the center. Those at the other end are the leading Universities of the countries which formed the Allied Nations in the First War, and many of you will find crests of your own Universities there. Please don't be upset if you don't find them, because a very severe selection had to be made in the first place in order to pick a

representative University from each area. The quotation which starts and runs around the Hall is from Milton's *Areopagitica* in defence of freedom of speech and printing. The portraits which are around the Hall are the Presidents, Chancellors and the former Warden of Hart House. This is the undergraduate dining-room. Looking down on this Hall is the faculty's dining-room, and at the far end of the House we have another one for its graduates.

I may say in closing that it was in this Hall, during 1939, that we had the pleasure of entertaining the late King and his Queen. Last fall we also had the pleasure, the University had the pleasure, of having a brief speech from the present queen, then Princess Elizabeth, who visited the University with her husband in September last.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: This meeting is now adjourned.

TOUR OF HART HOUSE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

After the Luncheon Session of Wednesday, July 9, the members in attendance and their guests had the pleasure of visiting Hart House and the University of Toronto Library under the guidance of Mr. W. R. Cowan, Comptroller of the university, and members of the library staff.

Panel Discussion Wednesday Afternoon, July 9, 1952

The Wednesday afternoon session convened in the Debates Room, Hart

House, at three o'clock, President Johnston presiding.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: We are anxious to find how our members feel about the time for the 1954 meeting. I am going to ask for a show of hands, first, of those who would rather meet during the last week of June and, second, of those who prefer the first week of July. Will those who prefer to meet in the last week of June hold up their hands? Now those who prefer the first week in July. Thank you.

MRS. SMITH: I am concerned personally about the dates of the meeting, because we end our fiscal year July 1, and if we should have two meetings, one in July and one in June, that would bring two trips into the one fiscal year and we only budget for one. I don't know whether this is a common problem or not. If it isn't, I will take care of it in our own budget, but it seems to me if we have a common problem that it might be well to try to have it within the same fiscal year each year, unless something happens that can't be avoided.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Would that problem affect many of those who prefer the last week in June? Will you hold up your hands please?

There is another matter on which Mr. Roalfe wishes to speak.

MR. ROALFE: Mr. Johnston has been good enough to take cognizance of the fact that because the meeting last night lasted to such a late hour, it was not possible to take certain action. He has permitted us to take just one moment from the time of this discussion today to present a matter that I think is of great importance.

As all of us know, and I am sure fully acknowledge, the Library of Congress Classification has been a major contribution to library service in the United States. Feeling as we do about that, I am quite certain that all of us are agreed that the fact that Class K is unfinished is a matter of the greatest importance. Accordingly, I would like to move that the Association go on record as urging the completion of Class K by the Library of Congress at the earliest possible date, both because it would be a major achievement for the Library of Congress itself and because it would be a contribution of the first importance to all law libraries.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there a second to Mr. Roalfe's motion?

MR. SURRENCY: I will second the motion.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion on that motion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

I am now going to turn the meeting over to Mr. Drummond, who is to be Chairman of the Panel Discussion on Book Selection.

MR. DRUMMOND: We have a deadline to make; we must be out of here by 5:15, or we won't get our buses back to the hotel. For that reason, I am asking the participants not to tarry in delivering their speeches, because I feel that almost the most important part will be the questions that are stimulated by these papers. I think many librarians will have specific ques-

tions to ask. I am certainly hopeful they will ask them. You might jot your questions down as we go along, because I am asking that the questions be delayed until after all the speakers have finished.

When President Johnston asked me to serve on this panel, he very smoothly said that it has been the custom for the President-Elect to take an important part in the program. He thought he was really going to give me a lot of work to do, but I fooled him. I persuaded him to select this panel. They are such good people that it didn't leave any work for me at all. I would just like to point out why they have been selected.

In the order in which they will appear, Mr. Jeffery was selected because he has served in a small law library and then shifted to Yale, which has traditionally adopted the "selective program." Mrs. Gallagher was selected because she teaches the subject about which she is going to speak. Mr. Piacenza was selected because he is one of the few people of that old New York crowd that used to haunt the book auctions and I think he can really give us some firsthand information on that.

Without further ado, I wish to present to you Mr. William Jeffery Jr., Assistant Law Librarian, Yale Law Library, who will speak to us on the Evaluation Standards and Procedures of Book Selection.

Mr. Jeffery then read the following prepared paper:

BOOK SELECTION: EVALUATION STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

WILLIAM JEFFREY, JR.

The process of book selection is an incessant game of wits. With varying frequency, the selector is engaged in outguessing the faculty, the students, the curriculum, the publishers, the book dealers, his budget, and in some cases, his fellow librarians. If book selection isn't the heart of librarianship, it comes pretty close to it. It is not for anyone who dislikes guessing, and it can be lots of fun.¹

I

When we pause for a moment's reflection, and step back from the crushing detail of day-to-day operations, we can clearly perceive the place of book selection in its larger context. Law librarians are squarely in the center of one of the most important communication processes in our society. That process is the administration of justice in our society—the many-sided highly-interrelated process in which legislators, administrators, judges, lawyers, professors, students and writers are all communicating to one another in various ways and for various purposes. The individuals of these groups may at any time be directly engaged in administering justice, preparing themselves so to engage, preparing others to engage, or offering comments of varying degrees of worth, relevance, and competence upon any of a nearly infinite number of aspects of the total process.

Whether or not the law librarian is

a member of one of the groups just mentioned, what is his role in this process, this seeming "confusion of tongues"? Dr. Johnson once defined a lexicographer as—"a writer of dictionaries, a *harmless drudge*."² The last part of this definition reflects an ancient notion regarding librarians. They were thought of, and they thought of themselves, as custodians, mere *keepers* of books.³ While the custodial function is still very vital, fortunately it has been increasingly de-emphasized. Our concern here is largely with that sphere of the librarian's activity in which he has room for thought, the consideration of possibilities, and the exercise of choice.

The law librarian, then, is one of the more important, and perhaps one of the most sensitive, mediators of communication. As such an agent, he is kept busy matching two richly complex and changeable patterns: (1) the pattern of the *materials* produced by

1. Perennially interesting, the subject has engaged the attention of the Association at previous annual meetings. Prof. Lewis W. Morse discussed the topic at the 32d Annual Meeting, 30 *LAW LIB. JOUR.* 333-339 (1937). Prof. William R. Roalfe led a panel discussion on book selection at the 37th Annual Meeting, 35 *LAW LIB. JOUR.* 334-348 (1942), and at the 39th Annual Meeting Mr. Lionel J. Coen read a paper on "Book selection in bar association libraries," 39 *LAW LIB. JOUR.* 166-170 (1946). See also, Brown, "The practices of law publishers as they affect law libraries," 34 *LAW LIB. JOUR.* 46-54 (1941).

2. *Boswell's Life of Johnson* (ed. Hill and Powell; Oxford, 1934-50), I, 296. Italics in original.

3. The stages in the development of a professional viewpoint are sketched in Pierce Butler, "Librarianship as a profession," 21 *Lib. Quar.* 235-247 (1951), at p. 236.

the major groups engaged in administering justice, and (2) the pattern of the *needs* of the major groups engaged in such production.⁴

Book selection, of course, is only one of several time-honored procedures available to law librarians for accomplishing this matching. Our whole battery of highly developed techniques for descriptive and subject cataloging is devoted to this goal. This Association publishes an *Index to Legal Periodicals*, indispensable for this purpose. And bibliographers, alone or in coöperative enterprise, have prepared check lists of sources and other materials in support of this activity.⁵

II

Book selection is done in two large areas—one in which choice is rather restricted, the other wherein the ambit of selection is wider. Before I deal with that area wherein the law librar-

ian has room for thought and the exercise of real choice, it will be desirable to give some attention to the great area in which that discretion is rather closely restricted.

Certain of the groups mentioned before are of special significance to law librarians. These groups are those which enjoy official status as the "decision-makers" in our society: the legislators, the administrators, and the judges. In the pattern of needs, their requirements have a considerable priority. In the pattern of materials produced, their productions are fundamental to all the rest—they constitute the basis of law schools' instruction; they are the principal stuff of which briefs, opinions, law review articles, and treatises are made. They are the *sources*.

It is a commonplace that our common law system of precedent is cumulative. Our decision-makers rarely discard a precedent,⁶ with the result that law libraries must retain on their shelves an ever-increasing bulk of historical materials. In this circumstance, our good friends the publishers, acting with marvelously enlightened self-interest, have evolved a physically massive apparatus to perform a large part of the vital task of matching our two

4. The general point of view here suggested is based upon several recent writings of Professors Shera and Egan of the Graduate Library School. Cf. Egan & Shera, "Prolegomena to bibliographic control," 5 *Jour. of Cat. & Class.* 17 (Winter, 1949); Shera, "Documentation: Its scope and limitations," 21 *Lib. Quar.* 13-26 (1951); Egan & Shera, "Foundations of a theory of bibliography," 22 *Lib. Quar.* 125-137 (1952). See also the papers read at the Graduate Library School Conference, *Bibliographic organization* (ed. Shera & Egan; Chicago, 1951).

The absence of reliable data on the *needs* of the groups is remarkable. Even a few surveys, limited as to area or groups, along the lines suggested by Bruce Lannes Smith's report on "Bibliographical services in the social sciences," 20 *Lib. Quar.* 79-99 (1950), would be helpful to the profession.

5. For examples: the MacDonald *Checklists* of statutes, session laws, and legislative journals; the lists of English and American reports and periodicals in the appendices to Hicks, *Materials and methods of legal research* (3d ed. 1942); Library of Congress, *A guide to the microfilm collection of early state records* (comp. William S. Jenkins; Washington, 1950) (and *Supplement*, 1951); William L. Friend, *Anglo-American legal bibliographies: An annotated guide* (GPO, 1944).

6. The fact that the Supreme Court of the United States apparently operates on a different theory in these latter days does not in any degree vitiate this proposition. One Associate Justice has approvingly and carefully tabulated some of the manifestations of the new viewpoint (cf. Douglas, "Stare Decisis," 49 *Col. L. Rev.* 735-758 [1949]); another Associate Justice, now retired, has viewed with alarm: "The instant decision, overruling that announced about nine years ago, tends to bring adjudications of this tribunal into the same class as a restricted railroad ticket, good for this day and train only." Roberts, J., dissenting in *Smith v. Allwright*, 321 U.S. 649, 669 (1944).

patterns of the materials produced and the needs of their producers. Adopting systems of concepts or descriptive words or citations—in short, “thought-units”—they have constructed the American Digest System and its Decennial sequelae, the lesser digests, the encyclopedias, and the volumes of citators. The sources have become so bulky and intricate that great reliance must of necessity be placed on this subsidiary apparatus; the *apparatus* is as essential to law libraries as are the sources. Having implemented (if not, indeed, fostered) our national juridical chaos by the proliferation of special series of reports, reprints of reports, and annotated series, enterprising law publishers have given us regional digests, and state digests, and subject digests; they have revised our codes and annotated our statutes into 5-foot shelves for each state.⁷ Truly, “of the making of [law] books, there is no end.”

Most law librarians are free, within the individual spatial and fiscal limitations of their libraries, to acquire what portions of these two large classes of materials they consider essential. Discretion is limited by such questions as these: Which material should I acquire *first*? Does the library's clientele require more than one copy or one set? Is the statute collection official or unofficial? Richly annotated or unadorned? How much duplication of reports do I need and can I afford?

In these same areas, however, law school librarians proceed in the presence of a factor not operative in the case of other law libraries. Their selection and acquisition policies are

affected (perhaps, dictated) by the standards of the Association of American Law Schools. According to the current version of these standards:

“An adequate working library should include substantially the following:

Judicial Decisions.

- a. Decisions of the United States Supreme Court complete.
- b. The National Reporter System complete.
- c. The published reports prior to the Reporter System of decisions of courts of last resort in at least one-half of the states.
- d. The English Reprints together with the Law Reports complete.

Statutes.

- a. The United States Code and the Statutes at Large.
- b. The latest edition of the statutes of at least twelve states.

Legal Periodicals. At least 10 legal periodicals of recognized worth complete with current numbers.

Digests, Encyclopedias, and Treatises.

- a. At least one treatise, if available, for each subject offered in the curriculum.
- b. Adequate and up-to-date digests, encyclopedias, and citators.

“A member school shall spend at least \$3,000 annually for its library, exclusive of all binding and administrative costs.”⁸

Some of these standards can present very tough problems to the librarian of a smaller law school library, who

7. Cf. “Panel Discussion on the duplication of law books,” 28 *LAW LIB. JOUR.* 291-327 (1935), and Beardsley, “Law books and law publishers,” *ibid.*, pp. 51-64 (1935).

8. These standards were adopted in 1937. There has lately been a concerted effort to revise them and bring them abreast of developments since that time. Cf. the elaborate report of Messrs. Boyer, Bade, Lopez, Bitner, and Roalfe, “Revised law library standards: A proposed draft with comments,” 5 *Jour. of Legal Educ.* 174-191 (1950), and the bitterly disappointed reaction to the Association of American Law Schools' (in)action of December, 1951, registered by Professor Roalfe in Comment, 45 *LAW LIB. JOUR.* 18-19 (1952). See also Bade, “Library standards,” 4 *Jour. of Legal Educ.* 427-430 (1952).

has to fill important gaps in his collections. For example, if the treatise section really needs serious attention, or there are long runs of periodicals "of recognized worth" which are needed to support the teaching program of the school, what is to be done about complying with the Association's standard requirement of "the latest edition of statutes of at least twelve states"?

I must confess I have some trouble understanding that requirement about statutes. I venture to think that unless a statute collection is complete for all 48 states, it will not be used enough to warrant the outrageously heavy continuing charge on the budget. If in drafting these standards, it was the thought of the Association to render some belated recognition to the existence of statute law, (a quite commendable point of view), it seems to me the better approach would be to emphasize this existence and render this recognition in all courses in the curriculum, or best of all, to have a course or seminar devoted solely to the subject of legislation. Given such a course in legislation, and the very likely concomitant of increased demand for complete statutory coverage as the basis for comparative studies, a law librarian would then have a far more cogent reason for spending his limited funds for statutory materials.

Short of this solution, the librarian will have to select the states whose statutes will be acquired. Should they be the states adjoining the home jurisdiction? Should they be the "important" states? Which *are* the "important" states for this purpose? Should they be states with somewhat similar

economic structures, or should they be dissimilar, affording some basis for comparative study? Should they be the states for which annotated 50-volume sets are available, or those for which an inexpensive official but unannotated set can be secured from the Secretary of State or the State Printer? There is no table of logarithms for such a calculation—the best answer is little more than a guess, and "what's one man's meat is another's poison."

III

Much of the difficulty encountered in discussing the standards of book selection derives from the fact that while, in every concrete instance, the *application* of all the standards proceeds simultaneously (almost intuitively), any *discussion* of the procedures and standards must deal with them in turn. The problem is that of making a linear sketch of a multi-dimensional interactive process.

The practice of book selection for the law libraries of this country presents a most diversified picture. Bar libraries may have committees, which either do the selection or advise on or approve the librarian's selections.⁹ In private law firm libraries, reliance may be placed on the librarian, or the senior partner or partners may advise or select, or some junior member may be detailed to the task.¹⁰ Law school libraries may have selection by the librarian alone, or a committee of the

9. Cf. Coen, "Book selection in bar association libraries," 39 LAW LIB. JOUR. 166-170 (1946).

10. Cf. Mills, "Law librarianship in private offices," 26 LAW LIB. JOUR. 125-128 (1933); Finley, "Law office libraries," 40 LAW LIB. JOUR. 179-182 (1947).

faculty may assist. Within the law library staff, it may be the function of the librarian alone, or he may have the aid of his reference librarian or his acquisitions assistant. There may be some cases where a line is drawn based on the size of the expenditure involved: any volume or set costing, say, \$50 or less will be purchased at the sole discretion of the librarian, any above that will require the approval of some other individual or committee.¹¹ Although in what follows, I have assumed that one individual is selecting the books, the standards and procedures will apply as well in cases of group decisions. The complications which may be encountered in these latter cases arise from the plurality of individuals concerned, and not from the character of the standards.

Despite the many variations in type, size, age, location, and practice of the law libraries on this continent, I venture to think there is, common to all of them, a set of factors which condition book selection. Stated in its most generalized form, my basic principle is that the book selection policy of any law library is almost entirely determined by its context. The key term in that proposition is, of course, "context," and I now offer an elaboration of its meaning.

The term "context" can usefully be subdivided into four general parts. (1) Any law library has a *clientele*, whether it is the members of a single law firm, a body of legislators, or the students and faculty of a law school, and this clientele will have a relatively *specific activity*, e.g., the specialized practice of admiralty law, or the study

of a particular curriculum of a particular law school. (2) Any law library is located in a context of *other libraries*, that is, it may be near a large public library, other law libraries, or near a general university library; or, to exhaust the logical possibilities, there may be *no other library* in the locality. (3) Any law library obviously has its *present collection*, the books now standing on its shelves. (4) And finally, there is for any law library the matter of its *budget*. No law library I know of has enough money to buy everything. Any librarian of a law library which is presently without funds for book purchases has no concern with what I shall have to say from here on out.

A. *Clientele and their Activities*. Very obviously there is little point in adding to the library a book on a topic which is not in some way related to or involved in the activities of its clientele. For example, to add a volume on oil and gas law to the library of a firm of admiralty practitioners seems to me a case of poor judgment. But that's an easy one; the extreme cases are rarely difficult. Moving along the spectrum, however, one is at once plunged into delicate questions of degree. Should a tax firm have Holdsworth's *History of English Law*? Perhaps not. How about a firm specializing in estate and probate work? Again, perhaps not. But the Holdsworth set is standard for law school

11. The Library of Congress draws this line at \$100.00. "Each item costing \$100 or more requires specific approval of the Librarian and must be accompanied by a memorandum of justification." *L.C. Dept. & Div. Manuals: No. 20, Order Division* (Washington, 1952), p. 20.

libraries of any size whatever, and very likely would stand on the shelves of most bar libraries.¹²

Consider law school libraries again. They are always in support of some individual curriculum of specific courses. Should the book on oil and gas law be purchased by the library in a school which offers no course on the subject? Other things being equal, probably not. But then, again, perhaps the local "property" man will find it useful in his researches.

There is another possibility which can perhaps be realized in certain cases, and that is the possibility of buying in a field in which no courses are presently being offered by the school. Of course, advance notice of curricular enrichment is always useful to the law school librarian; such notice is, indeed, indispensable if worthwhile congruency between the teaching program and the service offered by the law library is to be achieved or maintained. The point here is that in some situations it may very much facilitate curricular expansion if the law librarian is in a position to say that some of the necessary books have already been acquired.

B. *Other Libraries.* A basic factor always to be considered is, Can the volume be borrowed from another library in case of need? Clearly, this is *not* the question, Can the book be secured on inter-library loan from a library at least a day's mail from the borrowing institution? I have in mind the situation where the reader can step across the street, or down the block, or around the corner, or across the campus and secure the volume he

wants. If the library is in such a situation, the selector may well decide against acquiring a set or a particular title. Older editions, foreign law materials, and books, monographs, and practice manuals on the law of other states are a few classes which occur as examples of the kinds of books which may usefully be by-passed by the selector.

There is one immense field in which reliance on other libraries may well be a general practice, i.e., the social sciences. I am fairly confident that no general rule about social science materials in a law library can be formulated. There are many branches of the social sciences, and substantial blocks from the literatures of economics, political science and sociology can without undue strain be considered "law books." That they would not have been so considered 15 or 20 years ago is a fact perfectly devoid of relevance for book selection being done today.

From my own experience, I would say there is an *initial* presumption against adding social science materials to a law library. Having said that, the exceptions are not far to seek. If the book has been requested for a reserve shelf, I buy it. If the book is in one of those classes which may without strain be termed "law books," I buy it. If the book will *probably* be useful to the faculty in their current researches, I buy it, although with somewhat reduced confidence, and even though the university library is within five minutes' walking distance. If the book *could* be useful, but its relation to

12. But cf. Coen, *op.cit.*, *supra* note 9, at 169.

current faculty research is tenuous or not strikingly apparent, I don't buy it. Discussion of the possibilities for either outguessing one's fellow librarians in the university library, or for rational coöperation in acquisition policy is beyond the proper scope of this paper.

C. *The Present Collection.* This factor is important in other situations besides that of purchasing duplicate copies. Here the questions are, What other books have I which treat of the subject discussed in the book being considered for purchase? When were they published, and have they been kept current? How authoritative were they when published? Have they retained this authoritative position? Or, conversely, Have I no other books on the topic discussed?

D. *The Budget.* Like the other factors, this one is omnipresent and ever-active. Under the views outlined above, considerable budgetary priority must be given to the acquisition of the source materials.

In buying treatises, it is frequently useful to set up, with varying degrees of formality and "notice" to interested faculty members, a subject division and to allocate the treatise funds amongst the divisions. For example, if the torts collection is in decent shape, but the property collection is weak, the choice between titles from each of these fields is relatively simple.

There is, of course, no binding imperative quality about such a budget allocation. If there comes along an important work in a field to which a smaller share has been allotted, there is no reason whatever why the new work should not be acquired, and the

development of the other fields "postponed." It might perhaps be useful, when setting up the allocations as suggested; to establish in addition a fund to be held in general reserve for such a contingency as I have mentioned.

IV

I said earlier that "the book selection policy of any library is almost entirely determined by its context." Having dealt with "context," I would now devote some attention to the phrase, "almost entirely." The element which occupies this remaining area, and so completes the "determination" is, of course, *the book itself.*

Apart from such matters as the physical attributes of the volume—its paper, typography, and binding (as to which all librarians are in the hands of the Philistines), the important questions are: Who wrote it, and what are his qualifications? What are his authorities? Is the book a contribution to its subject, or is it a reprint of "headnote paragraphs horizontally arranged"?¹³ Is the book on a broad or a narrow topic? Is it a student's manual or a practitioner's guide? Are there significant temporal or jurisdictional limitations? Will there be continuations, either in bound volumes or in pocket-part supplements? Are the authorities cited, and where? Are the footnotes on the text page, or collected at the end of chapters or at the end of the book? Is there an index? Are there tables of cases and statutes? Who published the book? What is his standing in the book industry? Has he special-

13. A paraphrase of Professor Zechariah Chafee's dictum in 30 Harv. L. Rev. 300 (1917).

ized in this subject field, or is the book in hand a first venture? What does the book add to my collection? Does it duplicate material already available? How much? Does it continue a series already in the collection?

V

Book selection is a standing invitation to prophecy. It involves the assessment of intangibles, in pursuit of goals which are clear in the abstract but extremely hazy in the particular. And the work of the selector will be judged, as surely as night follows day. Librarians die, and buildings may collapse, but books, particularly those which are (fully) cataloged, display

the most tenacious staying power, and will remain to influence the life and work of your successor in the librarian's chair. If you leave a well-selected lot, he will rise up and call you blessed; if his heritage of books is a collection of antique misfits, no condemnation is more righteously pronounced or more richly deserved.

MR. DRUMMOND: Thank you very much, Mr. Jeffrey, you certainly went through that in record time. I read it before myself and I realize the difficulty under which you read it.

Next we will hear from Mrs. Gallagher.

The following paper was then read by Mrs. Gallagher.

AIDS TO BOOK SELECTION

MARIAN GALLAGHER

Mr. Jeffrey gave you the type of thought-food you expect of a worthwhile panel paper: something to chew on, plenty of good thick meat in the middle. From me, there will be no \$4.00 steak sandwich—. Instead, I am treating you to the un buttered crackers that come on the side with a plate of beans.

The beans are represented by the charts which have been distributed to you. My determination to serve them separately grew out of my remembrance of an article I once read while trying to find out what to do with a certain type of Documents. It was a convention paper, and a most useful article, full of facts, figures, symbols, and documentation. But I was unable

to concentrate on it, because a picture kept coming between me and the page—a picture of that poor fellow's audience falling asleep three at a time.

So all my facts, figures, symbols and documentation are in the chart, not to be read to you, but to be read by you at a later time, if you happen to be interested.

Several people are going to be disappointed in my recipe for beans:

Chairman Drummond who ordered a mixed grill, complete with imported cheeses. In the interest of convenient delineation, and to cater to the tastes of those on bean budgets, I substituted his order. The items on the chart are limited, with one exception, to domestic sources, and those sources have

been selected which aim at notification of new titles rather than at comprehensive bibliographic information.

Mr. Surrency will be disappointed in my recipe: He implored me to add garlic and take another swing at the dealers' and publishers' announcements. That is not included among the ingredients, because I think I am correct in assuming that any reiteration I might manage of the annoyances discussed at last year's panel and more recently in the A.A.L.S. committee report on casebooks would be a bout with a windmill. We law librarians sometimes forget that we comprise a minority of the purchasing group. However, we might individually remind our publisher and dealer friends that in spite of the orderly devices and scientific methods for book selection propounded here today, we book selectors are human, or nearly so—. We sometimes buy something on Friday that we wouldn't want on Monday, or before lunch that we'd pass over after lunch, and those of us who are Jacks of All Trades and are harrassed by phones ringing, riots in the reading room, hidden regulations and lost books, and especially by too many book lists, may be inclined to select our lists as carefully as we do our books. Those lists with insufficient information, arriving during a period of harrassment, may be thrown away surreptitiously, in the hope that there's nothing on them we can't find listed someplace else. (And Mr. Jeffrey, who is already disappointed, not only in the recipe, but in the fact we should have the temerity to serve a dish which

in his opinion has already been warmed over too many times.)

In spite of the absence of new ingredients needed to tempt Mr. Jeffrey, there are some comments I must make about the charts. I shall divide them into the anti-dueling section and the obscurities section.

You will note that the chart consists of descriptive paragraphs about the selected sources. After page 6 there are several sheets intended to tell you what bibliographic details you may expect to find in each source. There, by means of the crosses and the number signs, you may discover which lists treat you to those minor annoyances like the absence of pagination and failure to indicate series, and which give you bonuses like the L. C. card number or a contents note, and which are indexed and cumulated. Parenthetically, please note that the space limitation confines cumulation information to only the largest.

You will find also details of a fascinating nature, among them the fact that Bob Roalfe is the only law librarian with sufficient courage to let his faculty see the price of the books he buys—to let his labor law men know how much he spends on his tax men.

Even among the scenic distractions of the Canadian Rockies I discovered some foreign matter in the beans; in other words, there are some mistakes in the chart which will have to be corrected in the printed copy, if there is one. The mistakes are not typographical errors—I made every one of them without help.

But apologies being things we like

to employ sparingly, I want it made perfectly clear that I am not apologizing for anything. I am merely trying to avert the possibility of the editor of one of these lists challenging me to a duel.

I have one corrected copy of the chart, and should anyone here be sufficiently hypnotised to want corrections before the proceedings are published, I shall be glad to correct his copy or mail an errata sheet to his home library.

Conversely, anyone responsible for one of the lists who finds that my description has maligned him might let me know before we leave Toronto. I have appointed no seconds to receive this information.

One of the errors is, I suppose, the omission of the Duke list of Current legal Publications. I have never seen a copy, but assume that it must be a very good source if it forms a basis for the Association's Current Publications. I should be pleased to confer with a Duke-ite, if one is present, or with anyone who knows of, or publishes a list which I have missed, mention of these things during the discussion following our papers would be most welcome.

Concerning individual items: No. 6, on page 2, the Association's new Current Publications, appearing in the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Its purpose is notification of new titles, and it gives us everything we could hope for: careful and skillful selection, a fair number of bonus items, and the prospect of frequent issue if planned supplements materialize.

However, I should like to register

a protest about its arrangement. I submitted a minority vote against a classified list, when the Executive Board was asked its opinion, partly because of the additional cost, but mostly because, if a list is composed entirely of titles of interest to law libraries, I want to look at all of them, and an author list is easier to check against the card catalog and the order file.

Having been outvoted, I bow to the wishes of the librarians who want to see what's new in arbitration and television but care nothing for juvenile delinquency and jury instructions. But for the sake of us who want to look at all of the selections, I am wondering if the committee and the editor would consider sparing us the impediment raised by the alternatives: running across the same title in two to four different places, or tiptoeing through the subject headings looking for author entries. I trust it would cost no more to separate the author and subject sections, and then each of us could graze in the pasture of his choice.

The selection of sources on these charts, like my intended protests, are founded on personal opinion, unsupported by authority; except in a few cases, where I have included items I do not use myself but which were recommended by persons whose opinion I respect. Such a source is No. 15, the Library of Congress Subject Catalog, which was added at Mr. Surrency's suggestion. I now regret the wording of the last sentence on the right, on p. 3. I should have had the decency to say, at least, "not recommended by me." Mr. Surrency will have an op-

portunity to dispute me. In the meanwhile, I admire his industry in making use of this list for notification of new titles, to say nothing of his 20-20 vision. Even with one of those expensive magnifying-glass-lamps to help him, I have a dark vision of Mr. S. arriving at the 1957 meeting wearing very thick glasses.

Page 6, under News of New Periodicals, I have several suggestions which, if carried out, might help us without becoming a burden to the publisher.

#39: If the publishers of the *Interim Index* would give us complete titles, or at least fuller abbreviations in their list of periodicals indexed. There is something of the cat and mouse attitude in the present practice of giving us an abbreviation like Int. J., and then, in the same index, completely spelling out Public Utilities Fortnightly.

#40: If the editors of the *Index to Legal Periodicals* would give us, when they add a new periodical, full order information, as they did formerly for all periodicals indexed, we should be most pleased.

#41: If the Editor of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL* should persuade Miss Gee to compile another Births, Deaths and Changes list, we again should be most pleased.

While these sheets list some sources which I do not use personally, there are some I *do* use which have been omitted because of their narrow coverage, because they fall in the evaluation field rather than in notification of new titles, or because they resist fitting into the Chart. The last group accounts for my obscurities section.

In every area there are lists of books added to nearby public or university and college libraries. They usually contain little in the way of bibliographic information, but they serve to inform us that borderline books are available nearby, so that we need not select them. And sometimes we see items of interest which are new to us and worth investigating. If you are not already on this type of mailing list, getting there is easily accomplished.

In each issue of the *American Bar Association Journal* and the *Journal of the American Judicature Society* there are a number of hidden nuggets. They are hidden in the sections on State Bar Activities, on Activities of A.B.A. Sections and Committees, and on the Literature of Judicial Administration. They are hidden because these columns are edited by very unlibrarianish persons, having no regard for the sanctity of correctness in author, title, place, or even content. They know naught of underlining or caps, but possess a superhuman knack for disguising notice of publications in the midst of newsy paragraphs about people, places and issues. With patient perusal, a librarian of imagination and sleuthing talent will pick up the impression that members of an association, committee, or section are receiving from somebody some sort of mimeographed material, or that speeches made at a regional meeting are being distributed. Sometimes names are mentioned, and occasionally even an address, but to write for these items one must usually make free use of committee membership lists and directories.

A.B.A. and state bar publications being as elusive as they are, it seems to me that these columns will continue to be useful even if our Committee on Bar Publications continues to function and even if Miss DeWitt's A.B.A. Committee works out a subscription plan for libraries.

If you are interested in Civil Liberties material, the American Civil Liberties Union's monthly 4-page sheet, "Civil Liberties," gives you a list of books and pamphlets which might

not otherwise come to your attention. It's a biased list, but for coverage of a subject about which it is most difficult to remain unbiased, it seems to be the best.

Now that I have forced upon you perhaps more crackers than the serving of beans warrants, please shove back the plates, put the charts in your pockets and prepare to fill the void in your appetites with the coming \$4.00 steak sandwich.

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SOME SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT CURRENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO LAW LIBRARIANS

COMMERCIAL SOURCES

1. *British National Bibliography*.
Sold by J. Whitaker & Sons, Ltd., 13 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, £20 per year.

Corresponds to our C.B.I. Weekly issues are cumulated quarterly and annually. Average number of titles per issue has not been calculated, does not appear on the accompanying chart; the 1951 bound volume consists of 686 pages, of which 19 pages only were classified in the 336s and 340-349s.

2. *Canadiana*.
Sold by King's Printer, Ottawa. \$2.00 per year, including annual cumulation.

Lists titles of interest to Canadians, not restricted to books published in Canada. Separate section lists Canadian government publications.

3. *Cumulative Book Index*.
Sold by H. W. Wilson Company, 950-972 University Avenue, New York 52. Priced on service basis.

The most comprehensive American source of current information about titles in the English language, exclusive of government publications. Because of multiplicity of subject headings, monthly issues are not useful for selection.

4. *Publishers' Trade List Annual*.
Sold by R. R. Bowker Company, 62 W. 45th St., New York 19. \$5.00 per year.

The PTLA proper reprints publishers' lists of books in print, or in some cases, complete lists of publications with o.p. items indicated. Information varies among the lists; price is always furnished. Law publishers do not usually contribute. Further information on the accompanying chart refers only to the Index volume (4A).

- 4A. *Books in Print, Index to the Publishers' Trade List Annual*.
\$17.50 per year.

Author list; title-series interfiled in separate section. Most convenient source for locating titles in series.

5. *Publishers' Weekly*.
Sold by R. W. Bowker Company, 62 West 45th Street, New York 36. \$7.00 per year.

Lists newly published books in all fields, including selected state, federal and U.N. publications. Even though many law publications do not appear or appear late, this is the most useful of the commercial lists for selection purposes.

LIBRARY LISTS

6. American Association of Law Libraries. *Current Publications*.
Appearing in the Law Library Journal, beginning with the May, 1952 issue.

Newly published law books, selected state, federal, and U.N. documents; new pocket supplements; new periodicals. Should become one of our most useful sources. Mimeographed supplements are under consideration.

7. Association of the Bar of the City of New York. "The Library" section in the Association's *Record*. Distributed to law libraries: a few additional libraries can be added to the mailing list. Send requests to Librarian, the Association, 42 West 44th Street, New York 36.

List of selected acquisitions appears annually. Other issues are devoted to subject bibliographies, including law review articles as well as books, of interest to lawyers.

8. *Biddle Law Library, New Titles in the Biddle Law Library.*
Limited distribution to law libraries, on application to the Librarian, Biddle Law Librarian, University of Pennsylvania, 3400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 4.
 9. *Bulletin of the Public Affairs Information Service.*
Sold by Public Affairs Information Service, 11 West 40th St., New York. \$100 per year.
 10. *Columbia University Law Library, New Books and Pamphlets.*
Available in very limited supply to law libraries. Apply to the Law Library, Columbia University, New York 27.
 11. *Duke University Law Library, Current Legal Publications.*
Distributed to libraries by special arrangement with the Duke University Law Library, Durham, N. C.
 12. *Joint Reference Library Recent Publications on Governmental Problems.*
Sold by the Joint Reference Library, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago 37. \$6.00 per year.
 13. *Kansas State Library, Recent Additions to the State Library.*
Appears in the Journal of the Bar Association of the State of Kansas. Exchange or subscription at \$8.00 per year, Franklin Corrick, Editor, Third Floor, Statehouse, Topeka.
 14. *Law Society of Upper Canada, Books Suggested by the Librarian for Purchase.*
Available for limited distribution to law libraries. Apply to the Librarian, Law Society of Upper Canada, Osgoode Hall, Toronto.
 15. *Library of Congress Author Catalog.*
Sold by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D.C. 1952, \$65.00 (monthly and quarterly issues only—no annual cumulation because of the planned 1948-52 cumulation.)
 16. *Library of Congress Subject Catalog.*
Sold by the Card Division, Library of
- Sample we have seen included mostly books, no state publications, a few foreign language publications, federal publications, and new periodicals.
- Current books and parts of books, pamphlets, government and U.N. documents, periodical articles, in the field of economics and public affairs.
- Includes books and pamphlets, government documents, considerable foreign language material.
- Newly published English language law books and non-legal titles of interest to law libraries, selected Federal publications, new periodical titles. Not limited to Duke's acquisitions, although their selections are indicated. The Northwestern list (no. 19) is modeled after this, with additions.
- Current books, pamphlets, state and federal documents; many references to articles in non-legal periodicals.
- Highly selected, short list of current books of interest to lawyers.
- Valuable to U. S. law librarians because of selective quality and informative contents notes regarding British publications.
- Lists works represented by L. C. printed cards. Useful for checking bibliographic information, but not for selection.
- Quarterly issues reprint cards for publications of the current and past two years (excluding belles-lettres). Annual issues cover publications issued 1945 or later, (including

Congress, Washington 25, D.C. \$100 per year (2nd copies, \$50.00).

belles-lettres). Better than author catalog for selection, but not recommended.

17. *New Jersey State Library Selected List of Accessions.*

Distributed to libraries by special arrangement with the Bureau of the Law Library, Division of the State Library, State House Annex, Trenton.

A subject list, covering recently acquired English language law texts and periodicals. Appended author list of "Current Related Materials" covers social and political sciences, directories, dictionaries, etc.

18. *New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Library Acquisitions List.*

Apply, the School, Cornell University, Ithaca.

Acquisitions in the field, many state and federal publications.

19. *Northwestern University Law Library, Current Legal Publications.*

Distributed to libraries on exchange or by special arrangement by the Elbert H. Gary Library, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago 11.

Newly published law books, non-legal titles of interest to law libraries, selected state and federal publications, new legal periodicals. Not limited to N.W.'s acquisitions, although their selections are indicated. Separate section lists extensive foreign language acquisitions. In our opinion the most useful of the law library lists.

20. *Ohio State University Law Library Letter.*

Distributed to law libraries on request to the Librarian, Ohio State University Law Library, Columbus 10, Ohio.

Titles not limited to current publications; state and federal documents, periodicals, included as well as books. Foreign language titles not noted in the issues we have seen (2).

21. *University of Minnesota Law Library Selected List of Recently Published Books.*

Limited distribution to law libraries on application to the Librarian, University of Minnesota Law Library, Minneapolis 14.

Coverage limited to books published within the last three years, except for important titles; few state, no federal publications noted in samples; considerable foreign language material included; new subscriptions to periodicals are listed.

22. *University of Virginia Law Library Selected List of Accessions.*

Distributed to law libraries on application to the Librarian, University of Virginia Law Library, Charlottesville.

In the one issue we have seen, noted recent books, few state and no federal publications.

23. *University of Washington Law Library Books Cataloged.*

Limited distribution to law libraries, on application to the Librarian, University of Washington Law Library, Seattle 5.

Books and pamphlets cataloged during the month, regardless of date; few foreign language; separate sections for state and federal publications.

LISTING STATE PUBLICATIONS

24. *California State Publications.*

Published by the Printing Division, Documents Section, 11th and O Streets, Sacramento 14. Apply.

Lists publications available to the public, omitting mimeographed material issued daily or semi-weekly. This is a sample of state printers' lists—apply to others.

25. *Monthly Checklist of State Publications.* Published by the Library of Congress, distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25. \$1.50 per year. State documents received by the Library of Congress. Coverage incomplete and late as compared to individual state printers' lists or state library checklists.
26. *New York State Library Checklist of Official Publications of the State of New York.* Title is explanatory. This is a sample of state libraries' checklists. Apply to others.
Apply to the Gift and Exchange Section, New York State Library, Albany 1.

LISTING FEDERAL PUBLICATIONS

27. *Classified Checklist of U. S. Government Processed Publications.* Useful as an indication of the types of publications issued by Federal divisions and bureaus. Supplements indicate discontinued publications.
Preliminary Edition, August 1, 1951. Supplemented to March, 1952, 1 pamphlet. Published by the Documents Expediting Project in the Library of Congress, and distributed to member libraries of the Documents Expediting Project.
28. *Classified List of U. S. Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries.* Contents notes are useful. This card file is supplemented by cards for new titles, can be kept current by reference to processed listings of discontinued titles (sent to depositories) or the Discontinued Series listings in the front of issues of the Mo. Cat.
Sent to Depository Libraries on 3x5 cards (title taken from predecessor).
29. Commerce Clearing House, Inc. *Congressional Index.* Status Table, under House or Senate bill number, cites Reports and the date Hearings become available. Separate table in Status Table lists special Congressional reports, not related to particular bills.
Published by Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 214 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1.
30. *Congressional Record, Daily issues.* Daily Digest section notes hearings being held, bills reported.
Sold by Government Printing Office, Washington 25. \$1.25 per month, or distributed by Congressmen.
31. *Department of State Selected Publications.* Lists publications of general interest released during the month. Treaties series is not included—see Dept. of State Bulletin for current listings.
Distributed by the Department, on request to the Department of State, Washington 25.
32. *Publications of the Department of State, Semi-annual list, cumulated annually.* Includes specialized publications, and lists series, which the selected list does not. This is a sample of the type of catalog issued also by other Federal Departments.
(Keeping to date the Cumulative list covering 1929-50). Distributed by the Department, on request.
33. *Legislative Calendars of Congressional Committees.* Include lists of published hearings and reports, arranged by subject, serial number, bill number, report number.
Apply to the Committee.

34. *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications.*
For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25. \$3.00 per year.
Federal documents published during the month; some processed materials.
35. *Price Lists of Government Publications.*
On request, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25.
Separate pamphlets each covering a given subject, listing in-print publications.

LISTING UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS

36. *International Reporter.*
On request, to the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27.
Lists U.N. Documents distributed by the International Documents Service during the two preceding months to standing order customers; introduction calls attention to outstanding documents whether or not available on standing order.
37. *United Nations Bulletin.*
Published by the Department of Public Information, sold by the International Documents Service at \$4.50 per year.
United Nations Digest section, in back of each issue, lists some dates, meetings, decisions and documents.
38. *United Nations Catalogue of Economic and Social Projects.*
1st issue, 1949 (1949. II. D. 1—\$2.00)
2nd issue, 1950 (1950. II. D. 1—\$3.75)
Suppl. 1, 1951 (1951. II. D. 2—\$2.50)
Order from International Doc. Service.
Commentary on the work of the Secretariat of the U.N. and specialized agencies in the economic and social field. Not primarily a bibliography, but lists publications reporting on the various projects.
39. *United Nations Check-lists.*
Sold by International Documents Service. Prices vary.
In progress, separate check-lists, in nineteen series, covering complete list of documents issued by the organs of the U.N. Include documents not available for distribution.
40. *United Nations Documents Index.*
For sale International Documents Service, \$7.50 per year.
Indexes U.N. and specialized agency documents received by the Documents Division in New York. Beginning Nov. 15, 1951, separate section indexes WHO documents. Restricted matters not covered.
41. *United Nations Publications.*
On request. International Documents Service.
Catalog of all publications of the U.N. placed on sale during the preceding year. First issue covered 1945-48; annual thereafter. Contents notes and descriptions of periodicals are excellent.

NEWS OF NEW PERIODICALS

42. *An Interim Supplement to the Index to Legal Periodicals.*
Published by Columbia and New York University Law Libraries. Distributed by the Fred B. Rothman Company, 200 Canal Street, New York 13. \$5.00 per year.
List of periodicals indexed, in front of each issue, gives unofficial abbreviations for titles indexed, includes many titles not widely distributed. Beginning July, 1952, includes full order information for new periodicals.

43. *Index to Legal Periodicals.*
Published by the American Association of Law Libraries. Distributed by the H. W. Wilson Company, 950-972 University Avenue, New York 52, on a service basis.
List of periodicals indexed in front of each issue, gives full title. Information about publisher and price not now available except in bound volume.
44. *Gee, Pauline E. Anglo-American Legal Periodicals; Birth, Deaths and Changes.*
Annual lists appearing in the Law Library Journal, 1943-1950.
Intended to supplement the check-list of legal periodicals in Hicks, Materials and Methods of Legal Research, 3d ed., these annual lists were the best source of current information. None have appeared since August, 1950.
45. *Serial Titles Newly Received.*
Distributed by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25. \$25.00 per year.
New serials received in the Library of Congress, whether retained or not. Limited use to law libraries because of the small percentage of legal titles and the paucity of information about them.

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FREQUENCY				ARRANGEMENT				INFORMATION INCLUDED IN ENTRY														INDEX								
				Author				Title																						
Current issues per year	Cumulations	Av. no. titles in current issues	Av. law titles	Author	Subject	Author-Subject	Auth-Subj.-Title	Auth.-Title-Series	Class—Dewey	Complete	Partial	Last name	Complete	Shortened	Place	Publisher	Publ. address available in work	Edition	Prev. ed. noted	Date	Pagination	Series	Contents note	Subj. note, non-descrip. titles	Price	LC card number	Assigned classification	Author	Title	Subject
1 52 A	V								X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	#	X	X	X		X		
2 24 A	A	400	250-	X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		
3 12 yr	5-																													
4A 1	89,000						X	X		#		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	V	X	X		X	X				
5 52	1,022	78		X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
6 4	179	179				X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	#	X	X	X	X	X		
7 9	100	100		X						#		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
8 4	80	80		X						#		X	X	X	#															
9 52 A					X					X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
10 24	100	100			X					#		X	X	X	#						X	X	#							
11 12	100	100		X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
12 52	20	10			X					X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
13 4	25	25		X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
14 12	27	27		X						#		#	#	#	X	X	X	#	#	X	X	#	X	X	X	X	X			
15 12 A				X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X X _L D _O				
16 4 A					X					X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X X _L D _O				
17 3	200	200			X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
18 24	150	35		X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
19 12	125	125		X						#		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					# LC			
20 12	120	120		X						#		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	V	X	X	X	X	X			
21 12	110	110		X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
22 4	150	150		X						X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
23 12	75	75		X						#		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	# XD			

STATE PUBLICATION LISTS

SCOPE ARRANGEMENT			INFORMATION INCLUDED IN ENTRY												INDEX					
			Author		Title															
Current issues per year	Cumulation	Issuing agency	Subject	Complete	Partial	Complete	Shortened	Publisher	Publisher Address	Edition	Date	Pagination	Series	Contents note	Price	LC card number	Assigned Class	Author	Title	Subject
24	4	V	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	#	X					X
25	12	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	#	X			X	X
26	12	Irreg	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X						

Explanation of symbols:

X—Consistent

#—Intermittent

FEDERAL PUBLICATION LISTS

SCOPE	ARRANGE- MENT	INFORMATION IN ENTRY			INFORMATION RE CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS AND REPORTS											
		Author	Title	Index	Issuing agency	Subject	Complete	Partial	Complete	Partial	Where obtainable	Price	GPO catalog number	LC card number	Author	Title
27	Current issues per year				X		X	#			Contents note		X			
28							X				Series note		X			
29											Pagination					
30	200+ A										Date					
31	12 A										Edition					
32	2 A										Partial					
33	3-6 2-5										Complete					
34	12										Complete					
35	Irreg.										Complete					

Explanation of symbols:
X—Consistent
#—Intermittent

UNITED NATIONS LISTS

FRE- QUENCY		ARRANGEMENT INFORMATION IN ENTRY										INDEX												
		Author Title																						
		Issuing agency	Title	Subject	U.N. Doc. no.	U.N. Sales no.	Complete	Partial	Complete	Shortened	Edition	Date	Pagination	Series	Contents note	Where available	Price	U.N. Doc. no.	U.N. Sales no.	Subject	Title	Series	Issuing agency	
36	6	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
37	24	X						#	X									X						
38		X					X		X		X	#	#	X	X	#	#	X	X	X	X			X
39		X			X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	#		X	X	X	X	X		X
40	12	X			X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	#	X	X		X
41	1					X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	#		X

Explanation of symbols:

X—Consistent

#—Intermittent

Explanation of symbols:

**X-Consistent
#-Intermittent**

[illegible]

MR. DRUMMOND: Thank you very much, Marion Gallagher. I am sure everyone in the room will agree that was no bean and cracker plate, but a full seven course meal with a two inch steak.

Without further ado, I shall introduce Louis Piacenza, who is going to speak on second hand book values.

Mr. Piacenza then read the paper which follows:

SECOND HAND BOOK VALUES

LOUIS PIACENZA

No price tag could be placed on a second hand book that would satisfy every interested person, whether dealer or purchaser. Arriving at the fair price of a second hand book is not the easiest task of a law librarian. Perhaps the safest and simplest policy to follow is to ask the question of yourself, "Must I have this book now, or can I put off its purchase until a later date?" If the demand for it is such that immediate purchase is necessary, your decision is made for you by that demand. On the other hand, if you can postpone the purchase, you still have the decision to make at what you hope is a more favorable time.

Buying when material is offered gives one an advantage in price over buying when the material is needed. Creating a demand naturally raises the price. Also, the practice of dealers is to sell stock at prices that will move quickly the material on hand. When a dealer has to search for an item urgently needed by a customer, the price will be determined by the cost to him in dollars and time. It is rarely as low as when sold from stock. Books, even more than periodicals, rarely have a fixed second hand value. This is because they are not quoted often

enough for a market value to be established. That is why you will find reasonably priced items on the same list with items priced extremely high.

As to the fair price for a second hand book, too many people think that a dealer should be able to reach into the air and pull down a price to fit the customer's particular budget, but it is a bit more complicated than that. The number of requests a dealer has received for a given item, the current value of the dollar, the amount of new-book business you have given that dealer—all these factors go to determine the price. Dealers have a fair knowledge of the value of second hand books, and know also what the scarce items are. Second hand books still in print should sell for less than the list price. On this type of second hand book, the published price is a point to consider. Consult an up to date publishers' trade list of books in print to establish the fact that a wanted book is or is not in print. Out of print second hand books bring a premium. It is at this point of buying that the degree of need comes into play.

As a check against your buying, it is most advisable to establish a price policy for certain categories of second

hand books, and then to stick to it within reason. For instance, to set a top limit for out of print textbooks at \$7.00, law reports at \$5.00, statutes at \$6.00, attorneys-general or bar association reports at \$2.00, etc. However, if a report or session law fills in a long run, raise your set price slightly. Your price policy should be flexible, but only slightly so, or it will become meaningless. Vary it too much and it is shattered. Common sense comes in handy at this time.

The late Mr. Robert B. Anderson, of the Harvard Law Library, had a marvelous memory. He reputedly had 300,000 titles in his head. He knew whether or not Harvard had a certain title, and if so, exactly what price it had paid for the item. In your work, a good memory is an excellent tool to possess, and it is a tool just as certainly as is a good reference book or checklist. But if you do not have a good memory, it should be the least of your worries, because memory can be aided by various means. One of these is by keeping up to date annotations to a want list or checklist. Or you can jog your lagging memory by building up your own quick reference file of prices. Book knowledge may be gained in this manner. You should keep a want list of textbooks in a convenient form. This does not mean a list of all texts not in your collection, but those lacking for which you have had calls. It is a good practice to give such a list of wants to several dealers in whom you have confidence, with instructions as to price and time limitation. While there is no magic in this, you will acquire some desired volumes in this manner, and

at your price. But the dealer who has acted under your price limitation deserves a reward in the form of new-book business, which is where he makes his real profit.

There is now available a checklist for almost every category of law serial, and by annotating such lists to offers received, invaluable price lists are built up. As offers are received, jot down the prices alongside the corresponding items in your checklist, noting also the dealer's name and the date offered. This work can be delegated to a clerk, a page, or a desk attendant, to be done when business is quiet. In several years you will be surprised at the picture revealed of the various dealers' price idiosyncracies and specializations. Also revealed will be price trends as governed by dollar value fluctuations and scarcity of item. The annotations will acquaint you with dealers and their price policies even more than will personal contact; they will also serve as guides when making future purchases, and at times as a signal for prompt action on your part. For example, if a title which has been offered by several different dealers over a period of three or four years at prices ranging from \$10.00 to \$17.50 is suddenly offered for \$4.00, that is a bargain worth going after. And you should act fast, because your brother librarians certainly will.

Only an excellent memory or an annotated list can accurately reveal such a picture. The Sweet & Maxwell list for British textbooks, the Banks & Company list for American texts, the Carswell list for English and British Colonial serials, the MacDonald lists

of statutes and session laws, and many other similar aids are very helpful when accurately and minutely annotated to price, dealer and date of offer. Your equipment should also include the printed catalogs of the Harvard Law Library and that of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. When the time is ripe, I repeat, act swiftly. If the item seems worth it, wire. This procedure requires the checking of second hand book lists immediately upon their receipt. Such a list, several weeks or even several days old, is good only for noting prices, as far as the scarce items are concerned. More alert librarians than you will have gobbled up the rare or scarce material immediately if the prices are right.

Today a seller's market exists, in which the librarian does not have much choice as to the prices he must pay for second hand books. But this does not mean that you necessarily have to pay what a dealer is asking at the time. If you know that in the not too distant past a copy was offered, and the price at which it was offered, so that you can adjust today's dollar value to that of the time when the item was last offered, you have a bargaining point. Then, if you can afford to wait a little while, the chances are that the item will fall into your lap pretty soon, at what you consider a more reasonable price. But there are some items that come on the market so seldom that when they do, if you really need them and the price is at all right, it pays to snap them up without delay. The purchase of photo-facsimile reprints should be done only if you

are certain that the original will not be offered within a reasonable time. It is disheartening to pay fifty cents a page for a reprint only to have an original offered soon after at less than the price of the reprint or very little more. Be wary of photostat copies. They are extremely expensive. To the cost of the photostat, there is added the cost of mounting and binding as well; invariably, an original will be offered at much less. Not enough praise can be given to the enterprising dealers who have entered this field of law book publishing. They have contributed, and are still contributing, a most valuable service. In many instances, a reprint is the only edition available.

Dealers are important, too, and it pays to know them. Cultivate them, be friendly to them, be glad to see them when they call, for they can help you a great deal. To be sure, gone are the days of the Ray Browns, the Morris Hirschmans, the Clark Boardmans, the Hooks, the McClouds, the Joneses, the Floods, and the others who dominated the second hand book trade in the good days of the buyers' market—Mr. Ogg, of Palo Alto, much less active than formerly, is still with us, both specializing and selling new books. Since I do not want to date myself, please note that I did not say just now "in the good old days," but I did say "the good days of the buyers' market." Today the dealers are not quite the same as they were of old, but they are just as nice and just as friendly. They do not, however, have for sale the material the old dealers had. Many second hand items are getting scarce, and such scarce items as

are offered are sold immediately. Gone also are the days when the dealers were so well stocked that they would hold material until a purchaser was found. Today's high rents dictate smaller quarters and less stock, this is true if the dealer is handling law items exclusively. Scarcity also makes for a smaller stock. Because of this, dealing in second hand books, which in the past was a fulltime business, today is in many cases just a service performed to accommodate and/or to attract new-book business.

The dealers' big money today is in new books. Therefore, to get from a dealer the desired second hand items at prices within your budget, it is now necessary to give that dealer some of your new-book business. Get on the preferred list of the dealers if you can. I have heard it said, though I cannot prove it, that some dealers will give you a new set of books free if you will buy from them the annual pocket parts and also the recompiled volumes to that set. While this may be an exaggeration, it serves to prove a point: Dealers must now supplement their second hand business by pushing the sale of new books, especially large works with annual supplements. The annual supplement business provides the money that may keep a dealer in second hand books. When in the past a dozen copies of a second hand title might be offered in a year and at competitive prices, now you may not see that title offered in two or three years. Naturally, a dealer will price this item accordingly when he has it, and this is especially so if two or three libraries are seeking the same title. Preference

in the offering of second hand books is given by dealers as a reward to their customers for new-book business, on the theory that while all dealers can sell a new book, not all dealers have scarce second hand items for sale. If the dealer has taken the time to search for the item, he is entitled to a reward in the form of a special price return, or an inside track on some of your new-book business. I do not know of any dealer who gives a special, or cut rate price on new books, as the price of a new book is governed by regulations. They may give you a discount, but the discount must also be within regulations. It cannot be higher than another dealer can offer you.

Allocate your second hand book budget: so much for this category, so much for that. Give yourself some luxury item funds. This is to prevent your getting that guilty feeling when you have paid too much in filling in your home state reports, session laws, or some pet project of yours, or project of one of your board members, or a reader whom you must favor—such as a dean, or the chairman of the library committee. Over a period of several years, you will be surprised at how much you have accomplished in filling in sets, and how well you will feel when you mention this in your annual report. You will then have no compunction about paying \$27.50 for a single item, even though that figure will purchase a half dozen books or bind a dozen volumes. Put on the brakes, though. Do not juggle your allocated funds. When your luxury funds are used up and then some choice items are offered—items which

you have wanted for years—do not spend next year's luxury funds. To mortgage your next year's luxury funds this year is like spending all your book budget during the first month of the new fiscal year. The same items will be offered again; maybe not soon, but invariably they will. There are some items that are offered only once in a generation, for instance, some of the early statutes are rarely seen on the market. This may be due to a flood of long ago, a fire, or a penny pinching legislature. If you have befriended the dealer, propose that he bill you on the first day of your next fiscal year. If that day is not too far off, and if you have made your business worth while to this dealer, in all likelihood he will grant your request. This is a bad habit to get into but you need not let it become a habit. We know of at least one law librarian who got into a terrible mess and lost his job by making this mistake.

To befriend a dealer is to buy from him occasionally and to make your business worth his while. Make no mistake about that. Good fellowship is appreciated, to be sure, and sincere good feeling is returned in kind, but the true yardstick of friendship with a dealer is how active your account is on his books. Pick out an item or two from his lists and buy them. Let him know that your library is active. This does not mean that you have to buy from every list received from him, but you should buy enough so that the name of your library is not scratched from his mailing list.

Some dealers specialize in certain types of material. Know your dealers and the type of material in which they specialize; as often a specialist will supply a want when nobody else can. Also, be genuinely happy to see a dealer if he calls. He may have gone out of his way to see you, and been to some expense and trouble to make the trip. Certainly his time is money to him. Consider it a compliment that he has bothered to make the call, for if he is actively engaged in the sale of second hand books he is a person to cultivate, as he can help you. If his prices for second hand books seem outrageously high, do not treat him as if he should be riding a horse and wearing six-guns. Tell him frankly that his prices are too high for your budget. Be sincere and factual and keep his friendship. Tell him also what you can afford to pay and still keep within your budget. He will not break down and fill your shelves with the desired volumes at your price, but when he does receive a shipment that will permit him to sell to you and still keep you within your budget, he will do so. He will have a gleam in his eye, or a hope, let us say, that you may give him some new-book business. Mutual trust between a librarian and a dealer usually leads to lower prices. There are some institutions that have greatly benefited because of the cordial relationship between their librarians and dealers. Every dealer realizes and appreciates his obligations to an active account and to you as a librarian personally, if you are a friend. A dealer depends for a living upon active ac-

counts, and not on infrequent purchasers looking for bargains. You help him and he will help you.

When buying a second hand book make certain the whole book is received. Upon receipt, it should be collated immediately. For bibliographical completeness:

1. Check the title page for edition, imprint, and other pertinent identification. Note if the imprint date is genuine. A changed imprint date can make a fictitious rare item. In the past, some fly-by-night dealers in second hand books made items rare by expertly doctoring one digit of the imprint date.
2. Check for half-title page and errata, and see that they are there, if they should be.
3. Check for table of contents, or Roman numbered pages to see if they are there.
4. Check the pagination of the contents for missing pages, closely trimmed pages, tears, mildew or mold, or silver fish damage, or damage by other vermin.
5. Check the index for completeness; some scarce items almost invariably have a last page missing. This is especially likely to be if the volume has been rebound several times.
6. Note if pages are foxed. Stained pages, if not readable, are a cause to reject. Mildew can be cleaned off, if not too advanced. The treatment of active mold is more complicated and can become involved, but mold, like mildew, can be arrested and eliminated. If the volume is desirable, you will not mind having to clean it up. Consider it part of your work. If mold has eaten holes through pages, it is a cause to reject.
7. Look for marginal notes and autographs. An autograph may make an item priceless. Marginal notes will often enhance the value of a volume, but not always. They certainly are not a cause to reject.
8. Examine the paper. An edition struck on pulp or newsprint will always be a poor one. It may dry out, break into minute pieces, and will even powder. Poor paper can be kept indefinitely in fairly good shape if covered so that dust, light, and

air do not accelerate the deterioration. Dealers take into consideration the condition of a poor copy and price it accordingly.

9. Note the binding and give it the immediate care it requires. Today's high prices in binding dictate that second hand books when purchased be in good to perfect binding condition. Dealers can have books rebound more cheaply than you can. They get binding done from jobbers at very low prices. When a leather bound book is received, do something about preserving the leather. Apply one of the accepted preservatives according to instructions. Preservatives and maintenance will add years to the life of a leather binding, and also give it that touch of loving care all leather bound books should receive.

I have noted only the major factors in the purchase of second hand books. By paying close attention to them, a law librarian will gradually gain sufficient familiarity with this difficult aspect of his duties to enable him to buy with confidence.

MR. DRUMMOND: Thank you very much, Mr. Piacenza. I am sure you have given some very wise words of advice to the members.

I am sure everyone noticed, just as I did, that I forgot to tell why we put Mr. Surrency on the program. I think it is obvious. President Johnston desired that this Panel Session be directed to the younger members and book selection is one of the greatest problems faced by them. Therefore the man who could sum up the problems of these younger librarians is a man from a smaller library and one who has exhibited a great amount of drive in perusing all these Check Lists. He is really producing something for the profession, and I take great pleasure in

introducing at this time Mr. Surrency, who will talk about the book selection problems of medium sized and small law libraries.

MR. SURRENCY: I have a friend back in Philadelphia who has a nine year old son. The son was thrown out of public school in the City of Philadelphia, not because the son was ignorant but because he was a little bit too mischievous. One of the superintendents suggested to the parents that they take him to a psychiatrist, and this the par-

ents did. During the examination the psychiatrist asked this nine year old, "Well son, tell me, what do you want to do when you grow up?" The little boy looked at the doctor and said, "Well Doc, I know this isn't the correct answer, but I want to retire." I feel about the same way at this particular point. Time is running out, so I will try to rush this paper.

The following paper was then read by Mr. Surrency:

BOOK SELECTION FOR A SMALL OR MEDIUM SIZED LAW LIBRARY

ERWIN SURRENCY

The topic assigned me on this roundtable involves the problems of book selection for a small or medium sized law library. Frankly, I do not think that the problems of book selection are peculiar to any particular sized law library, as the theories of book selection are applicable to all collections, whether they consist of 10,000 volumes or ten times that number. When a librarian makes a choice of a book or books for the library, there are certain principles which he takes into consideration, either consciously or subconsciously. Usually, he will ask himself such questions as, "Does this subject belong in my collection?" "Will one of the users of this library need this book?" and other similar questions. From the answers to these questions a decision is made to purchase or defer purchase. The principles of book selection are the guide posts whereby the librarian accomplishes

the purpose of the library which is generally to furnish readers with the right book at the right time. Thus the librarian's objective becomes one of utilizing his budget to purchase the best material available in the fields to which the library has committed itself. Gone are the days when many libraries can afford to purchase all legal materials which are published and hence some selection must be made.

The difficulty of accomplishing this objective has become acute within recent years, due to the increase in legal publishing. If one law publisher brings out a text or treatise in any one field of law, almost invariably all the other major publishers will follow with similar publications. Publishers can always find old decisions which were never reported, and as a service to the legal profession, they will publish this material. Some publishers are guilty of taking material from one of

their publications without any change in editorial composition, and placing it into another publication, which is put on the market as a new publication. But the many nefarious practices of the law publishers are not the only problems of the harassed law librarian.

Naturally no list of one's woes would be complete without reference to the problems created by the lack of adequate funds, but this problem, I am afraid, is one which affects the librarian personally as well as the library. Book prices have increased tremendously within recent years, whereas the library's budget has failed to keep pace. A librarian of one of the larger law libraries in his annual report points out that the result of inflation on his library has been the elimination of certain duplications. One after the other, law libraries are finding it necessary to review their book selection policies and eliminate duplications as well as luxury items. The only cure for this problem is either an increase in the budget or the elimination of duplicate material or reducing coverage of the collection.

A recent survey of libraries in the Philadelphia area revealed that 31 per cent of the libraries lacked adequate shelving space for routine growth.¹ This problem is not peculiar to any locality but one of the pressing problems for many law libraries. This fact limits what the librarian may do to develop the Library's collection, for no librarian should take on a new field involving an addition of a large number of volumes or accept a gift which cannot be adequately housed,

for this has not increased the usefulness of the library, but has merely increased the number of volumes, if that means anything. To relieve this problem, the librarian should weed his collection often, eliminating unused second copies of old books and discarding old books which have been replaced. The problems today do not include the one of growing, for any law library will grow if the librarian does nothing, but rather the problem of increasing the usefulness of the library.

The problem of duplication has increased the worries of law librarians. To paraphrase one well known author, 'To duplicate or not to duplicate. That is the problem.' How often has pressure been brought to bear upon the library to purchase expensive sets of treatises, for the personal use of one of the library's clientele? This particular problem is acute among law school libraries where every teacher desires a copy of every book, which he cannot persuade a publisher to give him and which he has any reasonable hope of ever using in his courses. Such duplication should be avoided and the determining principles of duplication must be the use the set of books actually receives, not what some outsider thinks it receives.

There have been many suggested formulae to follow in deciding the wisdom of duplicating titles, but none of these can be fitted to the peculiar problems of law books. Such solutions consider the number using the book, the length of time that the book will be needed, and the number of pages

1. Annual Report of the Librarian of Temple University, p. 8.

to be read, while others, more dogmatic in nature, have stated that so many books are needed by so many users. The policy of the library should be to furnish enough copies of a title that is in demand within a reasonable time for no library should try to furnish all books immediately upon request.

Another difficulty that a librarian encounters is the lack of annotated lists or reviews of expensive sets of law books. The American Library Association publishes the *Subscription Books Bulletin* which analyzes each expensive set of general reference books, but there is not a comparative study made of legal reference books although the price is generally greater for the latter. For an example, no study has been made of the *General Digest 2d Series* to determine if all the reports listed are actually digested in there. When a publisher indicates on the spines of his digest that it covers the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1754 to date when the Supreme Court was not organized until 1789, I think the statement bears investigation. How often has the librarian received a beautiful brochure and after reading and examining its contents come to the following statement at the bottom, "Price quoted on request." The greatest handicap of a librarian in a small law library has been the lack of a price list that would be easy to use and which gives all the bibliographical information that is necessary to order a book. Such a list should include the price of court reports, compilations of laws, digests, etc. A list giving the prices and pub-

lishers of texts of interest to the law librarian is now published in each issue of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*, a project which I hope will continue, but this has not remedied the librarian's problem with regard to the expensive items in the law library.

These are only a few of the woes which complicate the book selection policy for a law librarian and no doubt some of you will suggest others in the discussion to follow. Having presented a few of the general problems which a librarian has to face in book selection, let us now turn to some suggested general remedies.

On assuming the position of law librarian, the new librarian should make a survey of the library's holdings against such checklists as those for reporter and periodicals, in Hick's, *How to Find the Law*, and other lists included in Beardsley and Orman, *Legal Bibliography and the Use of Law Books*, *Checklist of Statutes*, and other well known check lists. From this survey, the weaknesses of the library will become apparent and from this information a basic plan should then be formulated as to what areas will be built up and in what order. For example, if the library lacks a good many of the reports prior to the reporter system and has a fair collection of law reviews, the main emphasis in purchasing will be to complete the reports. One library has a policy of purchasing one set of a periodical and the reports for one state each year. This plan when formulated should be approved by the administration, be it the Dean of the Law School or the Book Committee of the Bar Association.

The Librarian should take the lead in developing the library's collection and not try to shift this responsibility to others. A good library collection is never developed when several people take the responsibility for selecting the books, for naturally they will choose only the books of which they have knowledge, whereas a Librarian should have a great deal more bibliographical knowledge. This does not mean that a librarian should not consult an expert in the field on the wisdom of a purchase of certain treatises but the librarian should keep the initiative in the processes of book selection.

Another step which should be taken by all law librarians is to determine the factors which will govern the book selection policy of the Library. The librarian must decide how far the answers to such questions as the following will control his choice of books: Is the title available in a library in the immediate vicinity? Will the use in this library justify the purchase? Does the budget permit expansion into new fields? Or any of the other factors as outlined by Mr. Jeffry. The decisions reached in this study should be written out and a copy preserved for the guidance of succeeding librarians.

Thus far we have determined the weaknesses of the library in certain types of books and we have suggested the adoption of a book selection policy, but what shall be our basis for the adoption of newly published titles? All librarians who have written on the policy of book selection are agreed that demand is the determin-

ing factor. Regardless of how simple the concept may seem, there are a great many ramifications.

The first point to be considered when judging the demand for a title is the reasonableness of the demand. Does a user request a book in Sanskrit which only he can read? Clearly, the demand in this instance is an unreasonable one.

The demand must come from the regular clientele of the library and not from those who visit the library once every decade. F. K. W. Drury in his excellent little book entitled *Book Selection*, describes the users as belonging to one of two groups which he characterizes as the articulate group and the inarticulate group. Some users are loud in their demands "but the librarian must stand between the demands of this type of user and try to anticipate the demands of the inarticulate user."² Many of the library's problems in the area of book selection could be lessened somewhat if law librarians were just a little more willing to cooperate in matters of interlibrary loans and exchange of duplicates. No law library can be absolutely complete with all available published legal material. For example, no law library can have all the briefs and records for all the appellate courts in the land but if each library would take the responsibility of maintaining the files of this material for a court, this material would then be available to all through interlibrary loan. How often has it happened that you offered to exchange with another law library a set of

2. F. K. W. Drury. *Book Selection*. (Chicago, 1930), p. 75.

books for duplicates they have, and have met with reluctance on their part to proceed until the books have been appraised and they are sure they are not getting the worst of the bargain in dollars and cents value. This happened to me with a set of Pennsylvania Session Laws which I offered to another library in exchange for a duplicate set of session laws of their state. Needless to say, I did not continue negotiations, for when one takes into consideration the cost of your time and the cost of appraising the set, it is cheaper to sell a duplicate set as waste paper and buy what you want from a dealer.

In conclusion, I would like to offer the following advice:

Now these are the woes of a law librarian, as small and varied they be, but he who is wise will not be harassed, in his career as a law librarian.

MR. DRUMMOND: Thank you, Mr. Surrency, for presenting the problems not only of the small library, but of all libraries.

We still have over fifteen minutes for questions, and I am sure there must be a large number of questions stirred up by the stimulating papers. Perhaps there may even be quite a bit of disagreement. Could I get the first question?

MR. McNABB: I have something I want to mention to Mr. Piacenza regarding law books. There is one dealer in our town who offers me books at a price which he says is half the new price. He hasn't convinced me because of the fact that in many cases—and this is true particularly of one publisher of reports—the quoted list

price includes advance sheets, and that same publisher will sell you the same volumes, one at a time, without the advance sheets, for about \$1.00 less. He will also sell you those same volumes in varied bundles, various sizes, for anything down from the \$6.00 quoted price for the book with the advance sheets to sometimes as low as \$3.50, and lower for complete sets or parts of sets of one hundred volumes or more—which of course makes quite a bit of difference in your appraisal of a set or part of a set which may be offered to you.

I also wish to mention continuation sets that have pocket parts. There are of course several things you watch for. Some of those sets have replaced volumes which the set that is offered to you may not have. In addition to that there is a policy on the part of one of the publishers not to continue any set in the hands of anyone except the original buyer, unless all previous subscription prices have been paid. That means that if a dealer is offering a set of that type, and he offers the textbooks at a price which seems like a bargain, make sure that the person who has the set has bought every pocket part and paid every service charge down to the last one, otherwise before you can get continued service on that set you will be compelled to make up that difference. If you buy the set, you can of course deduct that charge once you find out what it is from the price you would normally pay for a used set of that type.

MR. PIACENZA: I am glad you brought that out. It is generally

known but not generally advertised, and many people, lawyers and librarians, have been brought up very short with that particular proposition.

MR. MARKE: I have found it very satisfactory to ask for the book on approval. Most publishers are willing to send them. If they have enough confidence in the value of the publication, they will allow you to see the book, read it, compare it with the available material in the library; give you ample time, as a matter of fact, to consider and then make your choice.

I also feel that this group should be made aware of the bibliographical tool of value in the selection of current material that is in the *Annual Survey of American Law*, which is published by the New York University School of Law. Now it may sound like advertising, but in all seriousness, if you were to refer to the individual articles under the subject, you would find an evaluation of books. There is also a section called Legal History and there is evaluated the material published on that subject during the year. Here is an attempt to evaluate material that you are seeking in your libraries. I am talking of the older material that you may want.

MR. PIACENZA: Don't overlook the New York Publication. I might say that any other similar aids are very helpful.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Piacenza was once connected with Columbia. Speaking of Columbia, Miles, do you have anything to add to this that will benefit our librarians?

MR. PRICE: There is just one thing, and that is with regard to Julius' com-

ments about approval. That is absolutely the best way to appraise a book, but sometimes, as was remarked yesterday, even then you don't know. I have in mind an experience that one of our professors had in a court library a good many years ago, in which he found that they had every New York book on a certain topic except a book which a New York lawyer would use. After he told me that, I adopted the policy that where there is more than one book in a jurisdiction with which I am not familiar, I don't trust my own judgment. I write to somebody who is an authority on what the lawyers actually use in a particular jurisdiction and then I buy the book. You know how lawyers are, you can't give them a certain kind of Statute because they are used to another Statute. So why buy something they won't use.

MR. BREUER: At the risk of asking a question which has already been answered, I would like to ask Louis how he likes the secondhand dealer sending out lists of one, two or three hundred books, with no dates, no editions, no volumes, merely Jones and Waters, price \$5.00. When are they going to do something about that service? It is too dangerous to take a chance on books so listed. Transportation charges are high, and even sending a book back would cost money. If the list is not properly made out, no one should check it. It is a waste of time.

MR. McNABB: I don't want you people to go away with the impression that the policy that Louis uses in dealing with Law Book dealers, this sweetness of life business, is the only way in which you can deal with them. Person-

ally, as most of the book publishers can testify, I have adopted a completely opposite policy and have found that it doesn't make much difference how you treat them. They will always come back and try to sell you a book. Very often they come back with a better deal than before. I hope that if you do take Mr. Piacenza's advice that you will be smart enough to avoid the pitfalls that he pointed out to you.

MR. DRUMMOND: I forgot to ask whether any of our dealers or publishers would care to speak. I see Fred Rothman is here.

MR. ROTHMAN: Mac is always sure to get a rise. I just want to remind the people present that I haven't visited him in three years.

MR. MARKE: Might I ask Mr. Jeffrey if he would go along with me on this proposition: where there is a Law School in a large University, there is a certain amount of duplication with the General Library that is warranted by virtue of the size of the student body. However, in social sciences, for instance, that can be an element in determining whether you would wish to have a certain book which is in the General Library. Would that be one of the standards that you would apply?

MR. JEFFREY: If I get the question, the answer is, "I would." I don't see the issue. If I want the book, I will buy it. If I don't, I won't. One needs coordination. At Drake we got to the point where one could ask the Divisional Librarian if he were going to buy this and this and this; it took a lot of time, but we felt that it was smart to take the time to cut down

duplication. But at New Haven, I can't do it. There are at least four or five people in Sterling buying books in social science.

MR. BREUER: In the State Library we wouldn't have that difficulty because we have central auditing. If we order a book in the field of social science or economics, the Order Section will immediately check that item and say whether it has already been received. In that way it prevents duplication. If one section has a book and the Law Library feels it should be in Law, then it is a case of compromise as to where it should be placed.

MR. MARKE: It isn't a case of preventing duplication; it is a case of where you want it. In a University with 15,000 students, one copy may not be sufficient, two wouldn't be, three or four or perhaps even five or ten, under the circumstances. At that point you are in a position to warrant the purchase of several copies for your University Library.

MR. DRUMMOND: Thank you very much. I know if we weren't rushed so much we could get many more questions, more profitable discussion—I don't mean more profitable than what we have had, but additional discussion. I am sure that all of you will profit greatly by reading this section in the proceedings number of the JOURNAL. It is regrettable that we have had to rush through this panel, but time schedules must be met.

President Johnston has given me authority to adjourn this meeting, and I have been asked to direct you to proceed immediately to the buses. The meeting is adjourned.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL BANQUET

Wednesday Evening, July 9, 1952

MISS NEWTON: My Lord, Mr. President, distinguished guests and other ladies and gentlemen. It is a great privilege for me to be here to-night in the capacity of Toastmaster. I remember saying at a meeting not long ago that the closest I shall ever get to fame is in introducing famous people.

His Lordship, Mr. Justice Cartwright, could hardly escape being great because he comes from an extremely distinguished family in Canada. His is the fourth generation (in a row) of lawyers. His father was Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario and his uncle was a very outstanding Deputy Attorney General of Ontario for many years. His great-grandfather was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and a great-uncle—not a Cartwright but a Macaulay, another very distinguished family,—was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

It must be pretty awful for a young man, starting out in the world, to have all that to live up to. He has not only lived up to these records but gone beyond some of them. It is an advantage, of course, to have background and heredity, but the advantage is lost unless one has the ability, the character and the genius for hard work to make use of them.

We might almost call him a professional Head Boy because wherever he went he came out on top. He was Head Boy at Upper Canada College; he was gold medalist at the Law School and when he was persuaded

to run for Benchers (you heard all about the Benchers and their elections yesterday) he did a thing which has never been done before, he headed the poll—and by a large majority—at his first candidature. Is there any greater tribute than to have the favorable judgment of one's peers in such measure as that?

I might mention that he is a descendant of the Richard Cartwright who was driven from Albany, New York, in 1778 by . . . well, it depends upon one's point of view, but we call them the revolutionaries. I should like to point out that the loss of His Lordship is part of the price you paid for Bunker Hill and various other things of which we heard faint echoes last year in and around Boston.

He is really a very honorable and honest man so I do not know how he got overseas in the first Great War at the early age he did. He must have found some way of getting around the regulations and he also proved that the Army Regulations are not always right for he had a very distinguished career overseas. He was wounded twice and came back with the Military Cross. He also came back with a wife for, as I remember, they were married in England and Mrs. Cartwright is, as you can see, another distinction.

His Lordship will speak to us on the Supreme Court of Canada. I am not going to tell you anything more about him; in fact, I don't think I shall even give you the message of

the Secretary of the Law Society—"that he is a Hell of a good fellow." And this for two reasons,—first, because (although, of course, I agree with the sentiment) I do not think it is a very respectful way to speak of one of our Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada; and secondly, because I do not want those of you who have crossed the line to learn any bad language while you are here. I should like you to go back as pure as when you came. You are going to hear His Lordship, and I think that you will be able to discover for yourselves what manner of man he is and why we are proud of him.

My Lord, this is your audience, and I think I may say, your very eager audience, for they are the most appreciative people I have ever had anything to do with.

The Honorable Mr. Justice Cartwright

MR. JUSTICE CARTWRIGHT: Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: May I first thank you all for your kindness in asking my wife and me to come to this very pleasant party and for the great honor you have done me in asking me to speak to you.

I will make no comment on the much too flattering introduction which was accorded to me, beyond saying this; that when Miss Newton referred to the Revolution, that was not the way it was referred to in my family. We always called it "the late unhappy rebellion." My great-great grandfather was not exactly driven from Albany. He was accorded two

wagons by the Commissioner in command of the United States troops and was allowed to move some of his goods and chattels. His Majesty King George the Third made him an allowance of some £1,600 to make up the difference which he had lost. Unhappily, the family lost the £1,600 in the succeeding years.

When I accepted the very kind invitation to speak to you tonight, I did so of course, with pleasure, but I also did it with feelings of trepidation, because I have always held the great profession which you represent—I have regarded it with two feelings, feelings of gratitude and of awe. The gratitude is easily enough explained, because the work of the Bar or of the Bench alike would be completely impossible if it was not for the assistance which we receive from those who look after our great libraries, where the law is collected. The feeling of awe is occasioned by the extraordinary way in which your profession are able to answer the most unexpected questions in the shortest possible time. If I may, I will just from my own recollection give you an illustration of what I have in mind. I made a note of it, because it is not put in my own words.

Some years ago—not very many years ago, because it was after your distinguished President had become our librarian—I was arguing a case in the Court of Appeal for a client who was engaged in the profession of making bets, which is recognized by the Government to this extent, that they do collect Income Tax on its profits. As most of you are aware, there is a strange provision in the Law that if

a person loses a bet and pays it, he can, if he sues the winner, get the money back again. That is simple enough. But complications arise when losers have paid by cheque and the cheque has been placed into the hands of a third party. That was a point—I won't go into details of the case—that came up in the course of the appeal.

My friend on the other side of the case was relying on a case decided in the House of Lords in 1922, *Sutters vs. Briggs*. In the judgment, a short piece of which he read, Lord Sumner had this to say:

"The earlier gaming Acts adopted a position of compromise. Gamesters were not to be punished, but they were to be impartially inconvenienced. Unfortunately, ignoring patent facts does not help one for long, and the existence and accommodating disposition of third parties raised another and a pressing question. The desire to help them involves the legislature in the necessity of favoring either the winner or loser, for if third parties were to be paid the law could no longer stand indifferent. As luck would have it, when the legislature interfered again it was the winner who lost; *Victa Catoni*—I cannot tell why."

It happened that the Members of the Court of Appeal were not great classical scholars and it happened that I was not, and it happened that the lawyer on the other side was not. Their Lordships evinced a sudden curiosity as to what the Latin phrase meant. Well I was not on my feet, my opponent was, and my student surreptitiously slipped out to your learned

President, and in an incredibly short space of time he returned and handed me a note, which was in the handwriting of your President reading *Victrix causa des placuit sed victa Catoni*—Lucan 1, 128 and after giving the Latin phrase and its source he thoughtfully added the translation, knowing that I was not a classical scholar: "The winning side pleased the Gods, but the losing side was pleasing to Cato." The matter of course at once became plain, and when it came my turn to discuss the case in argument and curiosity was aroused again, I was able to say, "Your Lordships of course remember that passage in Lucan." I have never asked George how he found it so quickly. Mystery is one of the pleasant things of life.

I would like to say a word of thanks to your President for having saved me the difficult problem of choosing a subject. He was good enough to suggest what it should be, and he asked me to speak to you about the Court of which I am one of the junior members and while, no doubt, most of you are very familiar with that very great Court, the Supreme Court of the United States, you perhaps have heard comparatively little of our Court, because very few people have heard very much about it.

For many years it has carried on, doing its job and I think doing it well, but only as an intermediate Court of Appeal between the final Courts in the Provinces and the Privy Council in England. Most really important cases, whether they passed through our Court or not, used to go to the Privy Council. But since the end of 1949, when that

right of appeal was done away with, our Court has become the final court for the country and is in some respects similar to, although in many cases different from, the Supreme Court of the United States.

Our Court was created by an Act of Parliament of Canada in 1875, under a power which was given to Parliament by the British North America Act. It is not, as is the Supreme Court of the United States, a Court whose existence and jurisdiction is guaranteed by the Constitution. We exist by the will of Parliament, but that difference I think is not of practical importance. Parliament does from time to time, sometimes at the suggestion of the members of the Court, amend the Act in minor matters to clarify small matters or to enlarge or sometimes to reduce our jurisdiction and to increase the membership of the Court.

In 1876, when the Court first sat, it consisted of six members. In 1927 the membership was increased to seven, and in 1949 to nine. Including the two who were appointed in 1949 to bring the Court up to its new strength, there have been a total of forty-two Judges of the Court, nine of whom have held the office of Chief Justice of Canada. For most of its life the Court was housed in sadly inadequate quarters in a small stone building near the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa, which some say was a carriage house and some a carpenter shop built for use in the erection of the Parliament Buildings. From time to time the Press, particularly in Ottawa, used to carry on a campaign to have the Court

given more fitting quarters. They always referred to the old building as "the rodent infested building," and they were right. In fact, the rodents were making some inroads on the library. A certain number of books fell prey to them.

I have read that in its early days the Supreme Court of the United States was perhaps even worse housed, but I do think it can be fairly said that in the case of both courts, good judgments came out of cramped quarters; whether we will be able to do so well in our better building remains to be seen.

The Court continued in its very cramped quarters until 1947. In 1939, Queen Elizabeth, the mother of our present Queen, laid the cornerstone of our new building in the presence of King George the Sixth, who at that particular ceremony had only the role of onlooker. She made a speech, both in French and English, and notes of the occasion are now engraved on the cornerstone itself. It was not until 1947, eight years later, the delay being caused by war conditions, that the Court moved into its new home. It is a pleasant and palatial spot and it would be a great pleasure if any of you are in Ottawa and will be kind enough to look me up, to show you those parts of it in which we take particular pride. There is one thing for which I am particularly grateful and that is that the rooms of every Judge command a very pleasant view. We look out over the Ottawa river. While the Courthouse stands in Ontario, beyond the river we see the pleasant countryside of Quebec and in the distance the

Gatineau Hills. It is a pleasant and restful view when you want to contemplate, which is one of the things we are popularly supposed to do.

We sit in Court in plain robes. One always believes people are interested in the trappings of these places. We sit ordinarily in the black robes worn by Her Majesty's Counsel, worn by lawyers in Court, but for some reason—and none of us is quite clear as to where they came from—on special days we sit in a different set of robes altogether. That is on the opening day of each Session and on the closing day, if we are giving judgments. For some reason on the closing day if we aren't giving judgment, we don't wear them. We wear them too when capital cases are being heard, and on such days, according to the Press, we are "resplendent in scarlet and ermine."

By Statute, at least three of the Judges of our Court must be appointed from either the Bench or the Bar of the Province of Quebec. The reason for that is obvious enough, because all the Provinces of Canada except Quebec have their laws founded in the Common Law, as have most of the States of the Union, but the law of the Province of Quebec is founded on the Civil Code, which was derived from the Code Napoleon, and that in turn was derived I understand from the Roman Law. It is obviously essential that there should be in our Court a certain number of members who have been trained from their earliest days in that great branch of the law, just as the rest of us have been trained in the Common Law.

Apart from that one Statutory pro-

vision, there is no hard and fast rule as to how the rest of the Court, the remaining six members, shall be selected. It has always been customary to have regard to both geographical and religious matters, so that as far as possible the Court may be representative of the various geographical parts of the Dominion and to some extent that its members shall bear a proportion to those denominations of the Christian religion which make up the country. I think the present composition of the Court is probably a typical one. We have four members of the Roman Catholic Church, three of them French-speaking and one of them English-speaking; we have two members of the Baptist Church, which everyone says is an unduly large representation, but it happens that two Baptist lawyers were unduly brilliant lawyers; there are two members of the Church of England, and one member of the United Church. There are three members of the Court whose mother tongue is French, and of the remaining six the mother tongue is English.

At the time I was appointed, we took pride in the fact—perhaps we shouldn't have—that our average age was perhaps a little less than any other Appellate Court in Canada. It was then fifty-nine. The inexorable process of time has since raised it to about sixty-two; but it is still not an old man's Court.

Under our Statute five members of the Court are necessary to constitute a quorum. While again there are no hard and fast rules, we always endeavor to have the full Court sit when any Constitutional question arises,

and to sit either nine or seven in cases which present any difficult or novel question of law. For what one might call run-of-the-mill cases, we sit five, that is the quorum, because we do find that although we only dispose of about one hundred cases in the course of a year, it takes up most of the Court's time to do it. We sit three times a year and each time we continue sitting until our complete list has been finished, with this one exception; that the lawyers prefer not to argue cases in July and August, and if we haven't finished our list by the end of June we usually throw it over until the next term. But usually we get the lists finished, and to do that we sit continuously once the list starts, except of course on Saturdays and Sundays, until we finish it. That brings me to one of the differences between our practice and that of the Supreme Court of the United States. In that Court, I understand, the time for argument is limited. I believe that three hours is allotted to each side. In our Court there is no limit, and while it is always expected that Counsel will not waste the time of the Court and always hoped by Counsel that the Court won't waste the time of Counsel, some cases take a matter of several days and it is unusual for a case to finish in less than a day. So that one hundred cases do seem to fill out the year for us pretty well.

There is one matter I intended to mention and will go back to, in speaking of appointments to the Court and the geographical considerations which are kept in mind. There are, at present, three from Quebec, three from

Ontario, two from the west and one from the Maritimes. I should have also mentioned, I think, in view of certain comments that have been made recently as to what politics has to do with appointments to the Bench. In that connection it is worth mentioning, I think, that of the last three appointments to our Court, two of the three were not members of the political party which was in power at the time when the appointments were made.

All the members of the Bar in any Province are also members of the Bar of our Court and are entitled to appear there to plead their cases. No special qualification of any kind is required.

From the inception of our Court until 1935, there might in every case be a further appeal from its judgments to the Privy Council or, to use the official term, to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in her Privy Council. It was provided that leave must be obtained from the Privy Council to bring the appeal, but in constitutional cases leave was almost invariably given and it was very often given in other cases. In effect, therefore, our Court was really an intermediate Court of Appeal; immediately below our Court were the final Courts of Appeal in the Provinces; then there was our Court, but always with the possibility of a further appeal to the Privy Council. Indeed, in most of the Provinces they had the right, if they wished, to skip the Supreme Court of Canada and go directly from the last Court in the Province to the Privy Council in England, if leave were obtained, or in the case of

some of the Provinces, without any leave being necessary.

Some years ago the Parliament of Canada endeavoured to abolish that right of appeal in criminal cases. But it was held by the Privy Council that Parliament had no such power, that it could not interfere with what was regarded as a branch of the Royal Prerogative. That condition continued until the Statute of Westminster was passed, which as you no doubt are aware, changed the national status of Canada.

Following the passing of the Statute of Westminster Parliament again passed an Act abolishing appeals in criminal cases; in 1952 the Privy Council held that valid, and since then our Court has been the final Court in criminal matters.

In 1949 the Right of Appeal in all cases was done away with. Because of certain Constitutional doubts, before Parliament passed the Act which abolished such right, the question of its power to do so was submitted first to our Court and then to the Privy Council. It was held that Parliament had that power, and later the act abolishing appeals was passed. In the words of the Statute: "The Supreme Court shall have, hold and exercise exclusive ultimate appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction within and for Canada; and the judgment of the Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive."

That is subject to one reservation, which is not unusual in such Statutes. In any case which had already been commenced when the Act came into force, December 22, 1949, the right of appeal to the Privy Council is pre-

served; and in fact a number of appeals have gone since then to the Privy Council. It is to be anticipated that perhaps for another three or four years they will continue to go there. I will say nothing about the fate of such of my judgments as have so far found their way to that august tribunal.

I would say a word to you about our jurisdiction. I understand, but of course I don't pretend to speak with any authority, that in the case of the Supreme Court of the United States it is contemplated, and in fact so turns out, that only controversies of great general importance reach that Court. With us, it is not so. In civil cases, there is an appeal as a matter of right from any final judgment of the Court of last resort in any Province, provided the amount of the matter in controversy exceeds \$2,000. In addition to that, even in cases where so much as that comparatively trivial sum is not involved, the Court of last resort in any Province can grant leave in any case to appeal to our Court. In practice, leave is seldom granted unless there is a conflict of jurisdiction or a point of novelty and importance has arisen.

Up until 1949 our Court had a limited jurisdiction to grant special leave to appeal, but only if the Provincial Court had already refused leave to appeal. In 1949 the Act was amended and our jurisdiction was very much widened, so that now we can grant leave to appeal to our Court in any case which arises in Canada, provided the judgment which it is sought to appeal is rendered by the highest

Court to which it could be taken. To give an absurd illustration, we have Courts which in Ontario are called Division Courts, which deal with very small amounts. In the case of a claim of less than \$100, the judgment of the Division Court Judge is final. Under this amendment to our Act we could grant leave to appeal in such a case. It is unlikely that we would do so, but it is possible, and indeed there was one case last year where the question of a \$5.00 fine was sought to be brought to our Court. The only reason that leave was not granted was because there was an alternative remedy still available in the Province and the Court thought it proper that that remedy should first be exhausted. But where the point itself is important, and in that case, what was in issue was the right of the people to distribute pamphlets on the streets of a city in a peaceable manner, that is the sort of case in which although the monetary amount involved is trivial, the Court would probably grant leave once the Provincial remedies were exhausted.

There is a third method of bringing matters before our Court which I think does not exist in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Governor General in Council can at any time refer to us any important question which deals with the Constitution, with the respective powers of the Dominion Parliament and the Provinces, and then in the concluding words of the section: "Any other question whether or not it is related to those enumerated." And by way of

precaution, Parliament has provided that any question which is referred shall be conclusively deemed to be important. We could not escape deciding a question because it seemed to us to be unimportant. I am not suggesting it ever would, but that is foreclosed against us.

The Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces have a similar power to refer questions to the Appellate Courts in the Provinces. There is a right of appeal from their opinions to our Court and not by any means all but a large number of the Constitutional questions which have arisen under the British North America Act have actually been decided in that way, and usually, finally by the Privy Council on appeal taken after they had been dealt with here.

What I have said so far has to do with our jurisdiction in civil matters. In criminal matters we have a much more limited jurisdiction. To begin with, we can only deal with pure questions of law. If a question is one of fact, it can not come to us; and if it is one of those mysterious things called questions of mixed fact and law it can not come to us. It must first of all be a question of law; and secondly there must have been a dissent in the Court below by one or more of the Judges on a point of law. When that occurs, an appeal can be brought to our Court as of right.

In addition to that, we have the power to grant leave to appeal in any criminal case, but always only on a point or points of law. For some reason, that application is made to a sin-

gle Judge of the Court. If you are applying for leave in a civil case, the application comes to the full Court. But in a criminal matter, it is dealt with by a single Judge, that is the granting of leave, and if leave is granted the matter then comes to the Court to be heard.

Our judgments do not follow the pattern of the Supreme Court of the United States. As you know, in that Court one judgment is pronounced which is called the judgment of the Court and which is the binding authority for other Courts in the future. All the judges are free to write separate opinions, either concurring or dissenting, but still there is a single judgment of the Court to which you may look for the decision. Nor do we follow the practice of the Privy Council, which always gives a single judgment. The reason for that is said to be that in form the judgment of the Privy Council is not the judgment of a Court, but is advice given by the Privy Council to the Sovereign, which advice is always taken, and it is said that conflicting advice must not be given. We follow rather the well established practice of most other Courts of Appeal and of the House of Lords in which every judge is free to write his own opinion, in which very often one judge will write and all the others will concur, but in which sometimes even if the Court are all agreed on the result, every member will write a separate judgment because they aren't quite satisfied with the method of expression of the other judgments or perhaps even a different view of the law

brings them to the same result. That does give more work to the profession, but probably that system will continue.

Of course, if there is disagreement, the judgment of the majority prevails. Occasionally when the case has been heard by a Court of five or even by a Court of seven and there has been a sharp divergence of view, the Court will itself direct a reargument before the full Court. That was done last year in a case involving the question of freedom of speech and of what is and what is not seditious. We perhaps didn't do very well. The Court was split three to two on the first hearing and on the rehearing it split five to four; but at least there were other judgments which contributed to the writing on the subject.

I think perhaps I should say a word about what is commonly called "stare decisis," the doctrine that the Court must always follow judgments of a Court of coördinate jurisdiction which deal with points which come before them. It was well settled up until the recent amendment to the Act that our Court was bound by its own previous decisions, by decisions of the Privy Council at all events in appeals which came from Canada, and we would always follow, although not strictly bound to do so, the decision of the House of Lords on a point of English law. No other judgments were binding upon us, but the judgments of all other Courts which administer a similar system of law were, as we put it, "of great persuasive effect." We invariably, in a case of difficulty, consult the

judgments of the Courts of the United States, not only of the Supreme Court, but also of the State Courts. Indeed, last year in a case which we found very difficult we finally reached what we thought was the right solution, although some of the writers of legal periodicals thought we hadn't reached it. We found it in two judgments; one in the State of California and one in the State of Massachusetts. We could find nothing precisely in point in any decision of our own Court or in the Courts of England.

As to the future of this question, no counsel has yet raised before us the question of whether we continue to be bound as in the past, since we have become the final Court. But a number of writers in the legal periodicals have raised the question and they have suggested that particularly in Constitutional matters we should not be bound. They point out that the Judicial Committee, that is the Privy Council, which has for so long been the final Court in such matters, was not, strictly speaking, bound by its own decisions. They lay a great deal of emphasis, and very properly, on what has been said in the United States Supreme Court on that subject.

Out of the numerous quotations which have recently appeared, I selected a very short one from a judgment of Mr. Justice Brandeis, which states the question with which we will no doubt have to cope. He said: "Stare decisis is usually the wise policy, because in most matters it is more important that the applicable rule of law be settled than that it be settled right. This is commonly true even

where the error is a matter of serious concern, provided correction can be had by legislation. But in cases involving the Federal Constitution, where correction through legislative action is practically impossible, this Court has often over-ruled its earlier decisions. The Court bows to the lessons of experience and the force of better reasoning, recognizing that the process of trial and error, so fruitful in the physical sciences, is appropriate also in the judicial function."

It would be entirely improper for me as a single member of the Court to express any opinion or hazard any guess as to what the attitude of the Court will be when we have to grapple with that problem, but it will inevitably have to be grappled with. Questions may arise, for example, about the Treaty making power of the Dominion on which it will be necessary to decide whether the same considerations which applied many years ago should apply when the question again arises. I will say no more than that it will not be easy to determine. We will wait until it arrives.

Our Court, as you probably know, is a bi-lingual Court. I have already mentioned that three of our Judges must always come from the Province of Quebec and, with few exceptions, the Judges who have so been appointed since the Court was formed have always been Judges whose mother tongue was French. In the Quebec cases, certainly more than half of them, the trial is held and therefore reported in French, and the whole record which comes to us is written in French. It is one of our

duties to be bi-lingual. I must perhaps in justice say this, that while the three members of the Court whose mother tongue is French are perfectly bi-lingual, the remaining six whose mother tongue is English are not, may I put it, as perfectly bi-lingual as the others are. We have certain difficulties. We all read French, of course, because that is one of our duties, read it without difficulty, and perhaps as easily as English, but sometimes there is difficulty in following an argument.

I can remember one case before my ear had become reattuned to the French language, where a lawyer argued in French rapidly and I had some difficulty in following. As I was disturbed when the adjournment came that I might have missed one or two points in the argument, I immediately sought out one of my brothers whose mother tongue is French, and my worry disappeared at once. He said, "Oh, you need not bother, he did not say anything."

Our Chief Justice tells a story which he says indicates how perfectly bi-lingual the Court is. A case from the Province of Quebec was heard by five Judges. Two of them were the Quebec Judges who spoke French, and the other three were those who usually spoke English. It happened that one side presented its case throughout in French and the other side throughout in English. Judgment was reserved and later given, the Court splitting three to two. The three English Judges, who were the majority, decided the case in favour of the party whose cause had been argued in French; the two French speaking

Judges dissented in favour of the party whose cause had been argued in English. It has been suggested that a person less charitable than our Chief Justice might have drawn other inferences, but he only drew the inference that it showed the Court was perfectly bi-lingual.

As I said a little while ago, the Quebec system of law is different from that of the other Provinces, but I have found in the short time that I have been there and the Chief Justice, who has been there now for some twenty-five years has told me that he invariably finds that on any given state of facts, the same result is reached whether you apply the Civil Code or the principles of the Common Law. Indeed, it serves as a useful check when you have to decide a Quebec case under the Quebec law to suppose it had happened in another Province, and see what result you would have. So far, whenever I have applied that test the result has been the same. That, of course, is as it should be, because every system of law is designated ultimately to bring about a just result in spite of cynical observations that are sometimes made to the contrary.

There is another difference between the practice of our Court and that of the Supreme Court of the United States. Every Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States has one or more legal secretaries, usually young lawyers who have recently graduated from one of your great Universities, to assist them not in actually deciding the cases or writing the judgments, but in locating the authorities, find-

ing out when a case has been distinguished or doubted or over-ruled. It may be that is one of the reasons that that Court can dispose of the enormous volume of work which it disposes of every year, because I think it astounds all lawyers and all who have had any judicial experience to see the amount of work that the United States Supreme Court does dispose of in a year and the high calibre of the judgments which come out of it.

In the lack of any such assistance we do owe a very great debt to the Librarians of our library at the Supreme Court of Canada. I think, unhappily, none of them are here tonight. I had hoped that one or more of them would be here so that they could take back a message of thanks. They are extraordinarily good in assisting us in the hunt to find the relevant authorities and to find what has been said in other cases about the authorities which you do regard as relevant.

It might well seem that the one or two of the things I have endeavoured to say in praise of your profession and your libraries are so obvious that they didn't need to be said at all, and that might allow me to tell you a short and true story that has to do with libraries. I have no other excuse for telling it.

Some years ago a distinguished member of the Bar was appointed to the County Court Bench in this Province in a town far removed from Toronto, where there was a certain amount of judicial work but also excellent fishing. Twice a year, under our Statutes, the High Court sits in every County town. The story we have

from the High Court Judge who sat there shortly after the appointment. He had been asked to dinner by the County Judge and after dinner his host said to him, I would like to show you my fishing tackle. He took him into a room furnished with tackle which the High Court Judge, who was a fisherman, although he didn't have very much time for it, realized at once was very expensive as well as very good. He complimented the County Judge on his excellent selection and said how nice it was that he was able to have a little time for fishing. The County Judge said, "You see, when I was appointed to the bench I sold my Law Library and bought fishing tackle."

I am not going to detain you any longer. I do just want to say this, I looked forward enormously to coming here this evening and even then I didn't realize what a good time I was going to have. But one of the pleasures to which I was looking forward was meeting my very great friend Mr. McCarthy, whose name is on the program and who unhappily has not been able to come here. When preparing what I was going to say, I intended to say something about that great man, but he isn't here, I won't speak at length on his many fine qualities. He is not only one of the most brilliant advocates we have ever had in this country, but a very delightful man.

I will, if I may, in closing, again thank you all. If it is not out of place for a person who is not a member of your Association, I would like to say how honored all of us in Canada feel that you should have chosen my very good friend George Johnston to be

your President for the past year. Thank you so much.

MISS NEWTON: That is just the way we feel too. I think since his Lordship has paid his tribute to Mr. McCarthy, I should at least add, this was a very worthy successor to Mr. McCarthy. Mr. McCarthy was pre-eminent in his generation and his Lordship, while he was still at the Bar was pre-eminent in his and would be still if Ottawa hadn't stolen him.

We were naturally delighted when he consented to speak tonight, but it was difficult to choose the one we would have to thank him. The difficulty did not last very long. We chose one that everybody here would be delighted to hear, and although for our members I needn't say anything, I certainly should tell Mr. Justice Cartwright about Mr. Price.

At first I thought Mr. Price couldn't possibly have everything I heard he had. Everything said was extraordinarily good. When his name was mentioned, there was sort of a feeling of awe in the room. When he rose at meetings there was a special hush. He has a school during the summer where he certainly weaves his magic spell to such an extent that the first people to praise him are the ones who have been at this school. As a matter of fact, this is all based on very sterling qualities, not only charm and personality but a most unselfish interest in all the members of this profession.

Mr. Miles O. Price

MR. PRICE: My Lord, when I heard that you were to speak tonight, I emulated Al Smith and looked at the

record. I saw a magnificent record of military achievement and of outstanding success as a practitioner of the law in Canada, climaxed by the appointment to the exalted position you now hold. It was a record as replete with honors as the rosters of some of our great law firms are with partners.

The managing clerk of one such firm with twenty or thirty names on the door one morning rebuked his switchboard operator. "Miss Smith," he said, "it has come to my attention that when you take a telephone call, instead of saying 'This is Messrs. Cohen, Rothman, Klein, Marke, Fior-dalisi and McMahan,' you say 'Good morning, lots of lawyers.'"

My Lord, in view of these lots and lots of honors which you have so richly merited, it becomes more than ever a happy privilege on behalf of those gathered here tonight to thank you for this very vivid picture you have given us of the highest courts of our two great and friendly nations. Fortunately for these nations, their citizens regard their courts and the men who man them with a regard akin to awe. The judges they look upon as men dedicated and set apart. Let me illustrate.

Harold Medina for many years occupied the next office to mine at Columbia, separated from it only by a wallboard partition so thin that I could hear every creak of his chair, every boom of his hearty voice. But on the day when he told me he had just been appointed to a Federal judgeship, I swear that I shivered in my boots at my temerity the preceding summer in calling his downtown office

and telling him that if he didn't send somebody out to remove the mothballs from his rolled-up office rug so I could breathe in my office, I would throw the whole thing out the window.

It has been nearly half a century since as a small boy I sat in a crowded courtroom and listened to old Judge Hess charging a murder jury, gradually building up an unbearable tension which finally crashed in a blast of unseemly mirth when he misspoke himself and said "Double shot barrel gun," instead of "Double barreled shotgun."

It was thrilling to me that this man upon his high bench before me—not some Shakespeare or Milton or Addison or other author of far away and long ago, but this very man in front of me—had written those majestic words with which he was disposing of the lives of others. I was too young to know then that on our side of the line, at least, it was possible for a judge by a simple process of agglutination to throw together such a charge from printed and annotated forms. I realize that nothing like that could happen on this side of the line, and that Your Lordship is now hearing for the first time of these aids to judicial writing.

We law librarians never lose this feeling for courts and Judges, but we do sometimes get a glimpse of the men beneath the black robes, of their industry, their humor, and even sometimes of that utter simplicity which is so often the mark of true greatness. Mr. Charles Gosnell, State Librarian of New York, told me last week of a friend of his, now a prominent New

York lawyer, who a generation ago had a case before the New York Court of Appeals, which is that State's highest court. Arriving in Albany, he heard that due to some unexpected recess his case had been held over until the following day, and not wishing to lose any time he went over to the old State Law Library to look up the law on another matter. There for some reason or other he found nobody to wait on him, a condition which would be impossible today, under that very paragon of state law librarians, Ernest Breuer. But he did see a little old man whom he took to be a page, replacing a book on the shelf in the far corner of the room. Going over, he asked the man to show him the location of the various statutes and reports in the reading room. Obliging, as all law librarians are, the little man showed him around and in the course of the trip he even made a couple of suggestions which later proved to be surprisingly helpful as to the lawyer's legal problem. The next day when our lawyer stood up in court as the seven Judges filed in, he swallowed his tongue, because his little helper of the day before was Judge Cardozo, later Mr. Justice Nathan Cardozo of the Supreme Court of the United States, and one of the all-time greats of American jurisprudence.

One day many years ago I wandered into the old Supreme Court room in the National Capitol in Washington, and there heard a brash lawyer with "politician" written all over him, argue his first case before that tribunal. He started in to make a jury speech, but was checked abruptly by a ques-

tion from Mr. Taft and another from Mr. Brandeis, while Mr. Holmes remarked tartly that the Court would like to hear a little law on the subject. In no time at all, this lawyer stood spiritually naked and shivering, revealed for what he was, a lawyer who had not studied his brief and who did not know his law.

The next lawyer that day was also arguing his first case before the Court, and was visibly shaken by the scene he had just witnessed. He naturally got off to a bad start, but was quickly rescued by a kindly question from Mr. Taft, and the others fell in line, and soon this man, who did know his law, was back on an even keel and sailing along famously.

Rudolph Halley, an old Columbia man, now President of the New York City Council, once told me of a similar incident which befell him before the Court of Appeals. As Halley told the story, he ran into Chief Judge Irving Lehman one day at a party and said to him, "Judge Lehman, I can't possibly thank you enough for your kindness to me in Albany last week. It was my first case before your Court, and I had a bad attack of stage fright. But as I was mumbling and stumbling along, I looked up at you on your high bench, and there you were, nodding and smiling down at me in evident approval, so I knew that I must be doing pretty well after all. This same thing happened two or three times, and every time I looked up at you, you were smiling and nodding at me. Soon I lost all of my fear and did all right." "Yes," said the Judge—who was deaf as a post—"I remember

that day perfectly. That was the day my hearing aid battery went dead and I couldn't hear a word you said."

Sometimes we law librarians get quite a different view of the workings of these august bodies. A professor of law at Columbia who was formerly one of those law clerks that Your Lordship has told us about—in this instance, law clerk for Mr. Chief Justice Stone, of the Supreme Court—once told me that in that Court the judges reached their decisions first and then it was up to the law clerks to scurry around and find the law to make the judges look good. Of course, he could have been spoofing me.

In some of the New York county courts, apparently, this process is even more streamlined. My old and valued colleague, Mr. Louis Piacenza, who is above all a truthful man, once told me that he was in the office of the librarian of one of these county courts when a judge (still on the Bench, by the way) for whom the librarian had evidently written an opinion, called up to thank him for it, before going into court to deliver it. In the course of the conversation it transpired that the judge had not read the opinion he was to deliver. "For Heaven's sake, Judge," pleaded the librarian, "you've got to read that opinion first. Why, there are a couple of points of law in there you ought to know something about."

Your Lordship has given us quite a different picture of our highest courts, and a truer one. In doing so, for all too short a time you have lifted us out of our workaday lives and given us a glimpse of that fascinating and vital world in which you work. You

have edified us by your erudition. You have transported us by your genial wit. For all of which, for all of us here, it is my very pleasant privilege to thank you.

MISS NEWTON: I should like to stress again our disappointment that Mr. McCarthy was not able to come here tonight. He did speak at a meeting of this kind in 1940 and those who heard him have never forgotten him. We were rather pleased to find that he had never forgotten this Association. When the President wrote and told him that we were asking him to come, he wrote a very cordial letter saying it was a pleasure he would like so much to repeat. It was a great disappointment to hear today that his doctor would not let him come. It is a disappointment that he could not give his old friends the pleasure of hearing him again. It is a disappointment too that some of the younger ones should not have an opportunity to hear a man of his calibre. He was an outstanding man, as you have been told, in the law from which he has, as he says, "partly tired," but I know his interest has not waned at all. He was an outstanding public citizen. He was an outstanding sportsman. Horses were his great companions all his life. In thinking of him I couldn't help thinking of the difference between the young men who grew up with horses and the young men of today who grow up with these fast moving cars. I think the former were really happy people; the ones today are so anxious to get someplace where they aren't that they haven't much time to put down roots.

The last time Mr. McCarthy spoke

in front of our Association he spoke so happily of the fun he would have all through. He was a terrific worker. He worked and played hard, and had fun all the way along. At least, he said himself he had enjoyed it all. He does still. He is now I think about eighty-two, but he is exactly the same Larry McCarthy as he has been for years. He can't do all the things he did, but his letter was just exactly as you would expect; it had the same enthusiasm about it. We are very disappointed that we didn't all have the pleasure of hearing him tonight and greeting him afterwards upstairs.

I am now going to ask our President to say a few words of appreciation for the work that a great friend of all of us, Miss Coonan, has done during the past five years.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: As I have mentioned before, we have heard Margaret Coonan's report as Secretary. She took over the office in 1947 and has been guide, counsellor and friend to five Presidents, Mr. Poldervaart, Mr. Coffey, Miss Newman, Miss Ashman and myself. Before I took office I was permitted to see some of the secretarial correspondence and during the past year have been the cause of a great deal more of it. I am rather relieved that Margaret announced at the beginning of my year rather than at the end that she would not stand for re-election, as otherwise I should have felt quite certain that I was the cause of her decision. I feel sure she has never been asked as many questions before as in the year 1951-52. If it had not been for my fear that her successor might have a nervous breakdown I

should have spent a little time counting the letters that passed between us. Even this would not give a true picture because our letters were not short one paragraph notes; Margaret's answers to enquiries were two page letters. I know that my four predecessors have been assisted in the same generous way. I know, also, the new secretary will lean on her for some time to come.

It seems to me ungracious to let this occasion pass without saying how much I have appreciated Miss Coonan's assistance to me. Through pressure of work I have neglected to tell the four Past-Presidents that I intended to do this. Had I done so, they would doubtless all have been here with eloquent addresses in praise of our Secretary. I know that they will agree with what I have said.

Margaret Coonan, we all thank you for the work that you have done for the Association and hope that we can count on you to continue to come to all of our meetings. (STANDING APPLAUSE).

About ten days ago I received a letter from Alice Magee Brunot, in which she lamented the fact that she was not going to be able to be here as she had to look after her sister who had to go to hospital, but she did want to know when the banquet was being held and I sent her a program as soon as I received it from the printer. Yesterday another letter came and I am going to read some of it to you: "Dear Mr. Johnston; Hopes were flying high until word came from Battle Creek, 'No desirable accommodation at present.' I had expected

to drop down from the high blue on silver wings and attend the Convention. I am not a good loser, but I can smile. At the Banquet last year in Boston I received the greatest honor I had ever received, the proclamation so beautifully made by Toastmaster Dennis Dooley. My emotions were inexpressible. This everyone knew. Please remember, if this should be my swan song, that I shall always be a happy ghost flitting around the Banquet Hall listening to the speeches. I want the members of the Association old and new to remember me, because to live in hearts we leave behind is not to die. Tell Mr. Price to remember his promise to write my obituary. If he does not, I will haunt him. He may tell all the nice white lies he wants; I'll square it up with Saint Peter.

"I am sorry I will not be at the party after the banquet. I wanted to hear Harold Bowen sing. My best to you and all my friends. Always the same, Alice Magee Brunot."

(APPLAUSE).

MISS NEWTON: I think we shall all send our best regards to her in a wire, to let her know that we are thinking of her and that she is ever present in our thoughts, although she was unable to drop down among us in a jet plane, which she would probably have liked to do.

I think we will ask Mr. Forrest Drummond to say a few words.

MR. DRUMMOND: I will say a very few words and they will just be words of thanks. This happens to be the first and only opportunity I have to thank you for electing me a year ago. I would like to offer my deepest thanks for

this honor and I will try to give you the type of administration that you really deserve during the next year.

At this point I would like to call your attention to the fact that the August Issue of *Fortune* is to be devoted to articles on Canada. I notice that the title of one of the articles there is an explanation of why the Canadians understand us better than we understand them. I think that the membership of this Association understands Canadians very well. As a matter of fact, they understood one so well they made the perfect choice of a President during the past year.

I think that I can make George blush a little bit by saying that. I know that every one of you will join me in saying that we owe him a great debt of gratitude for this wonderful meeting. I would also like to thank all the members of the Committee and all of our friends in Toronto who did such a grand job of making us feel at home. I wish I could say even more about George, but I know what he will probably do with me.

I would like to call your attention to the place of the meeting next year. We are going to have a job if we are to follow this wonderful Canadian Convention. We won't attempt to compete with it. What we will try to do is to give you a typical California meeting and by that I do not mean a Hollywood type. I would like to say that if any of you intend to spend any vacation time there, it would probably be a better idea before the Convention than after, because during the week following there will be fifty thousand boy scouts meeting in the Los Angeles area.

With that I will close by saying please come to Los Angeles. We will do the best we can for you.

MISS NEWTON: Thank you very much, Mr. Drummond. We are all looking forward to the inspiration which you will give us next year as President. I will ask Miss Elliott, President-elect, to come up here, too.

MISS ELLIOTT: It is something to be chosen the President-elect of this organization. I understand what you were doing when you gave me this honour; you were appointing somebody from the south. You had appointed somebody from the northwest, the northeast, the southwest; and now the south is going to be represented. I understand, too, why you chose me; it was because I am a pioneer in University law library work; I am the one who has the most grey hairs in the south.

I want to thank you for doing it. If I can in any way meet the standards that our Toronto President has attained, I am sure that I will please you and I will please myself. I thank you for myself and for the south.

MISS NEWTON: I think it would be nice for Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbitt and Mr. Anderson, who have provided us with the entertainment tonight, would rise and be thanked by you all.

The Toronto people have been very kind to us in every way and we are certainly very grateful to the West Publishing Company.

The only thing which remains for me to do is to urge you all to go up to the Roof Garden. You won't have to do anything but enjoy yourselves. We shall be very glad to have our special

guests, Mr. Justice Cartwright and Mrs. Cartwright, join with us. We are also in for a very special treat, in that the President's very gifted son is going to play for us. Toronto is very proud

of him and is going to be prouder and prouder as he goes on with his career.

The meeting is now adjourned to the Roof Garden.

GENERAL SESSION

Thursday Morning, July 10, 1952

The Thursday morning session was called to order at 9 o'clock, President Johnston presiding.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: We have a very long agenda for a half-day. I am going to start now with the report of the Joint Committee on Government Publications. As Mrs. Paulson is not here I will read the note I have received from her:

"There is no report of this Committee again this year. All the members advise continuing the Committee. It might be wise to have a Law Library member appointed again so that if problems do arise the Committee will be ready to function. Possibly the elimination of deposit accounts or the increasing scarcity of Government Documents may be subjects for Committee discussion."

I don't think there is anything that needs to be done about that. The Executive Board can decide on continuing or not continuing our representation.

Mr. Graham sent in a preliminary report on the *Union List of Serials* which was sent out with the others in mimeographed form. He has now sent in a final report which covers the meeting of the Committee held at the Library of Congress on June 2 and 3 and he wishes to have it substituted

for the preliminary report. It deals with the staggering problem of keeping up with the great mass of serial publications of all kinds, domestic and foreign now being published and makes a suggestion as to how a new Union Catalog might be made up. I was going to read the new material, but there are two or three closely typed pages and as it will come out in the printed proceedings, we might dispense with the reading of the report at this meeting. Is that agreeable to the meeting?

In that case, Mr. Price, when your report is approved or accepted, we might add the acceptance of both reports.

The report follows:

REPORT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ON THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE *UNION LIST OF SERIALS*, 1951-52

That bold action ultimately must be taken if serials are to receive adequate national control becomes clearer each year. The fact that science and technology, unlike law, are not nationally and jurisdictionally limited, makes it difficult for law librarians to grasp the scope and urgency of the problem in many fields. Further, in

our preoccupation with the economic and qualitative phases of serial selection we leave the quantitative phases to L. C., and to the other great research institutions—fortunately able, and certainly willing—calling on them for photocopies and interloans, often with little thought of what this presumes, or of what needs to be done to keep abreast of the tide and to bring under control numerous classes of material not yet union-listed. Among such classes are foreign government publications since 1931; administrative reports of societies, universities and corporations; law reports and digests; publications of national and international congresses.

The magnitude of the problem is staggering: approximately 15,000 new serial titles are now received annually by L. C. alone: the *Union List of Serials*, 2d ed., 1943 (3065 p.) listed about 120,000 titles from 600 libraries down to December 31, 1940, at a cost of nearly \$300,000 of which \$41,000 was a Rockefeller Foundation grant; the 1941-42 Wilson supplement lists about 9,000 new and changed titles; the 1944-49 Wilson supplement, due in 1953, will include perhaps 20,000-25,000 more. With these facts in mind one perceives why institutions bearing the brunt of the serials burden have turned hopefully to punched cards and business machines.¹ Technology has got libraries into difficulties; technology and better coöperation must get them out.

Since January 1, 1951, L. C. has employed punched cards for listing new serials; monthly issues of *Serial Titles Newly Received* have been prepared

from these cards. During the past year L. C. also has begun cleaning up serial arrearages, editing, consolidating and punch-carding its back serial records. It is estimated that this program, spread over five years, will cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000 and will eventually cover 250,000 titles—approximately half the estimated total of 500,000 titles in the libraries of the United States and Canada. These figures alone suggest why the L. C. Project must be the first step toward improved serial control.

A meeting of the Joint Committee was held at the Library of Congress June 2-3, 1952, to consider eventual expansion of the edited L. C. Serial Record into a permanently maintained Union Catalog of Serials (from which Union Lists may then be prepared as needed). Agenda included institutional and serial coverage of such a catalog; basis and methods of compilation; alternative forms of finance, maintenance, publication and supplementation.

The meetings were informational and exploratory. L. C. chiefs outlined progress of the Serials Editing Project and summarized experience with punched cards both in that project and in preparation of STNR. Additional time-, cost-, and use-studies are being made and the problem of an IBM versus manual Catalog is being thoroughly explored.

Aside from the projected expansion of STNR beginning in 1953—the de-

1. See Parker, *Library Applications of Punched Cards; A description of Mechanical Systems*. A.L.A., 1952 Wagman, *A Union Catalog of Serials on Punched Cards*, 9 L.C. Information Bulletin, May 8, 1950, 31-37.

tails of which are to be announced shortly by L. C.—the major decision reached during the meetings related to the basis and manner of compilation. Several possibilities were discussed:

1) The original proposal to use the edited L. C. serial record as a basis for a checking edition to be issued in parts and sent out to cooperating libraries. Libraries would add their holdings of the entries listed and also any additional entries not on the L. C. list. There was general opposition to this method on the grounds that the bulk of the information for 150,000 titles is now available in existing Union Lists, all well edited and partially supplemented down to 1950. To report and re-edit so much information seemed a waste of time and resources, particularly in view of the high editorial and printing costs of checking editions.

2) Microfilm or other reporting to L. C. of the serial records and catalogs of all libraries having reasonably complete and centralized record systems. Such microfilms, with later blow-ups, could be prepared at a total cost of three cents per record card. The difficulties here, of course, would be (1) great variation in the form and detail of records sent in from the various libraries; (2) the vast editing, consolidating and summarizing project to be undertaken by L. C.; (3) much of the resulting record still would simply duplicate that in existing lists, i.e., would amount to re-compilation rather than supplementation of much of the present Union List apparatus.

3) An alternate method which

would make utmost use of present lists and information and which would bring such information up to a definite cut-off date. This proposal was that as rapidly as possible, and by whatever means promised to be most efficient in individual cases, cooperating libraries would supply to the Union Catalog information regarding all previously unreported holdings of serials, including changes in either the entry form or the holdings of titles previously reported. The Union Catalog would pool this information and publish it in a new volume or supplement. It was suggested that the cut-off date be December 31, 1952, with STNR to be expanded into a "Union List of STNR" to serve as a current supplement for new titles and holdings thereafter. Many details remain to be worked out; and obviously *in practice* the difference in means of compilation will not be as sharp as suggested because for many large libraries complete microfilm reporting may still prove most practicable. It was believed, however, that this method provides the quickest, simplest and most economical means of getting a true Union Catalog of Serials under way and of providing a basis from which a single-alphabetized catalog in either manual or punched card form can eventually be prepared.

L. C.'s preliminary cost estimates for the manual and IBM methods are now being reworked, eliminating the checking editions, and replanning the project on the basis of this third method.

A minimum of from five to ten years, and several hundred thousand dollars (in addition to the time and

money required for editing L. C.'s serial record) eventually will be needed for the main project. It is plain, however, with serials increasing at the rate of 15,000-20,000 entries per year, and with national interest demanding more comprehensive control over these basic materials, that these costs and commitments ultimately must be faced. The job has outgrown the wasteful periodic rechecks of entire holdings and can be more economically handled on a permanent maintenance basis.

Libraries meanwhile can assure their most efficient participation in the project by building up comprehensive centralized serial records, particularly for uncommon local and special materials, and by devising record systems which will permit regular reporting of previously unreported serial holdings.

Respectfully submitted,
HOWARD J. GRAHAM
AALL Representative on the
Joint Committee on the Union
List of Serials
June 30, 1952.

Mr. Pollock, will you report now?
The Report is printed below:

REPORT OF THE JOINT
COMMITTEE ON COÖPERATION
BETWEEN THE AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF LAW
LIBRARIES AND THE
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN
LAW SCHOOLS

Since the activities of this Committee are programmed in accordance with the calendar rather than the fiscal

year, this is a preliminary report, essentially prospective, except for the account of the pending and the continuing programs.

The report is divided into three units: (1) pending activities, (2) continuing activities, and (3) new activities.

1. *Pending Activities.*

Miss Kate Wallach of the Louisiana State University Law Library has assembled the law library statistics from the answers to a recent questionnaire. The latter was prepared by Mrs. Marian Gallagher of the University of Washington Law Library. The plan is to publish this data in a forthcoming issue of the *LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Mr. Cyril L. McDermott of the St. John's University Law Library is assembling statistical and technical data with respect to the methods of teaching Legal Bibliography. This data has been assembled and Mrs. Bernita J. Davies of the University of Illinois Law Library has prepared a digested report of the results. Mr. McDermott has indicated that this study should be completed in the near future.

In 1939, under the capable direction of Miss Lucile Elliott of the University of North Carolina Law Library, a classification and pay plan study for law libraries was undertaken. Substantial progress was made but the advent of World War II forced the interruption of this program. Since so much good work has gone into the study and since it is a program of substantial import, the project is being reactivated under the direction of Mrs. Marian Gallagher. Miss Helen Har-

grave of the University of Texas Law Library has agreed to assist in the work of this subcommittee.

2. Continuing Activities.

In keeping with an original objective, this Joint Committee has served as a clearing house for library problems. Mrs. Davies is now chairmaning the program, assisted by Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Hargrave. To provide group and individual benefit from the experience and knowledge of various librarians, it is essential that there be a maximum of interchange of ideas and techniques. The subcommittee is projecting plans for publicizing and effectuating these ends.

3. New Activities.

The need for a manual of standard law library procedures has been in the forefront of the planning of this Committee for some time. The invaluableity of a guide-book on standard and recommended law library practices is obvious. The Committee, therefore, is hopeful that plans for an independent or coöperative project may soon materialize.

An exceptionally important and pressing need of the law library and legal researcher is the preparation and publication of a bibliography of American law. This program could be one of major significance not only as a guide to the development and expansion of various law collections but also in stimulating and satisfying extensive and wide research interests and effort. The import of the project is such as to require the most careful and thorough planning. While it is only in an

amorphous stage, much assistance and guidance has been obtained from Professor J. Willard Hurst of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Respectfully submitted,

ERVIN H. POLLACK, *Chairman*

JEAN ASHMAN

HARRIET L. FRENCH

CLARA KILBOURN

FLORENCE R. McMASTER

BERNITA J. DAVIES

CYRIL L. McDERMOTT

KATE WALLACH

J. WILLARD HURST

MARIAN G. GALLAGHER

DOROTHY SALMON

HELEN HARGRAVE

May I move the acceptance of my report?

MISS ASHMAN: I will second that.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: That Committee Report is well worth reading. I am sure you have all read it. It is most comprehensive and it sets out a very interesting program that the Committee has set up. It is really an active Committee and a very strong Committee. All those in favor of the motion say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Miss Ashman will you give your report now?

MISS ASHMAN: I would be very happy to give it at this time.

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE ON COUNCIL OF AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The American Library Association has extended invitations to all national library associations to participate in the American Library Associa-

tion either under divisional status or affiliated status, preferably divisional. The American Association of Law Libraries has long been an affiliated society. This entitles us to a representative in the American Library Association Council. When our Association meets at the same time and place as the A.L.A., we are extended the privileges of the larger body as to hotel rates and conference hospitalities. The affiliation is a gesture of unity among library groups and of support for the principles of the American Library Association.

In weighing the probable effect of a change from affiliation to divisional status, several considerations merit attention:

1. Pertinent provisions of the A.L.A. Constitution and By-Laws,
2. Probable gains to be realized from closer ties with the larger group as balanced against possible dangers from loss of identity and other intangibles,
3. The spirit of coöperation of the A.L.A., as expressed by its officers, and
4. Effect on A.A.L.L. finances.

While it is not possible to evaluate all factors at this time, and while there are many arguments which may well be advanced in favor of divisional status, the financial problems incident to such a change seem to have no practical solution.

Provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the A.L.A. are most liberal. Except for one noticeable gap, they seem to be adaptable to the needs of the A.A.L.L. The purposes of the Association are well known. As stated in the Constitution: "The object of the American Library Association

shall be to promote library service and librarianship." (Article II.)

Qualifications for membership are broad. The article governing membership is in process of amendment and will be considered for final action at the meeting in New York, June 29 to July 5. It reads: "Any person, library or other institution interested in library work may become a member upon payment of the dues provided for in the By-Laws. The Executive Board may suspend a member for cause after hearing by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Executive Board and may reinstate a member by a three-fourths vote of the members of the Executive Board." (Proposed Article III.)

Divisions are governed by Article IV of the Constitution and Article VI of the By-Laws:

"Section 1. (a) Divisions of the Association may be organized as provided in the by-laws.

(b) Each division shall represent a field of activity in general distinct from that of other divisions.

(c) Each division shall have complete autonomy over and responsibility for the conduct of its own affairs and the expenditure of its funds, subject to the restrictions imposed by the Constitution and by-laws of the Association. The Executive Board and Council of the Association shall have no responsibility for such activities or expenditures.

Section 2. Each division shall be entitled to receive from the Association for carrying on its work, an allotment of funds as provided in the by-laws.

Section 3. The board of directors of the division shall be recognized as the body primarily responsible under the Constitution and by-laws of the Association in the field of activity represented by the group. The board of directors may, if it so desires, appoint a special committee to which this responsibility will be delegated." (Article IV of Constitution.)

"Section 1. The Council may establish divisions under the following conditions:

(a) The Council may authorize the organization as a division of any group of not less than 300 members of the Association who are interested in the same general field of activity, upon petition of such group. Under exceptional circumstances, the Council may admit as divisions groups having fewer than 300 members.

(b) The Council by a vote at two consecutive meetings may discontinue a division when in the opinion of the Council the usefulness of that division has ceased.

Section 2. (a) The purpose of a division is to promote library service and librarianship within the field of its special interest and to coöperate in the promotion of general and joint enterprises with the Association and in all other library groups.

(b) Each division shall be organized under a board of directors with overlapping terms and with authority to make decisions between conferences or meetings of the division, with an executive secretary elected for not less than three years, and with provision for the election of officers and representatives on the Council by mail vote.

Section 3. (a) A division may: prescribe any additional qualifications for membership it may desire, including the charging of additional fees; organize sections as it may desire; select its own time and place of meeting; hold closed meetings; retain or adopt a distinctive name; appoint committees to function within the field of its activities; in general carry on activities along the lines of its own interests; and account for its funds solely to its own members.

(b) Subject to the general approval of the divisional board of directors, each section of a division may have the same rights, including the right to nominate its own representatives on committees of the Association.

(c) Each division shall receive 20 per cent of the Association dues paid by each personal member of the division, in accordance with the expressed desire of the member, except that no allotments shall be made for life members who became such before July 1, 1939, and no allotment shall exceed \$2 annually for any personal member.

(d) Allotments of 20 per cent of dues of institutional members eligible for membership in the division shall be made to the division specified by such institutional members, beginning one year after the total receipts from all membership dues exceed total receipts from all dues in 1939 by an amount equal to or greater than the sums of these allotments from institutional dues and any increase in expenditures caused by reorganization.

(e) Members of the Association may become members of more than one division upon payment of an addi-

tional fee of 20 per cent of their Association dues (not to exceed \$2) for each additional division, such fees to be included in the allotments to the division designated; and upon meeting any other qualifications the division may impose.

(f) For any life member who becomes such after the adoption of this section, the Executive Board shall, during the life time of such member, allot \$2 per year to the division expressly designated by such member, which designation may be changed from year to year.

(g) Funds allotted to a division are to be transferred to the treasurer of such division at six-month intervals. A report of the expenditures of allotted funds shall be made by the treasurer of each division to the treasurer of the Association annually.

(h) Upon express designation by the board of directors of a division, allotments payable for the members of a section organized within such a division shall be paid to the treasurer of such section through the treasurer of the division. In such case the treasurer of the section shall report annually through the treasurer of the division to the treasurer of the Association upon the expenditures of such allotted funds.

Section 4. (a) Only members of this Association may be members of a division, section, round table, or discussion group.

(b) No authority is granted any division, section, round table, discussion group, board, or committee, except the Executive Board of the Association, to commit the Association as such by any declaration of policy or to

incur expense on behalf of the Association.

(c) Provision shall be made by the Executive Board for sessions of the various divisions, sections, round tables, discussion groups, and other groups at meetings and annual conferences of the Association." (Article VI of By-Laws.)

A division may organize sections whose members must be members of the American Library Association. A division may also have chapters representing certain geographical areas whose members are not all members of A.L.A. A search of the Constitution and By-Laws fails to disclose express authority for such chapters. Provisions are made for chapters of the Association itself, but not for chapters of the divisions. Authority for these chapters seems to rest in the divisions. The matter would be of interest to our members in considering divisional status because not all of the members of our chapters are required to hold membership in the parent organization. If clarification is desired, it should not be difficult to provide it by amending the A.L.A. By-Laws.

The 20 per cent allotment of dues for divisional members, mentioned in the By-Laws, does not reflect the allocation now being made and did not in fact represent the total amount allotted to the divisions earlier. Certain divisions had offices at Headquarters which were supported by A.L.A. The A.L.A. Board and Council had no responsibility for expenditure of the 20 per cent allotment, which was not normally spent for salaries. During the present fiscal year an experiment has been conducted which was de-

signed to give the divisions a larger share of the dues with more responsibility for expenditures. A division now receives 60 per cent of the dues of a member who designates the particular division for his membership, *with a \$6 limit*, and the remainder goes to A.L.A. The adoption of a new scale of dues made it impossible to estimate receipts closely. A different percentage may have to be applied next year. It may be found that A.L.A. can allot additional amounts to the divisions at the end of this fiscal year.

The portion of the dues retained by A.L.A. is used to meet general expenses, such as publication of the *Bulletin*, membership records, office space, files, and expenses for other items not easily divided and allocated to divisions and not easily controlled by divisions. These basic costs would be difficult to divide without expensive cost accounting.

A.L.A. provides divisions which maintain offices at A.L.A. Headquarters with such services as office space, existing equipment, local telephone service, payroll service, routing supplies, maintenance of central membership records, and coded addressograph plates. Divisions are responsible for such expenses as salaries, travel, mimeographing and printing, special supplies, new equipment, staff annuities, group insurance, editorial, accounting, and mailing costs of division periodical publications.

Executive Secretaries of divisions located at Headquarters have the advantage of frequent consultations with other division Secretaries and other library specialists. They and their staff members are subject to the regulations

and privileges of Headquarters. These include such matters as length of work week, daily schedule, membership in staff associations, library privileges, etc. Classification and salaries of division Executive Secretaries and their staffs are determined by the division Executive Boards subject to approval by the A.L.A. Executive Board and are comparable insofar as possible in grade and salary with other similar positions at Headquarters.

Divisions includes:

American Association of School Librarians. Membership 2878, Sept. 1, 1951. A full-time Executive Secretary has been appointed and will be located at Headquarters.

Association of College and Reference Libraries. Membership 4623, Dec. 31, 1950. Full-time Executive Secretary at Headquarters.

Cataloging and Classification. Membership 2772, May 31, 1951. Part-time Executive Secretary, not at Headquarters.

Hospital Libraries. Membership 485, Oct. 1, 1951. No paid Secretary.

Libraries for Children and Young People. Membership 2301, Sept. 1, 1951. Half-time Executive Secretary at Headquarters.

Library Education. Membership 350, July 1, 1951. No paid Secretary.

Public Libraries Division. Membership 5335, Dec. 31, 1951. Full-time Executive Secretary at Headquarters.

At the meeting held July 7, 1951, to discuss relationships of national groups, the estimate was made that 4,000 members would be required to enable a division to have a full-time executive secretary with a full-time clerical assistant. This estimate must

have been somewhat high because the American Association of School Librarians has been able to arrange for a full-time executive secretary although the membership was 2878 on September 1, 1951. Two other divisions which number 2772 and 2301 members have part-time or half-time executive secretaries. On the basis of these figures, the American Association of Law Libraries would have to quadruple its membership in order to maintain divisional status and obtain a half-time paid executive secretary.

A.A.L.L. members will naturally fear loss of identity and submersion in a larger group. It has been made apparent numerous times that their library problems and needs differ materially from those of many other libraries. There is some failure among librarians in general fields to recognize the need of law librarians for varying the practices followed in other libraries. Some even fail to evaluate properly special training in the subject field. There is some failure among law librarians to express their special needs well and forcefully. It therefore becomes a question whether membership in a small specialized group or membership in a small unit of a large group will do more to prepare the individual law librarian to perform his tasks well and to enable him to pass on to others the benefits of his observation and experience. The answer requires deliberate consideration.

It should be emphasized that the attitude of the A.L.A. officers is one of friendly coöperation. No effort is being made to exert any kind of pressure to have our organization change

its status. The invitation was extended with the hope that the change would prove beneficial to both groups. No time limit was specified. Everyone who is interested recognizes the experimental nature of the plan, particularly as to a satisfactory allocation of funds. Applying divisional status to this organization would be more highly experimental than it has been for the divisions named because we have a small percentage of A.L.A. members. Our members would require strong indications of probable benefits. No one has suggested that we make a hasty decision.

One thing which can be made clear is the effect of the A.L.A. dues scale on the dues for the individual member:

Class A. Non-Salaried Librarians (Library School students, retired librarians not eligible for continuing membership, librarians who are members of religious orders, etc.), dues \$3.

Class B. Salary \$2999 or less, dues \$6.

Class C. Salary \$3000-\$3499, dues \$7.

Class D. Salary \$3500-\$3999, dues \$8.

Class E. Salary \$4000-\$4499, dues \$9.

Class F. Salary \$4500-\$4999, dues \$10.

Class G. Salary \$5000-\$5499, dues \$12.

Class H. Salary \$5500-\$5999, dues \$14.

Class I. Salary \$6000-\$6499, dues \$16.

Class J. Salary \$6500-\$6999, dues \$18.

Class K. Salary \$7000 and over, dues \$20.

Institutional dues are based on in-

come and carry one membership. They are \$6 for an institution with an annual income of \$11,999 or under, fifty cents for each \$1,000 annual income or fraction thereof up to \$100,000, for annual incomes of \$12,000 or over. Divisions, departments or branches of a library may hold memberships for \$6 when the library is an institutional member.

The number of our members who could benefit from institutional membership would be greatly reduced under this plan. A great many of our members would pay higher dues than under our \$7 rate.

The present allotment of dues would be quite unfavorable to our Association, even if the number of members remained the same. The maximum allotment is now \$6 per member, that is, 60 per cent of dues amounting as much as \$10 (salaries beginning at \$4500) with a \$6 limit. A member may designate more than one division for his membership upon payment of an additional fee of 20 per cent of his Association dues not to exceed \$2) for each additional division. Designation of more than one division reduces the amount received by each division. For example, if a member pays dues at the \$20 rate and designates one division, the division receives \$6 and A.L.A. receives \$14. If he wishes to designate two divisions, he will pay \$22. Each division will receive \$4 and A.L.A. will receive \$14. Should he by chance wish to designate three divisions, he will pay \$24. A.L.A. will receive \$14 and each division, \$3.33. It is submitted that this is a highly unsatisfactory arrangement.

The member will realize that if he is to have the advantages to be gained from participation in the activities of additional divisions, it will work to the financial detriment of the division in which he is most interested. It would seem to promote rivalry among the divisions and defeat one of the purposes of bringing affiliated societies into A.L.A.—closer coöperation with its various divisions. It is not known how much of the dues would be returned to our Association under the present system, since we do not have information about salaries, but it is obvious that it would be less than \$6 per member.

The experience of the divisions will continue to be of interest to us. The May, 1952 *Quarterly Newsletter* of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, just released, carries these statements:

"The new increased ALA dues do not, as things stand now, bring more funds to the divisions. We hope and expect an equitable dividing of these funds at the end of this fiscal year, but the ACRL Treasurer does not budget on hopes.

A ten per cent increase in membership (about 450 members) is essential to the financing."

The journal of the Association of College and Reference Libraries, *College and Research Libraries*, will be distributed to members without charge beginning with the July number. It formerly carried a subscription rate of \$3 to members and \$4 to non-members. The *Newsletter* states:

"The financing of this distribution may or may not work out . . . Print-

ing and paper costs have gone up a great deal since the ACRL Board determined to take this step two years ago."

Since this large division is not yet on a sound financial footing, a small division could not expect to be free from financial difficulties under the plan now being used. A campaign for a larger number of members does not seem to offer a solution because our potential membership cannot compare with that of some of the divisions. We are not in the same position as the small division because we do not have a large percentage of A.L.A. members.

Respectfully submitted,

JEAN ASHMAN.

MISS ASHMAN: I would like to make a few comments about the implications of the report which seem to be somewhat negative. I would like to make it very clear that I have been a member of the American Library Association ever since I have been in library work and I am thoroughly sympathetic with the main objectives of the A.L.A.

In considering the invitation to accept division status, it would be of interest to know exactly what percentage of A.L.A. members we have. I am unable to give you definite figures on that. I feel quite safe in saying that we have less than twenty percent of A.A.L.L. members who belong to A.L.A. The membership of both organizations are kept on cards and there has never been a direct comparison. When you compare printed Directories, there are always some names which might be the same with spelling differences and address differences.

You are not certain that the individual is the same unless you can compare lists of the same date. But a check which I made of the A.L.A. Directory and the latest printed Directory we had indicated that we had between sixteen and seventeen percent, and Miss Finley arrived at about the same percentage in the check she made at one time.

At first blush it would seem that there were great advantages to us in participating more actively in the American Library Association. We have people interested in the particular subject fields they handle, such as reference and cataloging, and they offer headquarters which would be available to an Executive Secretary of our organization. But in considering the matter in greater detail, particularly as to the financial relationship, it seemed that the disadvantages were quite evident. They seemed to your representative to outweigh the advantages. The scale of A.L.A. dues is shown in the mimeographed report and runs from \$6.00 to \$20.00. For quite a number of our people that would represent a considerable increase in dues, but the amount which would be returned to our organization would be considerably less than the \$7.00 per person we now realize. The maximum amount per member returned to a division would be \$6.00. It wouldn't amount to as much as \$6.00, however, because we have a number of people whose salaries are less than \$4,500.00 a year. We wouldn't realize \$6.00 on salaries of less than \$4,500.00 a year.

The institutional dues scale would

allow for only one membership, instead of the number which may be appointed under the institutional provisions we have.

My conclusion is we should acknowledge the invitation, tell the American Library Association that we are not interested in division status at this time, but that we wish to be kept informed of any changes they may make from time to time in their own group.

In order to bring the matter before the meeting, I move that we acknowledge the letter and decline division status at the present time and tell the American Library Association that we are interested in following any future developments. I move that the report be accepted and filed also.

MR. DRUMMOND: I will second that.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion? All in favour say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

Mrs. Fraser, may we have the Report of the Resolutions Committee now?

Mrs. Fraser then read the following Report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

It is usually said that it is more blessed to give than to receive, but a generous friend of mine insists that it is more blessed to receive graciously than to give. We members of this Association would need the grace of saints to match the generosity of those who have given us of their time, their efforts, their resources and their substance to make this convention so suc-

cessful. I wish to make the following acknowledgements:

To The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company for sponsoring the opening luncheon on Monday.

To The Law Society of Upper Canada for giving us the freedom of Osgoode Hall and its libraries on Tuesday morning and for entertaining us at luncheon.

To Shepard's Citations for giving us the sight-seeing tour on Tuesday.

To The Carswell Company for sponsoring the social gathering on the Roof Garden on Monday evening, the tea-party at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and the open house and reception last evening, and for giving us keytainers.

To The University of Toronto and in particular to Mr. W. R. Cowan, Comptroller of Hart House, for our tour of Hart House and his interesting address.

To The West Publishing Company for sponsoring the banquet last evening, and also for printing the program outline in many of their *Reporter* advance sheets.

To C.C.H. Canadian Limited for designing and printing the convention program and for the roster of registrants at the convention and printing our registration lists.

To Commerce Clearing House, Inc., for mimeographing the committee reports and for printing the 1952 directory.

To Prentice-Hall, Inc., for giving us advance publicity for the meeting and for providing us with memo books.

To Jos. M. Mitchell Company for

the present of key-rings with small pen-knife attached.

To The National Law Book Co. for the gift of paper knives.

To Dennis Law Book Co., Inc., for providing memo books and to Mr. and Mrs. Dennis for showing moving pictures of previous conventions.

To The City of Toronto for a money grant.

To The County of York Law Association for a money grant.

To Mr. G. N. Shaver, Q. C., through whose kindness we were able to spend Tuesday afternoon at the Yacht Club.

To Mr. Harold J. Bowen for leading the singing and to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown and Mr. and Mrs. William Hibbitt for their part as hosts and hostesses at the Monday evening social gathering.

To Mr. David H. Johnston who played the piano so beautifully for us last evening after the banquet.

To the many speakers who have enlivened our social functions and stimulated our meetings.

I most heartily move the adoption of this report knowing full well that it will be seconded with one accord by every member of the Association.

MILDRED A. FRASER

JAMES TIBBETTS

ELIZABETH NEWTON

MR. GARDNER: I will second it gladly.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any discussion? All in favor say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

I will now call on Mr. Gardner.

MR. GARDNER: Charlie McNabb has insisted that I be unusually silent this

year. I notice the applause and accept it.

My task is to pay our respects in a very few words but very sincere words to this wonderful Local Committee. Our own President has set the precedent for his Committee, because I can say personally that he answered at some length a personal letter that I shouldn't have asked him to write, and he even went to the extent of answering most graciously a letter that I didn't know about. So he certainly set a fine precedent for his own Committee.

And so, particularly to the Local Committee, whose tirelessness, efficiency and whose marvelous planning of details has amazed all of us, I think we owe a particular debt of appreciation and I will name them, Mr. Wrinch, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Broad, Miss Newton, Mr. Brown and Mr. Hibbitt. I would ask them at this time to stand so that we may show our appreciation in recognition of their efforts.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Gardner. Will Mr. Price now give his Report of the Joint Committee on Microcards?

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON MICROCARDS

MR. PRICE: The only reason I am giving any oral report for the Microcard Committee other than what is given in the mimeographed report is that at the time that report was written I was more or less speaking through my hat, because the annual meeting of the Microcard Committee

which was to have taken place at Chicago at Christmas was postponed until last Wednesday in New York, and there were some things that came to light there about Microcards which I thought should interest this group.

Microcards have really been on the market for a little over three years. The progress is something as follows: The first year, one hundred thousand dollars worth were sold. In the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1951, the second year, the sale went up to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; while in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, it was two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars worth. Most of these were in literature, science and genealogy, but a good bit of it, and I hope an increasing bit of it, was in law.

The scientists have accepted Microcards wholeheartedly and enthusiastically. They realize the benefits which adhere to having these things available. About one thousand readers have been sold, and there would have been a great many more except that due to the critical shortage of certain metals for defense purposes they have not been able to manufacture them. In other words, the Microcard has passed from the experimental stage to that of it being just a question of where it is going. Again, I repeat that unfortunately our conservative lawyers have been slower to realize the value of Microcards than their brethren in other professions.

The Microcard Committee is a representative group of librarians, representing all shades of opinion. One thing came to light at our meeting

last week which I think might interest you, as it showed the realization of some of the possibilities which were originally envisaged at the time Microcards were first developed. At that time, Fremont Rider, who is the bellwether and father confessor of the Microcard movement, looked forward to the time when it would be cheaper to give the borrower a card outright which had the desired material on it than it would be to keep circulation records. Now that time has arrived. There is a project called the Navy Research Project, in which the Navy receives abstracts of technical reports of all kinds, which reports may be in manuscript, mimeographed, or printed. There may also be maps and charts of interest to the research scientists of the Navy and Navy contractors. The Navy staff abstracts these reports, and when they accumulate one hundred abstracts which are unclassified and seventy which are classified, they mimeograph them and circulate them to some two hundred subscribers in what is called a *Technical Information Pilot*. About thirty-five libraries automatically receive all the cards which are made from these abstracts, and others can have the cards by writing for them.

What happens is this: Here is the abstract. On the card that same abstract is typed on the front so as to be read in the usual manner. The author, classification and origin of the abstract are included. On the back of the card is the Microcard reproduction of the complete article, so that in one piece you have both the catalog entry, the abstract, and the complete article.

Those who do not get all the cards as subscribers read the *Technical Information Pilot*, from which they select the cards they want. The cards are sent to them and kept by them, as it is cheaper to do this than to keep circulation records.

Some time ago the Navy took a kind of Gallup poll of users, who were almost unanimously in favor of the cards, with the reservation that they would rather have the original article as printed. But the reaction is very much like that of the G. I.'s in the South Seas during World War II. The fiancée of one of them wrote to him, saying, "all the time you write about the beautiful girls over there; what have they got that we haven't got?" The G. I. wrote back and said: "They haven't got anything that you haven't got, but they've got it here." That is the situation with Microcards: the choice between not having the thing and having it. Users accept them and find them usable.

One thing that some visionaries have thought about here, but which won't occur for some time, is that in the future the conventional law digest will consist of the digest paragraph on the front of a Microcard in conventional type, and in the back the entire case report, so that the user can read the digest paragraph and if it looks promising, can stick it in a reader and have at once the entire report. Both large and portable readers have been developed, the only real difference between them being that the large reader has a superior device for finding the desired page quickly. The

reader also has passed the experimental stage.

We are greatly indebted to two pioneer publishers in the law field for the development work they have done. These are the Matthew Bender Co., Inc., and Towsley Microcards, Inc. Through Mr. Coffey's committee the Matthew Bender Company is about to do the records on appeal of the Supreme Court of the United States, a most important service. Another publisher, who for some reason has asked to be anonymous, is about to publish some of its reports in microreproduction, though on a 6"x9" card instead of the standard 3"x5" employed by Microcards. However, a representative of the publisher has told me that the same reader can accommodate both cards.

With your permission, I should like to suggest that Mrs. Prince talk about her exceedingly interesting project. She is an extremely practical person who believes in finding out about things by doing them. You know the story of the three scientists who were asked to describe an elephant. The Englishman went out and studied an elephant in the jungle before writing his description. The Frenchman read all the books about elephants. The German locked himself up in his room and evolved his elephant out of his own consciousness. Most of the objections to Microcards have been evolved out of the consciousness of the objectors. They say lawyers won't read them. On the other hand, Mrs. Prince, who is one of my girls that I am proudest of, has with her customary admin-

istrative ability tried this thing out, and I know that you will be interested, as I was, in hearing her report.

I will move the adoption of the report of the Microcards Committee and I will also move the acceptance of the report of our representative on the Committee on the Union List of Serials.

MR. GARDNER: I will second that.

CHAIRMAN: Is there any discussion? Those in favor say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

MRS. PRINCE: We in the Army Law Libraries have a rather unique problem; in addition to supplying and maintaining all of our libraries at the permanent and semi-permanent posts all over the world, we have the problem of mobile libraries, either on a maneuver or in an actual combat area. For that reason the Microcard has also had a particular appeal to me, for the first essential of the library is compactness, the second essential is lightness of transportation. The microcard obviously would be the answer if it would work. So from the very first demonstration that we had at one of these meetings several years ago I became interested in the Microcard project, with a view to making practical application to our own requirements.

Thanks to Mr. Matthew Bender, almost from the first I have had a Microcard reader in my office. I have gone to great pains to show all visiting Judge Advocates and other legal officers the working of the Microcard reader, and I have introduced it into all of our courses in Legal Bibliography that we

give in the Army for the express purpose of breaking down that barrier against unfamiliar tools, with which, of course, we are all acquainted.

I happened to be visiting at Fort Bragg on one of my inspection tours several months ago just at a time that the 82nd Airborne Division and the 18th Airborne Division had received information regarding operation "Longhorn," which took place in Texas in the Spring. The Judge Advocates were complaining that they had not received adequate transportation facilities; they were going to have to take all of their office equipment, their personal supplies and their library in half of a jeep, which was assigned to them, which seemed like a natural to me for my pet project. I addressed the Colonel and I said, "I think I have the answer to your problem. Let's try it." "What is it?" he asked. I said, "Don't you remember that little machine in my office which I showed you when you visited me and the wonderful story I told you about the Microcards?" He said, "Yes. Can you do anything for us?" I said, "I'll try."

My next call was on the Judge Advocate of another airborne division to whom I repeated that preliminary proposition. When I returned to Washington I went immediately into consultation with our good friends, the Microcard people, of whom there are representatives in Washington, and with Mr. Vanneman of the Bender Company on the telephone, I developed a list of the most essential titles that I thought would serve as a pilot project. I didn't attempt to sup-

ply a complete Law Library. That, of course, was not necessary under this particular circumstance.

I selected part of the United States *Code*, one thousand pages of Army Regulations particularly applicable to military justice, Birdex *Law of Crime*, three volumes of Shields *Criminal Evidence*, the twelve volumes of the *Board of Review and Judicial Decisions* and made arrangements to have them and one or two other titles, some small dictionaries by the way, microcarded for this particular project.

The Microcard representatives were most enthusiastic about the project and were very cooperative. The Army made no financial commitments at all. The demonstration was made on a purely experimental basis. I can't be too grateful nor too appreciative for their cooperation.

We arranged to send a Microcard reader to each of the units that were going to experiment. They were both airborne, as I mentioned before. They both planned paratroop drops, and parachute drops of all equipment. The two Microcard readers were scheduled for a parachute drop, also; and the engineering group in the Signal Corps, the ones charged with that type of responsibility, made particular drop carriers for the little Microcard readers. We then supplied the cards and just to be sure that everything was done properly I went down to Texas to see that they were using it during operation "Longhorn."

I found eight officers in a tent with all of their equipment. I should say here that the reader can be plugged into any available electrical circuit.

The Microcard people told me that if it were necessary they could supply a built-in battery; but it wasn't necessary because facilities were there to plug in either on AC or DC. In the place of honor in the tent was the Microcard reader on a small box; and all of the work involved in military justice and Courts Martial that had to be conducted during that operation of 150,000 men together with the legal research required for it, was conducted out of that little box and the United States Courts Martial *Manual*, which I did not have Microcarded because of the Army Rule that all jumping judges, as they are called, must wear their *Manuals* under their parachute straps.

Needless to say, I felt this was a good experiment. The men in the field were under combat conditions, the same problems arose that have been arising in Korea in the area of combat, where we have lost five or six very large libraries while moving them up or down the peninsula. If we were able to supply those combat areas with this type of library, think what a saving it would be not only in cost but also in man-hours required to package and transport these libraries.

I have a very strong feeling, too, that it is our responsibility to see that the Judge Advocates who are administering military justice and seeking legal advice, have the legal references with which to do a satisfactory job.

There were many criticisms, as we all know, during World War II of miscarriages of justice. Many, I think, could be attributed to the fact that it was physically impossible to have li-

braries at hand. I hope to change that by the use of Microcards.

During the experiment I talked with all of the officers who were using the readers and found, of course, the natural preference for the physical library, to which they were all accustomed; but I found, also, a real gratitude for a tool that was usable. They had certain constructive criticisms and I asked them to write out those criticisms so that I could pass them along to the Microcard people. That they have done. I have prepared an official report and I hope that some of the difficulties that have been experienced in the field may be overcome. We know that the Microcard is in its infancy. We know, also, at least I feel, that it is a coming thing. Thank you.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mrs. Prince. I wish I could show my Benchers that library of yours.

MR. MORELAND: I would like to take issue with Mr. Price on one statement. He said that one of the reasons Microcards were not being used more extensively was because of reluctance on the part of the lawyers. As a matter of fact, I am very much afraid that the reason they are not being used more extensively is because of the reluctance of the librarians. I strongly urge everybody in the library profession to do what they can to further Microcard purchases. The first thing to do is to buy them yourselves.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I think you can add the library committees to the librarians.

MR. PRICE: I have had a number of inquiries since I have been here about a project of putting the Supreme

Court *Briefs* on Microcards, instead of Microfilm. I am sure there must be some here who would be interested to hear hear from Mr. Coffey about that.

MR. MARKE: This group may be interested to know that there is a movement afoot to standardize the methods of reproduction. There is to be a meeting of the Special Libraries Association in New York that was called together with the American Standards Association for the purpose of requesting the American Standards Association to experiment with standardization in mind or at least to recommend to the profession a definite type of film, a definite type of reader. It appears to me that something should be done in this field. Everyone there was quite enthusiastic. I happened to be called in, not as a representative of this group, but because I happened to be in New York City and Miss Ferguson knew me. The expression of opinion there was that standardization was very desirable.

We have just learned here that they have a six by nine card and there is going to be a three by five card. If only the manufacturers could get together and decide on one method they might obtain a better reception from the public which must use them. Perhaps even a librarian would be willing to use them.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Marke.

MR. COFFEY: May I respond to Mr. Price's suggestion. We had not intended to make any announcement or, certainly, not to make any lengthy announcement about the forthcoming

issue of the Supreme Court Records and Briefs on Microcards; but since the question has been raised, I can say that very soon, within a few days, at most within a few weeks, the first shipment will be distributed. The reason for moving to Microcards and giving up Microfilm is not a simple one. Our great difficulty with Microfilm was that in the past the work had to be done in Chicago and we had to photograph a set of materials which never seemed to be quite complete. This cost us a great deal of trouble. We should have to borrow and sometimes we couldn't borrow, or couldn't borrow easily; and the situation instead of getting better seemed after ten or twelve years to be getting worse.

In the next place we always had to wait not only until the end of the term but some months afterwards before we could start doing any of the photographing at all. This meant that the material that libraries received was always more than a year late and sometimes much later than that.

As I mentioned a moment ago, within a few days, or at most within a few weeks, we are going to get cards for the 1950 term—that term has been held up awaiting the completion of our project. The 1952 term ought to appear very shortly after that, and from then on we hope to produce the cards just about as soon as a case is disposed of in the Supreme Court. There will be announcements by mail, I am sure, and probably letters in certain periodicals, as to the availability of these cards.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you, Mr. Coffey. I promised Miss Fenneberg that she could start at ten o'clock.

We have a few minutes before that time and I will ask Mr. Fiordalisi to present his report on exchanges and the report of the Special Committee on Exchange.

MR. FIORDALISI: Mr. Chairman, the report on the Law Library Exchange appears in the mimeographed reports and can be simply moved and accepted for filing.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES EXCHANGE

For 1951-52 the American Association of Law Libraries Exchange received fees from fourteen participating libraries. These fees (\$70.00) when added to the available balance of \$168.70 resulted in a balance of \$238.70. The expenses during the year amounted to \$46.45. We now have a balance of \$192.25.

The files were operated as in past years—but the number of participants decreased and the number of libraries making out individual mimeographed "want and duplicate" listings seems to have increased. The American Association of Law Libraries Exchange is obviously not performing the function for which it was established.

The report of 1950-51 suggested that a committee be appointed to consider and make recommendations as to the feasibility and effectiveness of certain measures. The work of the Committee has not been completed. It has the following memorandum under consideration: To the members of the Committee on the Law Library Exchange; from Vincent E. Fiordalisi:

In the light of your correspondence and further development in the Law

Library Exchange, I am setting forth some suggestions for your consideration.

1. The A.A.L.L. Exchange will return to the filing library, all slips over two years old.

2. The A.A.L.L. Exchange will return to the filing library all slips in the file other than (a) Texts, Monographs and Treatises, (b) Legal periodicals (this would include Law Reviews and Bar Association publications other than Proceedings), (c) Government documents.

(My suggestion is that these will be kept in a central file and operated pretty much in the same fashion as the A.A.L.L. Exchange has been operated in the past. It may be that limiting ourselves to the latter type of material may enable us to work out some system of mimeographing lists of available duplicates and thus facilitate the process of exchange. It may develop that libraries will want to participate directly in the U.S. Book Exchange, and as a result the A.A.L.L. Exchange will disintegrate completely.)

3. Establish a system of state depository participating libraries for state primary authorities. Under this system one library in each state would serve as a depository for duplicate material. Other libraries would contact the state depository library whenever they have duplicate materials they wish to dispose of. The state depository library would then notify the holder of the duplicate material as to whether the material is surplus and to be discarded or whether the material should be shipped to the state depository library. The state depository library would either have "want" lists on file

of other member libraries, or mimeographed lists in order to facilitate the distribution of the duplicate state material. There is no drawback to prevent the expansion of this scheme to include Canadian libraries.

4. Since the burden would be distributed among state depository libraries, it would seem that the basic costs in theory are equitable, and that no fee should be paid for the service. Insofar as the central files are concerned, it would seem just that the operator of the central files should be remunerated for expenses. It would also seem that since the central files would be available to all libraries no participating fee should be required and that the expenses should be met by the central organization.

I believe that you will shortly have from the U.S. Book Exchange, a description of their program. Would you please examine the description and let me know what you think of the possibility of discontinuing the Exchange central files and participating in the U.S. Book Exchange for this type of material.

Respectfully submitted,
VINCENT E. FIORDALISI

MR. FIORDALISI: The report of the Special Committee on the Exchange, whose primary purpose is either to revive the exchange or bury it, includes six recommendations and two appendices to the recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE LAW LIBRARY EXCHANGE

1. Recommend that the American Association of Law Libraries Exchange retain, in a *hold* file, listings

of the following types of materials where listings are less than two years old.

- (a) Texts, monographs and treatises.
 - (b) Legal periodicals (this would include Law Reviews and Bar Association publications other than proceedings.)
 - (c) Government documents (U.S.)
2. Recommend that the American Association of Law Libraries Exchange return to filing libraries all listings other than those retained by virtue of Recommendation.
 3. Recommend to the American Association of Law Libraries the establishment of state depository participating libraries for legal materials of the several states. (See appendix B)
 4. Recommend the discontinuance of the annual fee charged participating libraries for exchange services and the establishment of an item fee basis.
 5. Direct the attention of the members of the American Association of Law Libraries to the service offered by the U. S. Book Exchange and its mode of operation. (See appendix A)
 6. Recommend that the Special Committee be continued in order to further investigate and report on the efficiency of operating under any new arrangement.

Appendix A.

The U. S. Book Exchange, Inc., is a private non-profit corporation for the exchange of publications between and

among libraries. The U. S. Book Exchange is located at the Library of Congress, but it is not a part thereof. (The Library of Congress has its own Gift and Exchange Division.) Detailed information as to the origin and mode of operation of the U. S. Book Exchange, Inc., can be obtained from the Executive Director, Alice D. Ball, c/o Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., or from Ball, A. D., "Library Additions at Small Costs," 37 *American Association of University Professors Bulletin*, 723 (Winter, 1951-52), Ball, A. D., "Costs of Serial Acquisitions Through U. S. Book Exchange," 2 *Serial Slants* No. 4, April, 1952, Ball, A. D., "Serial Acquisitions Through the U. S. Book Exchange," 2 *Serial Slants* No. 1, p 7-19, July, 1951, and a descriptive leaflet, *The United States Book Exchange, Inc.*

For present purposes, the following outline should suffice:

1. Membership in the U. S. Book Exchange, Inc., is open to all libraries, regardless of any other exchange arrangements to which they may be parties.
2. An institution, in order to become an exchange member must agree to certain conditions incorporated in the application form. (Supply items for exchange credits; order according to directions; pay shipping charges on all shipments; pay handling fees; relinquish right to refund for materials returned to U. S. Book Exchange, unless, U. S. Book Exchange error, thirty day termination clause.) However, no fee is charged for joining.
3. Ship exchange publications to

U. S. Book Exchange in order to establish unit credits.

4. U. S. Book Exchange each month mails a list of books and a list of periodicals to each member. The member selects from the two lists the items needed.
5. U. S. Book Exchange fills "list" requests from stock of duplicates and ships same. (Member library must pay transportation costs in addition to U. S. Book Exchange handling fees. The latter are as follows: Each weekly periodical issue \$.10; each less than weekly periodical issue \$.25; each monograph, book, annual \$1.
6. Member libraries may also purchase U. S. Book Exchange Periodical Request Cards at 10 cents. The member library using this form, can without waiting for a list, have a special search made for all needed issues of a particular serial title. The U. S. Book Exchange will consider this an open request, good indefinitely unless the member otherwise indicates. (Handling fees are same as 5 supra.)

Appendix B.

Hold listings in the American Association of Law Libraries (Central) Exchange file are to be limited to wants and duplicates for texts, monographs, periodicals and U.S. Government documents. These listings will be returned to participating library two years from date of receipt, unless a shorter time limit is indicated.

Current listings for the American Law Libraries (Central) Exchange files may include any duplicate materials. A listing fee of 10 cents per title will be charged the listing library

and the title will be listed on the next monthly list of duplicate offerings. The list will be distributed to all interested members of the American Association of Law Libraries. The items listed may be offered free, open exchange or carry a price in terms of exchange credits. A library wishing to obtain listed items will forward to the listing library the exchange credits and the listing library will then ship the item.

A list of duplicate state or provincial material would be sent to the state depository library. The state depository library would indicate the items which are not surplus and which other libraries might be interested in acquiring. The items so indicated should be shipped prepaid to the depository library. The depository library would hold same for exchange purposes. A library wishing to enhance its collection of materials for a particular state or province would communicate with the depository library indicating its wants. The depository library would fill same from exchange stock. (In order to balance accounts it might be necessary to obtain exchange credits for these items. The accumulated exchange credits in the state depository can be distributed pro rata to the libraries supplying the exchange stock.) At a scheduled periodic interval, the depository library would prepare a stencil of the accumulated items and forward same to the central exchange. The central exchange would distribute same with the current listings. A library wishing to obtain state items so listed, would request same from the state depository library.

The operating expenses of the Exchange under the present system are rather negligible. However, if a new method is to be recommended some provision should be made for it to operate on a sound financial basis. It may be that a workable scheme would be for the central exchange to issue to the member libraries exchange credits at a fixed price and redeem them at the end of a given period at a price which would reflect for each member a portion of the operating costs of the exchange in a direct ratio to the utility value of the exchange system to the association member.

MR. FIORDALISI: I move that the Report be filed.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Mr. Fiordalisi moves that the recommendations and report be filed. Is there a second?

MR. DANIEL: I will second it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: I take it that you are leaving the recommendations for the Executive Committee to study.

MR. FIORDALISI: Yes.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Is there any further discussion? All those in favour of the motion say aye? Contrary say nay? It is carried.

There is one other committee report, but you can't expect the President to bow out before he has to, so I am saving the Election Report until after the demonstration. I will now ask Miss Fenneberg to take over the meeting and to introduce Mr. Ross.

Miss Doris Fenneberg

MISS FENNEBERG: This is the voice of Tallulah Bankhead speaking—the evil result of being in a crowded room and trying to talk when a lot of other

people were talking at the same time. I awoke this morning and almost scared myself when I said "Hello" to the operator who called me. When Mr. Ross called me on the phone to announce that he was here I almost expected him to hang up when I answered. I was sure that he would think he had the wrong room; but he didn't. I haven't yet decided why he answered, "Miss Fenneberg?"

It seems to me that it is almost presumptuous for a novice such as I am to in any way try to tell you people anything about running a library. However, you will notice that the type of thing that I am going to talk about is nothing very intellectual. In the first place, I am one of those "bean" librarians that Mrs. Gallagher spoke about yesterday. Actually, I am not even a "bean" librarian. I am more of a "cracker" librarian, with a few beans thrown in occasionally. We have had to save every penny that we could. We have practically no funds for re-binding. All of our binding budget is used for binding periodicals as it takes all the available funds to keep our periodicals up to date.

We get a great many old treatises, as do some of you who are as fortunate as we are in getting gifts. I doubt, however, if any of you get many more old books than we do. When I started this job I was faced with a tremendous mound of them, and when I say mound I really mean mound, for they were piled up. They hadn't been inventoried and we had no idea as to how many were duplicates and how many were new titles. By actual count there were about eight thousand of

them. Some of them were in excellent condition and some were in terrible condition.

In the six years that I have been working there I have finally managed to mend all of the books that had accumulated and have fairly well kept up with the current gifts. Undoubtedly if you don't receive gifts of worn, old books you receive some on exchange. Actually, I have discovered that there is seldom a book so worn that I can't keep it. I have attempted to use as many inexpensive methods as possible.

I am not going to demonstrate anything. Mr. Ross, from Gaylord Brothers, is going to do that, and I certainly am not going to try to talk you out of getting the products that Mr. Ross is going to demonstrate. However, I have found that there are many ways of doing these things at little or no cost. For one thing, I have become a scavenger around the University, salvaging all sorts of things such as string, boxes, wire, notebooks, etc. I have contacted the Lost and Found Department at the University for unclaimed notebooks and have acquired many that I have put to good use. I acquired many of them when the G.I. Bill was in full force. The G.I.'s would buy brand new notebooks—although of course the Government paid for them—have them completely filled with paper and then casually lose or mislay them. For some strange reason they apparently never made any attempt to get them back. Sometimes they just dropped out of school. We did acquire a great many of these books in excellent condition and I have used them for certain types of pamphlet material and for any ma-

terial in looseleaf form that has no regular binder. That, of course, didn't cost the library anything.

Another thing that I have done is to carefully check the boxes in which our law books are mailed, particularly the ones in which single or double volumes are shipped. Often they are in very good condition. Sometimes they are battered, in which case I discard them. From the good ones I have made some excellent pamphlet boxes. I take the box and close it. As you know, most of them open with the folder at the end. I cut out one side and with the use of Mystic Tape on the other side I give it the appearance of a book. The tape is lettered in white ink and when the box is placed on a shelf it actually looks like a book. I also use these boxes for some of the old treatises that are so battered that there is really no hope of mending them. I place the contents of the book in such a box, lettered just as the book would be. This enables me to have the text material available in a fairly useful form without having ragged, old books on the shelf.

One of the Godsend to the whole library profession has been Mystic Tape. Most of you, I think, are accustomed to using it. Perhaps some of you do not know that you can get the tape in wider widths than those advertised in most of the library supply company catalogs. I think that the four inch width is the widest that they advertise. However, as you know, law books are rather bulky things, very often two, three or even four inches thick, and, if the back is to be covered with tape and any real support given

to the covers, it is necessary to have a tape considerably wider than the book itself. We contacted the manufacturers of Mystic Tape and have been able to get a six inch width. I don't know why it is so but the six inch width is much more adhesive. I find that it adheres much more firmly than the narrower widths.

Mr. Johnston brought some of his old books up here. He is trying to have Mr. Ross mend some of them for him. As you all know this is the sort of thing we all have too much of. I had literally hundreds of books like these and worse. You can use Mystic Tape, of course, to keep the back or covers on. However, I inherited hundreds of books with the back or spine covering completely gone and others with covers missing. If the binding is old sheep, you are going to have a certain amount of difficulty in making your Mystic Tape adhere. The old sheep is usually in a dry or crumbly condition in which case the tape, if applied directly to it, will soon curl up or peel off. To overcome that I have used the following method: For a book this size the four inch width would do. Measure four inches around the spine of the book to see how far the tape will overlap on each cover, marking that distance on each cover, both top and bottom. Then with a ruler and a sharp knife or razor blade cut down the sheep, the cut strip being the width that the Mystic Tape will cover. The sheep will pull off in a strip leaving bare bookboard beneath. If any small pieces of the sheep still adhere in spots they can easily be scraped off. When the Mystic Tape is applied to the back of

the book each side of the tape will fit in to the trimmed space, adhering directly to the bookboard and I can assure you that Mystic Tape applied in that manner will really stay on.

It is much easier to letter the tape before you apply it as it is very difficult to do a good lettering job when the surface is rounded. Lay your strip of tape on a non-adhesive surface. Wax paper will do very nicely if it has a heavy coating of wax. The heavier the coating of wax the less apt it is to stick to the tape. With the tape spread flat a neat lettering job can be done and the tape will easily pull off the wax paper. I have preferred using a flat piece of solid plastic which works very well.

For the first year or two I did practically all this work myself. I then found that I could train students to do it. I trained them by using a lot of battered old duplicates. I didn't want them experimenting on books which I intended to keep. We all have old duplicates that are of little or no value. I have always been careful not to use books that might be of value to some other library but there have always been duplicates available that were of no value to anyone. I found one boy who came in as a freshman in the College of Arts and Science who did a very splendid job of mending books. I can assure you that I used him until all my old books were mended.

Another thing that I do is shellac or lacquer the Mystic Tape as soon as it is applied. If you don't do that it is a dirt-catcher. It has a rather soft surface that will accumulate dust and it becomes rather messy in time but if

you shellac it or lacquer it as soon as applied it gives it a very nice appearance and it stays nice. Of course, if you use white ink in your lettering you have to shellac or lacquer over it or it will run or smear.

The question of oiling the books was the first thing that was in my mind when I took over the library. The books looked as though they had been living in the Sahara Desert for many years. They hadn't had a drink for so many years that they were crumbling away. I know that there are a lot of products on the market that the library supply companies put out, intended for the oiling and preservation of books. However, when I saw how vast an array of thirsty books I had awaiting me, I knew our budget wouldn't stand for that any more than it would stand for binding. So I began ordering neetsfoot oil by the twelve-gallon lot. We had a new Director of Finance at the University the next year. He called up and said that some awful mistake had been made as he saw that there were twenty-four gallons of oil charged to the library. What was the library doing with oil? I had to explain to him that we did oil leather books but I know that the whole thing seemed incomprehensible to him. I think that the neetsfoot oil has been much cheaper than the regular book preparations. I don't know how much we have actually saved but I am sure that the saving has been considerable.

The Government has a pamphlet on the subject. I think it is called "Preservation of Leather Bindings." It is a pamphlet put out by the Gov-

ernment Printing Office which contains formulas for various dressings, all of which have been approved by the Bureau of Standards. Very often the formulas have neetsfoot oil as a basic ingredient with other materials added. If you are really interested in saving dollars—and of course you people who live on porterhouse steak probably won't be too interested in that—you will find that a considerable saving is made if you use these dressings rather than the prepared ones you buy from supply houses.

At one of our meetings of the Ohio Association of Law Libraries we had a speaker who gave us a demonstration on preserving books. He is a man who is in that business, who goes around to libraries, cleans the books, mends them, dresses the leather, etc. He advised that after applying an oil dressing one make another combination dressing of shellac and alcohol. I think his proportion was about 50 per cent shellac and 50 per cent alcohol, to be brushed over the back or spine of the books. I am not too sure whether he advised applying it over the entire cover, but I think it is particularly important that it be done to the part which is the most exposed.

I don't know how many of you people have actually oiled a law book. I don't think you "porterhouse" people have. You might direct someone else to do it but you wouldn't do it yourself. It is amazing how thirsty a book can be. You can start with a cup of oil and in just a few moments it will have disappeared—in the covers of a single book!

When I get a new book, or rather a

new "old book," I should say, I clean it with common, ordinary wallpaper cleaner first of all. You know the dirt and grime that accumulates on law books. I think all books are inclined to be dirty but law books are inclined to be dirtier than anything else. I find that if you take wallpaper cleaner and go over the whole book carefully you get rid of all that grime that is so annoying when you are handling a book. This is particularly true of the top of the book for if it has been standing any length of time it has usually acquired a great amount of dust. Everyone apologizes to me when they give up books. All the law offices apologize for their books being so dirty. I often wonder why a few of them don't wipe off a little bit of the dust before they give us the books but I suppose they feel that they have to give us the whole works so they give us the dirt along with the books.

I do think that before anything else is done to the book it should be cleaned and I feel that wallpaper cleaner is the cheapest and easiest thing to use. There are prepared formulas or preparations for cleaning books which actually give them a bath. I love my books very much but I haven't reached the point where I can afford to give them baths—not because I am penurious but because I don't have the time. After all, they are cleaned, oiled and pampered in other ways and if there is any dirt left on them, as long as it won't come off on my hands, I am willing to let it stay. The wallpaper cleaner will remove all the surface dirt but it will do nothing for stains. If you wish to remove them

you will have to use some of the regular preparations.

The first thing I do after the surface dirt has been removed is to check the seams. If the seams are not already split I soak them well with oil. I do that three or four times and let them absorb as much oil as they will take before I attempt to open the covers. Some books can be saved that way—books that would otherwise split as soon as the covers were turned back. Very often the oil will be sufficient to strengthen the binding in such a way that it is unnecessary to do anything else for the seams.

I know that Mr. Ross will talk to you about plastic cement. The plastic cement is almost unbelievable. I can assure you that I have used it and have given it a number of tests that I think should prove beyond all doubt that it really does the things that they say it will do. One example: One of our Hornbooks came in for mending. The contents were perfectly sound but, as happens with so many of the student textbooks, the casing had separated from the contents. I simply took the contents, scrapped off all loose paper on the spine and then applied plastic cement to it. I also removed loose paper from the inside of the casing and spread a coat of plastic cement on it. I then stuck the contents back in the casing and let it dry. I didn't even use tape inside to reinforce the seams. After it had dried for a whole day I put it back on the shelf and that book has been circulating for nine months and is just as firm today as it was when I put it back in circulation.

I told you that I am a scavenger. Well, I even save old covers. Every batch of gift books that we receive has anywhere from three to ten loose covers. I have never been able to figure out why we get more covers than books but it always seems to happen that way. Sometimes there are books in the lot that have no covers but the covers that come along never appear to fit the books that need them. I have kept these odd covers and have frequently found use for them. They may not fit the books that they accompany but frequently they fit other books that lack covers. Whenever I find a book that needs a cover I go to my box of odd covers and often find just what I need.

The question sometimes arises—shall I use old covers or shall I use something else? Many of these books have covers that are quite a bit wider and longer than the contents, and if the book is very heavy it may show a tendency to sag in the middle soon after it is mended. In such cases, where the contents of the book are thick and, I think, too heavy to stand up under the mending, I have made new covers. You can purchase a bookboard or a fibreboard for this purpose. Any paper company can give you samples so that you can find the kind and weight in which you are interested. Perhaps you will do as I do and get the cheapest kind. I have found that these covers, if you cut them to the exact size of the book, apply with Mystic Tape and reinforce inside with perforated tape, will hold up amazingly well. The covers are light so that there is no strain on them and because they fit

flush with the bottom of the book there is no sagging of the contents when the book stands upright. If proper weight bookboard has been used for the new covers, although comparatively light in weight, it will nevertheless be sufficiently firm to keep the book erect.

I have already told you what I do with books that are too bad to have new covers applied to them. These are ones that I stick in boxes that have been dressed up to look like books.

Where a book has loose sections, where the sewing has disintegrated so that ordinary mending will not suffice, the remedy is plastic cement. The sections of the book must be placed together in proper order and alignment and then placed under some form of pressure. I keep two old copies of Throckmorton's Ohio General Code for just such a purpose as they are very heavy and the two furnish just the right amount of pressure. My workroom is the room that used to be a bindery in the days when there was a W.P.A. bindery project at the University. I have an old bookpress that I use for this purpose but it holds only one book at a time. The Ohio codes serve as an additional press. The pressure must be applied carefully, in such a way that the sections stay in alignment and yet are exposed sufficiently to permit the application of the cement to the spine of the book. It is well to apply several coats of cement, allowing each to dry thoroughly before applying the next. After this treatment, no matter how loose the sections were before, the contents will be in sound condition and so flexible that

they will not break apart when the book is opened.

One problem that I encountered when I first took over the library bothered me for a long time. Everywhere I turned I saw book labels curling up and what a time I had with those darn labels! I don't know how many hours I spent trying to get them to stick. The A.L.R. and L.R.A. labels bothered me most of all. I tried every kind of adhesive I could get. The University supply department must have thought I was crazy because I ordered every kind that I could think of. I would try it, send it back and ask for another. I spent many odd moments experimenting with these labels. As long as pressure was applied it would appear to stick but as soon as the pressure was removed the label would begin curling. Thank Heaven for plastic cement! Plastic cement will do the job that nothing else will do. I find that if you keep up with those labels and don't let them get a headstart you can keep your library in a very presentable condition without any difficulty. It is something a student assistant, even a child, can do for you. Large, wide rubber bands should be used to hold the label in place until it has dried. I have made some from an old inner tube that serve the purpose very well and cost nothing.

There is something else for which I use plastic cement—odd numbers of periodicals. The bane of my life was incomplete volumes, where we lacked numbers so that regular binding was not possible. For example—we have *Yale Law Journal* complete from vol-

ume 25 to date but all the preceding volumes lack at least one number or more. On the shelves there was a long expanse of slippery, thin magazines that just slid all over the shelves. There was nothing on the back to tell what year, what volume or what number they were. Along came plastic cement and my problems were solved. I have cemented them together by volume using plastic cement, fibreboard and Mystic Tape. I use a fibreboard a little heavier than this, which I purchase in packages of large sheets.

First I assorted them into volumes. I removed the covers from each number, scraping off any loose paper that adhered. Then the numbers of each volume were carefully cemented together under the pressure I have described for putting together loose sections. Covers were made of fibreboard and these were cemented on at the same time. Mystic Tape was then lettered as: "*Yale Law Journal*, Vol. 6, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6. Pages 1-72, 150-290," thus giving the pages that are actually included. I also included the date of each volume. This is certainly a great help to the user because he can immediately find the volume in which he is interested and quickly ascertain if the desired pages are there. Prior to that he would have to wade through numerous individual numbers to see if we had the one he wanted. After a lengthy search he might find that we didn't have that particular number. I found it almost impossible to keep the individual numbers in correct order on the shelves as our users would seldom replace a number in its proper

sequence. The nice part of the present plan is that it has no harmful effect on the books or periodicals. If missing numbers are later secured and the volume is to be bound the cemented numbers can easily be cut apart and no harm has been done to the pages.

Mrs. Gallagher gave me some information about a method she uses for binding briefs or pamphlets. She uses a gadget which is called the Gerrard Steel Strapping Wire Tying Tool. They buy the wire and rent the tool at low cost and with its aid they bind their own briefs. Whenever they want to take something out or insert something else they simply snip the wire and retie it. You can use all sorts of things for pamphlets and materials like that if you really want to do it. I am not going to take the time to discuss the various methods we use.

I would also like to mention something that Mr. Fiordalisi told me about; I am very much interested in it although I haven't yet used it. This is a plastic spray called "Plastalac." Perhaps some of you have used it. It is a book lacquer which comes in a pressure can and sprays on like insecticides. I am very much interested in it because I have discovered that some of the book lacquers or book shellacs, which are supposed to be perfect in every way, do have a tendency to smear when applied to certain book labels. Most of the National Reporter books will take lacquer but occasionally we find that a red or black label will run or smear if lacquer is brushed on. A spray seems to be the answer to this.

There is one other thing I might mention. Perhaps some of you have encountered it and found a solution. Others may not have been so fortunate. I find that many pocket parts become separated from the tab that keeps them in the book and it is very annoying. I didn't have a satisfactory answer until I acquired plastic cement. Using a thin fibreboard or even a manila filing folder I make a new tab slightly larger than the old one. I fold it so that it comes around the stapled edge and overlaps about a quarter of an inch on the front of the pocket part. I cement it with plastic cement and when it is dry it is much firmer than it was before and there is no danger of the staples cutting through.

Now Mr. Ross has brought along a kit and he is going to give us an actual demonstration, Mr. Ross from the Gaylord Bros., Inc.

Mr. Warren D. Ross

MR. ROSS: I had no difficulty this morning in recognizing Miss Fenneberg's voice when I talked to her over the telephone; I, myself, have just returned from three weeks of National Convention work and I am wondering if my voice will ever get back to normal.

I think I have never attended a meeting where I am going to have so little to talk about. You have been given a lot of good advice here this morning. I have one or two suggestions that perhaps Miss Fenneberg will agree to as all right. In the use of Mystic Tape she suggested that it be lettered while it is flat, by spreading

it on wax paper: in order to save money, I suggest getting a piece of glass. You can use the glass over and over again. Take your Mystic Tape, spread it on the glass, it will come right up and save the adhesive, it will be in perfect condition.

MISS FENNEBERG: I tried that, but I broke two pieces.

MR. ROSS: Also, Mystic Tape is available in the wider widths and also larger size rolls. Those of you who are using it in any quantity, might well think about purchasing it in thirty yard rolls. Beyond that there is a sixty yard roll, but as yet it has not been too successful. The larger the roll, the tighter the material must be wound, otherwise air penetrates between the layers and after a few months, perhaps two or three, you will find little ridges starting to appear on the roll. That means the air is getting into the adhesive, separating the adhesive from the cloth, and you will find as you unwind it that the adhesive is on the top of the next layer of cloth. So I would suggest for the time being that you not order any rolls larger than the thirty yard.

I have heard a lot about plastic adhesives. It has done much for our profession and it is still doing a great deal for our company, which was the last to come out with a plastic adhesive. We wanted to try it thoroughly. As it takes Gaylord's anywhere from six months to a year to try out a new product, we were the last to come out with Magic Mend. You can all see the colour of it. After it has been applied to any material, within five to ten minutes it becomes transparent. You

can use it for putting pamphlets together if you wish, pamphlets that are not going to be used a great deal. If they are going to be used a great deal, you can use Mystic Tape. Get the pamphlets out, put them under a book repair press, or heavy book, and apply it to the back edge here, to the spines. If you use any plastic adhesive, use a very thin coating at a time. As soon as it becomes transparent, you can apply another coat. Of course, on larger material, you may need three coats. When you put this material under a weight, do not press it down too heavily. Just have the press down so the material will not slide around. That is because you want the plastic adhesive to get inside the pamphlets just a trifle and if you have them pressed too tightly that will not happen; it will just be on the outside.

After the plastic adhesive has become transparent, within two hours it will be thoroughly dry. Please don't hold me to an exact two hours; it may take two hours and a half, but in two to three hours it will be thoroughly dry and you can put the pamphlets into use.

As Miss Fenneberg suggested, you may take your Mystic Tape, letter it, put it on and that is all you will need. We have some circulars here and anybody who would like to have one can help himself. This gives all the details on the different types of periodical and pamphlet work, and also the repairing of books. They are here and you may help yourself.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: You mean to say it won't break when you open the book?

MR. ROSS: No sir. The reason for it is that it never becomes brittle; it is always pliable. It does not crystallize. Perhaps I can put a coat on here for you very quickly.

Getting labels to adhere to a shiny surface board, so to speak, is difficult, but by using ordinary paste with your plastic adhesive any label or anything else in the line of paper or cloth will adhere to the board. My suggestion would be that if you are going to put a label on the face, to paste it down with Magic Mend, put a piece of wax paper over it, then put it under a press for fifteen or twenty minutes and you can remove it and it will adhere.

Whenever you are using Magic Mend, also have a glass or small jar of water handy, then if you get called to the telephone, drop the brush in the jar of water; otherwise if you are going to be away fifteen or twenty minutes, you just throw the brush away. Also, if you are having students do this work, buy the cheapest brushes that you can buy. Don't use good seventy-five cent brushes. Now, I am going to try to hold this. It isn't the proper way of doing it; it should be down flat and under a weight. You can see the reason for it to be under a weight too; just paste it right on the back.

MISS FENNEBERG: I might say, I have used it and the books have been in use continuously for six months and they are still holding together. They are opened constantly.

MR. ROSS: I would like to have the sample ready by the time we finish. I shall set it down here for a little while.

Here we have a leather-bound volume. With the average type of paste

or glue it is difficult to get this back onto the spine to hold. I believe that most of you people would like to have the original backs, where possible, on the book. My suggestion would be to remove any loose material that might be on the inside of the spine, put a coating of plastic adhesive from top to bottom, also on the inside of the leather back, and bring the two together. Then take perhaps three or four wide rubber bands, as wide as possible, put them round the width of the book and then set it aside. When it is set, in ten to fifteen minutes, remove the rubber bands and then if you wish to prevent any more tearing of the old leather back, put a coating of Magic Mend right over it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Magic what?

MR. ROSS: Magic Mend or any plastic adhesive. This one is called Magic Mend, but there are many good plastic adhesives on the market. Some are more transparent than others, some take longer to set than others, but you will find that as soon as the coating of Magic Mend over the back or the plastic adhesive has then dried, that the back will no longer tear or give away. You can bring it over to the side of the volume if you desire.

MRS. DAVIES: Mr. Ross, will it work if the spine is completely off, too?

MR. ROSS: Yes.

MR. McNABB: How many pamphlets is it feasible to put together?

MR. ROSS: As many as it takes to hold in your hand or more; it is up to you.

MR. McNABB: Two or three inches?

MR. ROSS: Yes. We have taken *Business Management*, six issues. *Business*

Management is about a half inch thick, and we put together about eight inches of that.

MR. McNABB: I was thinking of Briefs. Usually you like to get them together in about three inches or so.

MR. ROSS: That is perfectly all right. We have used it on Briefs and it works quite nicely. You can do the same thing with loose sheet material. With the larger material, I would say from eight by eleven on up in size, you may have to put three coats on the back.

MEMBER: I have used it in the Library of Congress, sir. It has been very successful.

MR. ROSS: There is one thing to remember with the use of Magic Mend or any plastic adhesive; that is be sure to wipe off the edge of the jar before you put the top back on, because if you don't you won't remove the top. It is very difficult. Another thing I would like to warn you about; that is that no plastic adhesive can be shipped in cold weather. If you are using it, make sure that you have enough on hand to go through the winter months.

MEMBER: Has this plastic been tried on the ends of metal bookcases?

MR. ROSS: No Madam, not on metal.

MR. STERN: It would take two coats of cement. We have used it for several years and it works perfectly.

MR. ROSS: I am glad to know that.

MEMBER: Mr. Ross, how about the use of Magic Mend on papers such as the Federal Register?

MR. ROSS: It is satisfactory on any grades or types of paper, even coated stock.

MEMBER: If you put pamphlets together, do you have to put Mystic Tape over it?

MR. ROSS: That is up to you.

THE MEMBER: Some of them are lettered on the back.

MR. ROSS: Then it is not necessary, because it becomes transparent anyway, you see. Your plastic adhesive can be used for sticking in loose pages. For instance, if we had a loose page here, such as this, the inside top margin, I would take a piece of scrap paper and form a margin right along here, something in this order, and just draw a line down there with a plastic adhesive, and then place it right in its proper place in the volume. Or, you could use ordinary paste for that and just place it in its proper position. Just paste it in, rub the edge down and it will adhere.

If you have splinters on the edge of your desk, give it two coats or three coats of Magic Mend. Now are there any questions on Magic Mend before we go to the older methods, let us say, of repairing books.

MEMBER: How about the big Shepard Citators that sometimes fall apart after they have been used; will Magic Mend solve the problem of putting big books back together?

MEMBER: Can you use Magic Mend to repair a torn page?

MR. ROSS: For a torn page do the same as with a loose page. Use ordinary paste or mending tissue. When you are mending a torn page make sure you have a piece of wax paper under the page. When you are mending the tear, put wax paper on top, otherwise you will never get the pages apart.

Here is a book I would like to fix, if you have time. The contents are loose from the case. Normally I would just use the Magic Mend to put this

back into position, but I would like to show you the revised method of the old system of book repairing. Perhaps some of you have occasion to use it. It will only take a few minutes.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: You have another hour, you have lots of time.

MR. ROSS: I remove the contents right out of the case.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: That is my book!

MR. ROSS: Go through it page by page in order to find out if there are any torn pages in the volume. There doesn't seem to be. Let us assume this is a torn page and that we have a tear up here. We are not using Magic Mend; that is too easy. Under the old system we would use a mending tissue. A mending tissue is nothing but a very thin rice paper. I might add that no matter what you use in the repairing of books, if it is done properly it will never prevent that book from being rebound later on; it doesn't matter whether you use Magic Mend or any other type of paste. If the contents are sewed correctly, that volume can always be sent out to be rebound later on.

In this case I am using Gaylord's paste. I have two jars of it here. One is a thick paste, made up of four parts of paste to one part of water. As you all know, Gaylord's comes in a concentrated form. In the other jar I have equal parts of paste and equal parts of water. That is a very thin paste. You use the thin paste only on materials that have a coating of glue or adhesive surface; the thick paste you use on other materials that do not have a coating of glue on them.

I take a piece of paper, bring the

brushfull of paste down over that tear. This is the mending tissue; you can all see it is very thin rice paper. Put it right over the tear, get the paste as equally distributed as possible; put the mending tissue on either side of the tear so that it will not have a tendency to pull. If you get too much on one side, it is apt to pull toward that side. Then with a pastebrush, push it back and forth, getting the wrinkles out. Turn the page over and let it come on the other side of it. That gives a double reinforcement. Then, of course, you put a piece of wax paper in here and when it is thoroughly dry you can get a loose end of the mending tissue and pull it off. The fibres from the tissue by that time will have gone into the page, so to speak, to mend that tear.

With your Magic Mend, the mending tissue is not necessary, provided you get your page together good and tight with just a very small amount of Magic Mend on the tear and on both sides of the page.

Returning to the contents of the book, we are assuming that the sections are all loose. We are pulling off any loose material. What isn't loose we are making loose.

MEMBER: Mr. Ross, before we leave the mending of pages, have you any material something like organdie or silk that you use for sewing a map? It needs a little more than that paper.

MR. ROSS: We do have heavier material for that.

THE MEMBER: Have you anything with you?

MR. ROSS: I haven't it with me. There are samples in these booklets right here.

Now every copy that you work on will have what we call a pressline. You probably all know what that is. I don't know whether you can see it here or not, but it is right along here where that pencil mark is. That mark was caused by the press when these sections were originally put together. In here we have to punch some holes; start right on the pressline, about an inch away from the edge, one in the center, one in between the two ends and the same on the other side. You can see where the awl is coming out, a little below the center line of the contents. Then you turn the contents completely over and do the same on the other side.

MISS FENNEBERG: Do the holes have to be directly opposite?

MR. ROSS: No. I might add this is a coated stock book too, the paper is hard to go through. Turn the contents directly around so that the spine is facing you. Then taking your needle, with no knots in the end of the thread, pull the thread downwards, and hold on to about the last two inches of thread. Everything goes over the back of the contents with three threads to begin with. Pull the thread tight. There is the third threading going over the backing through that loop and all that is necessary is to tie it in. I will pass it around so you can get a look at it.

MEMBER: Are you using a needle, Mr. Ross?

MR. ROSS: Yes. To end your thread put it through over the back and form a loop and go through the loop. I think that is called a buttonhole loop. You ladies probably know more about

that than I. Then turn the contents over and continue right on.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Mr. Ross says that if you will leave your name, Gaylord's will be glad to send a copy of this booklet to you, or any other material you would like to have.

MR. ROSS: If the contents on which you are working has endpaper that is old and becomes brittle, I would remove it and insert a new endpaper. A Kraft stock is a good type of stock to use. It is a strong paper and comes in various sizes. The reason for using Kraft stock is that it holds the thread better than the old paper. That is what it looks like.

MEMBER: Is that just ordinary thread or some special kind?

MR. ROSS: That is Black's. You cut off the loose ends of threads and the content is completed. Now we go to work on the case. There are many types of material which can be used for a new backstrip. Can you see daylight on the hinge part of the backstrip? That means it is getting very thin and it will soon break through. So while you have it apart it is best to put on a new backstrip. There again, you may use, and I would recommend very highly, the Mystic Tape because it has its own adhesive and it works in rapidly.

Now while you have the contents out of the case, do you see these little strips in here? Cut those right out. Then trim off the edge of the board. Make sure that there is no loose material.

In this particular case I am using recasing leather and I have cut it a good half inch longer than the height

of the book. Can you all see that? Then it would be well to trim off the corners. On this material we use a thick paste, or you can use Magic Mend, whichever you wish. I would recommend Mystic Tape. It is cheaper and you don't have to put paste on it.

MISS FENNEBERG: I have found that Mystic Tape is subject to deterioration if the temperature gets too high. I wish that the manufacturer would say that it is recommended for a certain degree; then we would see that the authorities keep the places sufficiently cool. I find I have trouble with Mystic Tape in the summer. I did take my biggest and most expensive roll into the medical office and asked them to keep it in the refrigerator.

MR. ROSS: What yardage?

MISS FENNEBERG: That is the thirty yard roll and the wide one.

MEMBER: Does it deteriorate after it is on the books?

MISS FENNEBERG: I might say that I have a lot of books in a place where the temperature gets up to 100° or more in the summer; it hasn't affected the Mystic Tape that has been on the books.

I might say, also, that we had the bright idea that we might use Mystic Tape for call numbers. The General Library made an arrangement to get the Mystic Tape, a narrow width, that would do for call numbers. We thought we had solved our problems, the label wouldn't peel off; but it didn't work.

MEMBER: Are you putting in a new headband?

MR. ROSS: Yes. This is book repair cord. Most of our books are taken off

the shelf in this fashion, not down here, and that is why the backstrip starts to pull away from the spine of the book. So we are reinforcing the top with bookcord. Measure the distance between and place a piece of cord in there, then pull the flap over very tightly. Then with a folder running crosswise, push the cord up to the very top edge and the same at the bottom. Turn the case completely over and with a folder locate the edge of the board and core along that edge. There is your new back on. There is your reinforced upper top edge.

We are now ready to insert the contents back into the case, and we do that by the use of a double stitch binder. Double stitch binder is two pieces of cambric cloth sewn together. This happens to be inch-and-a-half in width, that means inch-and-a-half in between the stitching. One row of stitching must come on the very edge of the contents, the other on the other edge. The stitching must never come back on the spine, because that helps to form the new link. Now if you do not have the proper width binder—this is not for publication either—cut this down through the center, separate it so that the stitch does come on the edge of the contents, so as to form your hinge, because the hinge must be here.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: There might be a gap in the center otherwise?

MR. ROSS: There will be a gap in the center, but as long as you have half inch of binder on the spine that will be sufficient. Now please don't write the office and say Mr. Ross said that. You have to use your own ideas once in awhile. The double stitch binder is cut

shorter than the height of the book, and because this has a surface of glue on it we use the thin paste. Whenever you are using paste or Magic Mend, please make sure that it is brushed out well. The edges are just as important as the center of any material that is being pasted. Bring the edge over to its location. You may have to turn the contents over two or three different times in order to get the hinges where they belong; but you have plenty of time to work with it.

Then with your bone folder rough it up and down so that it comes in full contact with the inside of the contents. We are now ready to insert the book into the case. Put one coat of thick paste on the inside of the spine of the case, and don't worry about any paste marks because after it is dry it can be removed by a damp cloth. Apply a thin paste on the double stitched binder. Make sure the contents is right-side up. Then with the second joint of your first finger push the contents in, because the person that will do the lettering will want a good solid back to work on. Curb it right in there and center it for top and bottom.

MISS FENNEBERG: Wouldn't it have been better to do the lettering while it was out of the case?

MR. ROSS: You could. Many people think it is a little bit easier to letter on a flat surface than a round surface. It is a matter of opinion. You do it the easiest way for you.

Open the front cover and make sure the binder is down good and tight. Holding the front cover in your left hand, the rear cover of the contents in your right hand, push it gently to-

gether, so that when the book is dried you won't have it act like a new book. You want to have freedom on that hinge. You do the same with the back cover. Put a piece of wax paper on the inside and one on the front. Then, the last thing, with the folder locate the edge of the board and score along that edge. There are the contents complete, along with the case.

It seems as if we took a long time, but we were talking as we were going along. The book should be put under a weight immediately. Tomorrow morning it will be ready to be put back on the shelf and put into use.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Where should the weight go, just to the hinge?

MR. ROSS: Just to the hinge. You can all see that hinge now. Put your weight right up to that hinge. If you have a book repair press or some heavy books, put them right up to that hinge portion. Then if you wish to find out whether your work is done satisfactorily or not, after it is thoroughly dry, take the covers, turn them back in this fashion and try and pull apart. You can always break a book that way, but get someone to pull the covers, put a steady pull on the content and try to pull it apart that way. If it pulls apart, I will be out of town tomorrow.

You will notice in the Bookcraft Pamphlet that there is a suggestion to use a sewing clamp. That is practically the same principle that we have used here, except that with a sewing clamp you must have a wide inside margin because you are drilling directly through the contents. Here we only went three quarters of the way, through and back out the back. With

a sewing clamp you go directly through. That is excellent for some materials providing you have sufficient width on the inside margin for it. You never want a book to open up in this fashion. You want the full width. That is what the sewing clamp will do; and you can use Magic Mend and do away with the sewing. You don't believe me, but you can. You can even do away with double stitch binder on many things.

Are there any questions?

MISS LEBUS: This is directed to Miss Fenneberg. I wonder if anybody has heard of a solution to the problem of the General Digests that fall apart? They are so heavy within their own casing that we can't keep them more than a few months without difficulty.

MISS FENNEBERG: I will admit I haven't done much. I have, fortunately, four sets of the American Digest. They don't last. But when the Century and the First Decennial volumes fall apart, I am letting them fall apart and throwing them in the discard. I have used this plastic cement on some. They are fairly thick heavy books. I don't know that it will hold up long, but I think a lot of preliminary repair work can be done with it and it will hold up quite a while.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Perhaps Mr. Ross can answer that. That book would be twice the size of this or a little more. Would your Magic Mend do for that?

MR. ROSS: Is it sewed or stapled?

MISS LEBUS: Sewed, but it has a loose back.

MISS FENNEBERG: It is a book about this thick.

MR. ROSS: What kind of binding does it have, buckram stiffboard?

MISS LEBUS: We throw them away after a while.

MR. ROSS: That sounds like a good idea. Unfortunately, I am not familiar with that particular volume; it comes loose from the case, doesn't it, and the contents fall right apart? I would take the contents first, just like I am doing on these pamphlets and apply two or three coats of plastic adhesive. Then I would put it back onto the case again, providing you have the two boards. I would put it right back in there with the Magic Mend.

MISS LEBUS: I am talking about preventing it from happening. Two or three months after they arrive they are falling apart. I was wondering if there was anything we might do.

MR. ROSS: Apparently they break at the top or bottom first and if they are dropped once or twice or mishandled, the whole contents will break loose from the case. You can get it in the first stage. I don't want to open this up, but let us say it starts to break up here. I would put into that opening as much Magic Mend as I could get in and get it right in around the back of the spine. I think that will help to prevent it from breaking right away.

MISS LESUEUR: After having put that paste in, how about using some of your perforated tape? Wouldn't that protect it and strengthen the book?

MR. ROSS: Let us see if I am getting your question correctly. Putting it down through here, you mean?

MISS LESUEUR: Yes. Why couldn't you put that perforated material there?

MR. ROSS: The reason for not doing that is, I think, that it is a waste of material.

MISS LESUEUR: They say they are going to fall apart anyway.

MR. ROSS: You are still using time and material. If you have a break here, right at the very top edge, down one or two inches, to take a piece of perforated adhesive cloth or tape and run it down there is not getting at the trouble. The trouble is back in the spine. You would be only anchoring the first page or flyleaf to the case. I really believe that is a waste of time and material.

MEMBER: I think part of the reason is the use of a light cambric between the back and the end. It is that cambric which gives way more than anything else.

MR. ROSS: When that gives way, your contents and the weight of your contents always falls back in here and it breaks away from the hinge you see.

MISS LESUEUR: When you open your book, you can put a little paste in there and that supports it. We handle a lot of heavy books and we use a lot of your material.

MR. ROSS: Take any volume that is starting to give, open the book to the approximate center and see what happens. This back opens up. Take some plastic adhesive and get down in there with a narrow brush and put a coating right down there. You must do it from both ends. Then when you close the book, there will be full contact between the spine and the contents. Nine times out of ten your troubles with the spine, as this Gentleman said, is the light cambric used; it breaks in the back. If you will open the book ap-

proximately in the center, you will see how it opens up. You can get right down through there from both sides; get your Magic Mend in there and paste it right down again. That is the best thing to do, I believe.

Are there any other questions? If not, Mr. Johnston, I am through.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: We are very grateful, indeed, to Miss Fenneberg and Mr. Ross for giving us this demonstration.

MR. BREUER: I would like to ask a question in regard to the oiling of books which Miss Fenneberg described. Would there be a tendency for dust to gather? The oil absorbs dust.

MISS FENNEBERG: I don't think the book that is oiled absorbs as much dust as an unoiled book. I think the dust slides off a little bit more.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Are there any other questions?

MR. McNABB: How frequently do you plan to treat your books?

MISS FENNEBERG: I have been trying to do it every year, because they were pretty dry. Perhaps after they are a little better nourished I won't have to do it so often. But these books that were neglected for many years, can be oiled with three or four coats, set aside and the next day you won't know which ones you had done. So many of them I have given four and five coats at an interval of perhaps a day apart. I am trying to do very old ones at least once a year. As soon as they begin to have enough oil in them you notice a decided difference; then it isn't necessary to oil. I go around feeling my books to see whether they need oiling or not.

MR. TIBBETTS: I am still using a

method that my predecessor of several years back used, a petroleum jelly. It only has to be done once in three years and it is satisfactory. It has to be done by hand, but it does turn out results.

MISS FENNEBERG: I don't know whether or not you were here, Mr. Tibbetts, but I did say at the beginning that there are all kinds of formulas in a pamphlet put out by the Government Printing Office; it has formulas approved by the Bureau of Standards. I seem to remember that they have something like that.

MR. TIBBETTS: They refer to Dr. Weirs' preparation.

MR. McNABB: The real thing that ruins the leather in our libraries is the smog or smoke that you find in cities. It is the sulphuric acid in the smoke that eats your leather and turns it into dust. You can use anything on them that has a fine surface. Neetsfoot oil will darken them. The bookbinders in our area all recommend unanimously Venetian Shoe Cream, which you can buy in almost any place. Milk and wax will do a beautiful job too. Personally, I tried Johnson's Paste Wax over an oil base and I got very beautiful results. I did it about ten years ago and we have about the worst condition that you can find in a city; and there have been no signs of anything having to be done again.

Of course, normally you don't want leather in your library. Eventually you are going to quit oiling them; but if you have to keep them, you don't have to stick to any formula. Even a good grade of skim milk will do a good job and keep them from dusting out; because actually the trouble comes from

the fact that the natural oil has dried out.

We got some books at one time from a lawyer who had inherited them from a man who had bought them in New York back in 1850. They had been transported to Michigan and had been in an attic, in a trunk, ever since the date they were bought. We opened up the crate that was shipped to us and those books were probably in as good a shape as they were the day they had been published. Those were treated very tenderly with shoe cream, and today they are just as beautiful as the day we opened them up.

MISS ELLIOTT: I wonder if anybody has used a combination of neetsfoot oil and lanolin oil. That works very well. We have tried it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Miss Elliott recommends a combination of neetsfoot oil and lanolin. I wish we could continue this very interesting discussion but we must go on to other business.

Miss Helen Newman is the representative on a new committee. I took the liberty of appointing a representative without the Board's approval. I appointed Miss Newman. Miss Newman, do you have anything to report?

REPORT OF REPRESENTATIVE ON COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES

MISS NEWMAN: Just briefly, Mr. Johnston. The name of this committee has recently been changed to read as follows: "Committee for the Protection of Cultural and Scientific Re-

sources." Sponsored by the Council of National Library Associations, it is a non-Governmental Committee, composed of representatives from professional associations. The Executive Committee has very recently voted to prepare a manual for the use of libraries throughout the United States and to give them guidance in making plans for the preservation of our great library resources from hazards such as fire and war.

I give you that very brief report now because the Committee is new and their two main objectives are the manual, and the stimulation of interest in local and regional groups. Thank you.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Thank you. That Committee has just been formed. I think it has had only three meetings.

Is there any other business to come before the meeting before we come to the Election Committee's Report?

Miss Stonaker, will you present your report?

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

A meeting of the Committee on Elections for the year 1951-52 was held on June 19, 1952, at the Essex County Bar Association for the purpose of counting the ballots for the election of officers of the American Association of Law Libraries.

The Committee reports as follows:

Three hundred and twenty-six ballots were received by Miss Margaret Coonan, Secretary, and forwarded to your Committee. Fifteen were voided for the following reasons:

1—Not carried on membership rolls of A.A.L.L.

1—Was mailed and received after June 10th.

5—Carried no identification whatsoever.

8—Ballots bore institutional identification but no identification of the individual member voting.

Eight of the 326 ballots were questioned but your Committee decided that they should be tallied:

4—Ballots postmarked prior to June 10th were tallied.

2—Bearing institutional identification and initials on envelope were identified by your Committee and were counted.

2—Ballots were tallied despite the fact that they were not shown on the Secretary's roster as members. Since the two names appeared on the Membership List of November, 1951, and the current good standing was confirmed by letter dated June 20, 1952, from Miss Elizabeth Finley, Treasurer.

The tallied ballots indicate the following results:

President-elect

Lucile Elliott285 votes

Treasurer

Elizabeth Finley291 votes

Secretary

Frances Farmer289 votes

Executive Board Members

Mercer Daniel140 votes

Ervin H. Pollack151 votes

Therefore the Committee declares the following elected:

President-electLucile Elliott

TreasurerElizabeth Finley

Secretary Frances Farmer
Executive Board

Member Ervin H. Pollack

Respectfully submitted,

VINCENT E. FIORDALISI

JOHN C. KUHN

CATHERINA A. STONAKER, *Chairman*

I move the adoption of this Committee report.

PRESIDENT JOHNSTON: Following the procedure set by last year's President, I will simply say that you have heard the report of the Committee on Elections. No motion is required since the election was handled by direct ballot. Now, Miss Stonaker, will you please escort Mr. Drummond to the platform.

I think that I have experienced all possible sensations in this office. My first sensation was one of wonder that I should have been considered for it at all. Next I had sort of an exhilarated feeling. Then at the beginning of last year I had a sinking feeling which sank farther and farther. Since Monday everything has been splendid.

It is with great pleasure that I turn over to you the duties and responsibilities and the honor as the President of this Association. I know of nobody who in my opinion could carry out these duties and responsibilities more splendidly than you will. Will you please take charge of the meeting.

MR. DRUMMOND: Thank you, George, for all of your dire predictions. You really have me scared. However, I am not too scared to do something that I didn't do last night, because I didn't feel that I should. At this point I would like to ask all the

members to stand and give a rousing hand to George and his Committee.

(STANDING OVATION)

MR. JOHNSTON: I always thought this was the finest group in the world and now I know it.

MR. DRUMMOND: Does anyone have any new business to present?

MR. BREUER: Mr. Drummond, when the Election Committee Report was made I noticed a statement that indicated they weren't sure who were members and not members. During the past year as Chairman of the Membership Committee I kept checking the 1950 Directory and the 1951 Membership List, trying to keep score to see if I could get the record straight. But whenever Miss Finley and I corresponded, we couldn't match up.

Now I am wondering what causes that confusion? Is it because of the changes of designation or what?

MISS FINLEY: I think that the main trouble is with the Institutional Members. I know all of the individual members of the institutions are perfectly conscious of their membership; but it is the duty of somebody in the institution to inform the Secretary or Treasurer of changes in personnel and the people they consider to be members of the Association. I have no authority to take any one's name off the Register as an institutional member until the institution has told me so.

For instance, right now we have a member from an institution who I know has left the institution and has a job elsewhere, and who has applied for active membership. At the moment she is on the list twice. I presume when the

institution gets its bill it will let me know. As most don't think of it until they get their bill in June, there is a constant difference between the printed list and the official list. My list has to stay official until I am told otherwise. Whether it is the fact or not, that is what we have to use.

Of course, active members change jobs often too and don't always remember to let me know that they have another job. There seems to be a great shortage of librarians and everyone steals from everyone else.

MR. BREUER: Since you have given me the honor of asking me to be Chairman of the Membership Committee, I would like very much to urge every member of the Association to assist me, and if anyone knows of any changes of membership, any new libraries formed, changes of staff, or anything that would help me or help the Committee

in doing a better job than we did last year, we would appreciate it.

The second point I want to make is, there have been many recommendations; if they could be implemented it would be a great help, not only to the Committee but to the Association as a whole.

MR. DRUMMOND: Thank you very much, Mr. Breuer. I am sure you will have as an auxiliary membership committee the entire active membership of the Association.

Unless anyone else has new business, I will entertain a motion for adjournment.

MR. DANIEL: I move we adjourn.

MR. JOHNSTON: I will second the motion.

MR. DRUMMOND: All those in favor say aye?

The Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries stands adjourned.

**FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES**

July 7th to 10th, 1952

Royal York Hotel—Toronto, Canada

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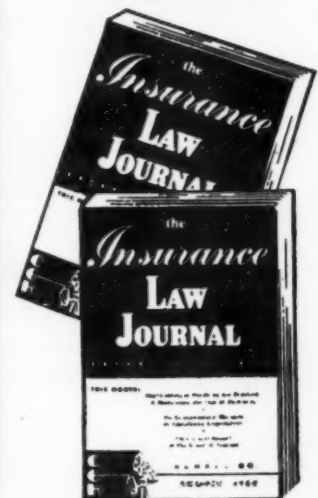
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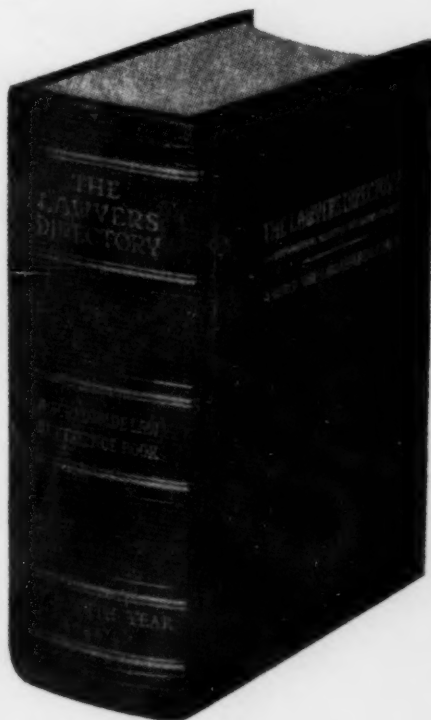
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